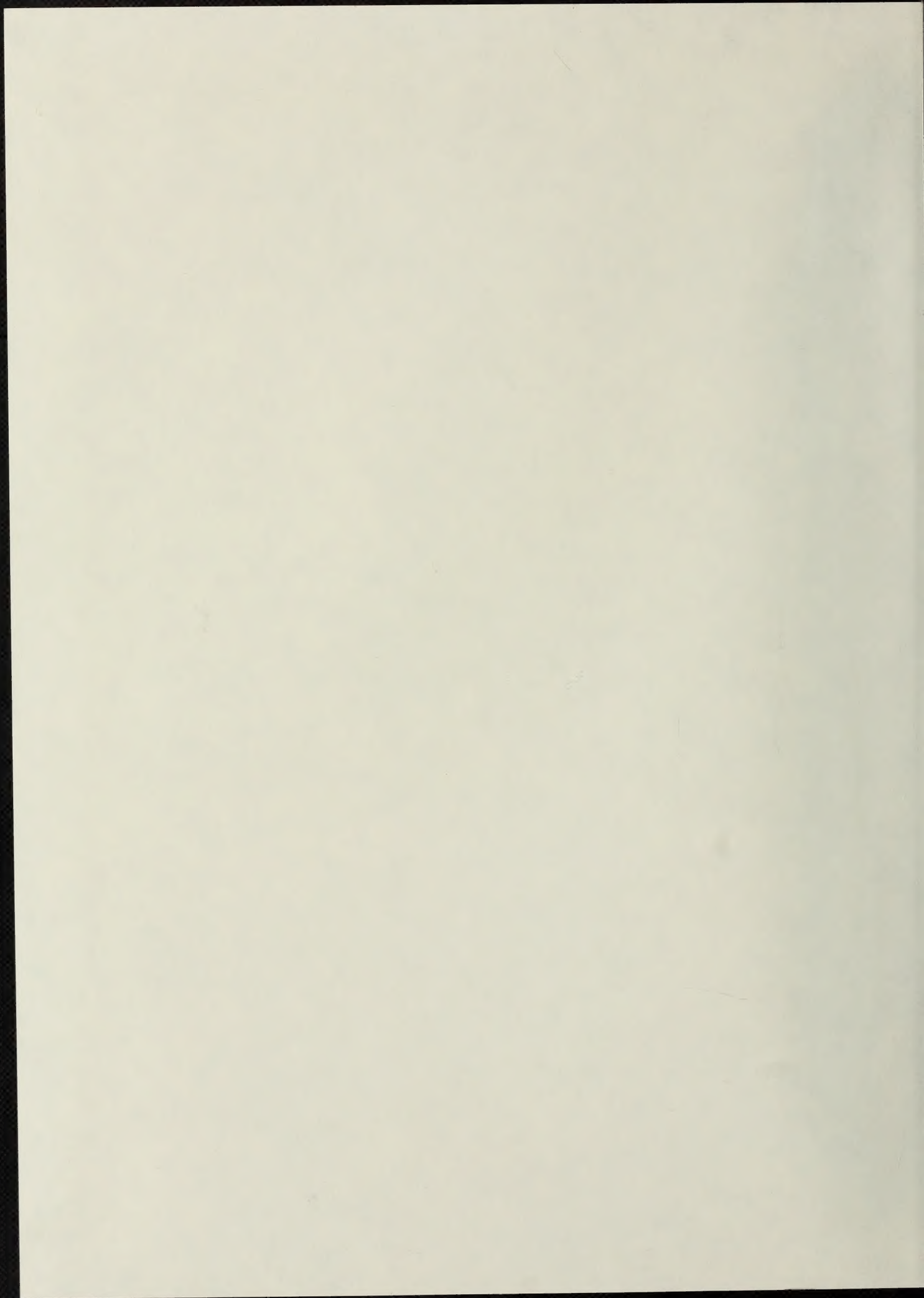


UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS LIBRARY
AT URBANA CHAMPAIGN
STACKS

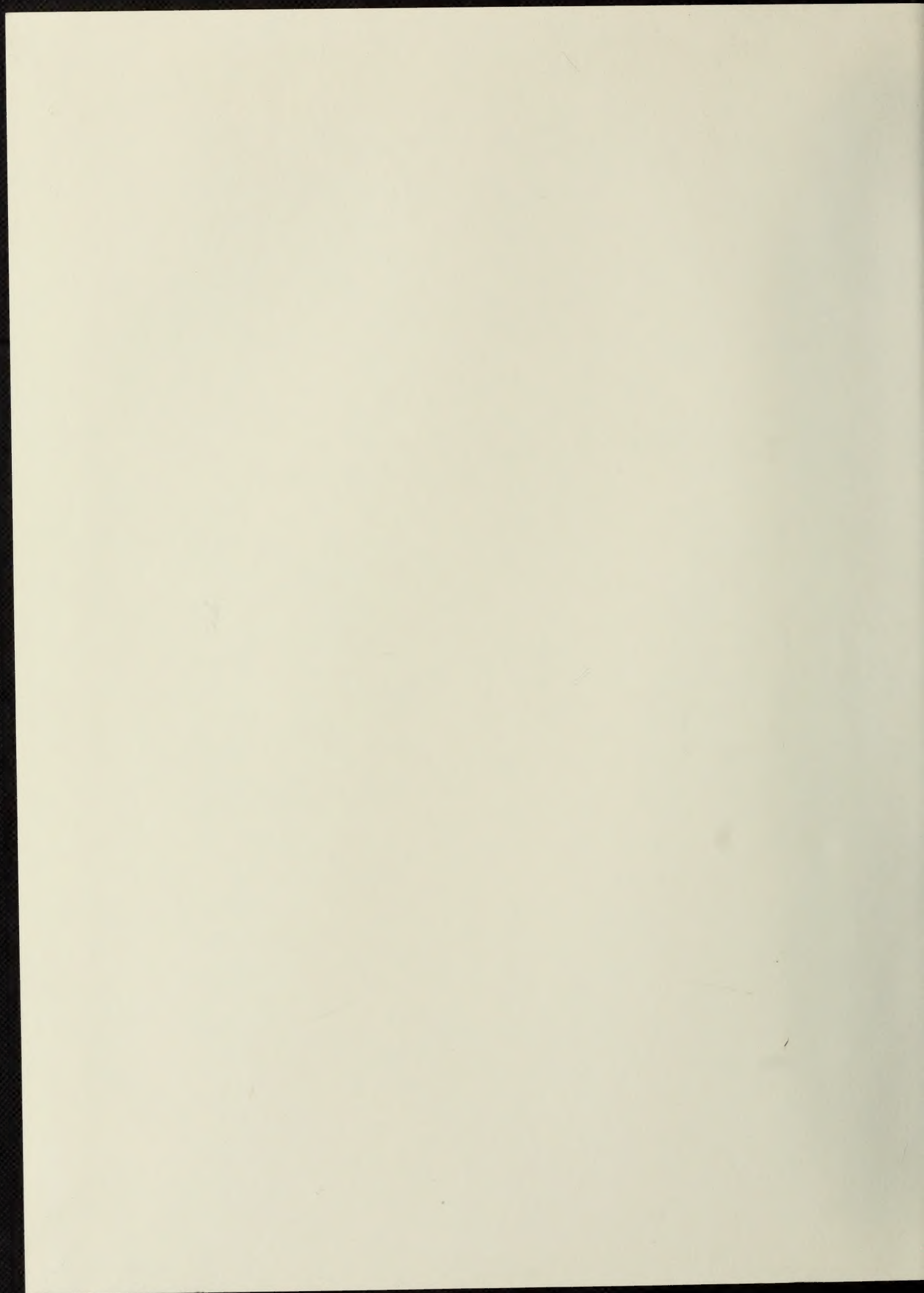


Stadium
Supply
Monthly

July 1900

1900
1901

RECEIVED JUL 11 1900



EIA-0109(85/01) ⁴⁰⁰ E3,11/5: 85/01

BOOKSTACKS
DOCUMENTS

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.

Petroleum Supply Monthly



January 1985

Published:
March 1985

141-80
PROPOSED CHANGES FOR 1986
See Page xii
REVISED TABLES IN THE PSM
See Page xiii
20 ✓



This publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Ordering information and purchase of this and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be obtained from the GPO or the EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the NEIC. Addresses and telephone numbers appear below. An order form is enclosed for your convenience.

National Energy Information Center, EI-20
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Room 1F-048
Washington, D.C. 20585
(202) 252-8800

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
(202) 783-3238

Released for printing: March 22, 1985

Petroleum Supply Monthly



January 1985

Published:
March 1985

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C. 20585

DOE/EIA-0109(85/01)

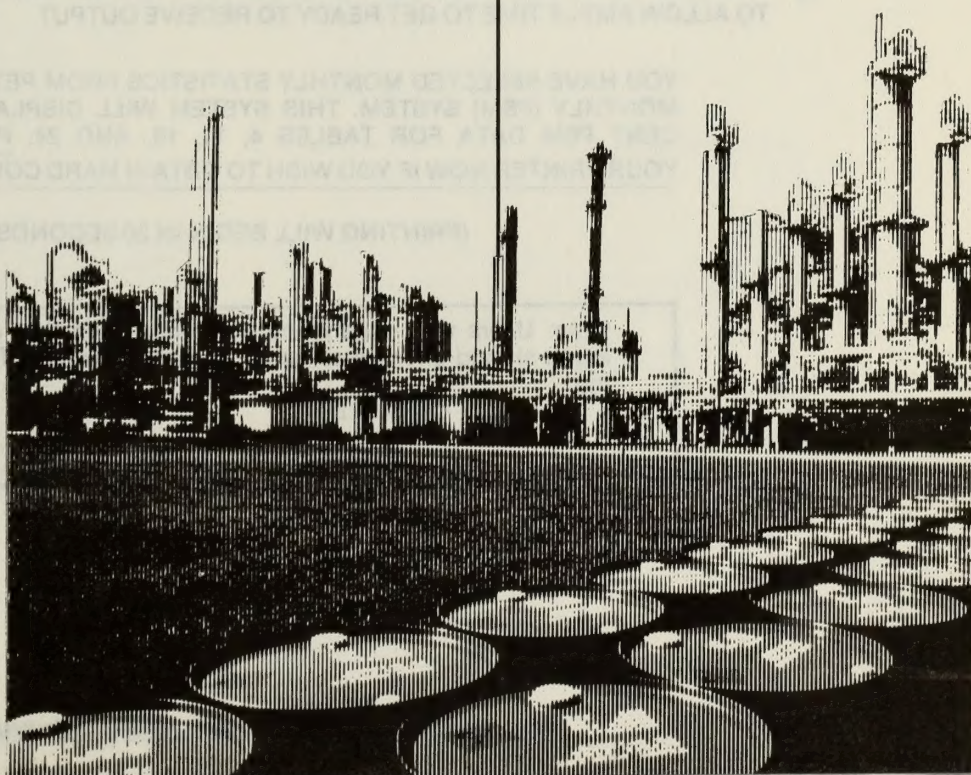
Dist. Category UC-98

DEPOSITORY

APR 4 1985

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.



**Energy Information Administration
Electronic Publication System (EPUB)
User Instructions**

Selected Weekly *Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* statistics are now available electronically on the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Computer Facility. Public access to these machine readable statistics is possible by dialing (202) 252-8658 for 300 baud or 1200 baud line speeds. Communications are Asynchronous and require a standard ASCII-type terminal. There is no charge for this service. Although there is not a required password, you will be requested to use your telephone number as a user identifier. This service is available from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. weekdays and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekends and holidays (Washington, D.C. time). The weekly data will be updated with the current week's statistics after 5 p.m. on Wednesday of each week (Thursday in the event of a holiday). Monthly data for the current available month will be updated by 5 p.m. on the 24th of each month. Questions or comments should be directed to T.C. Swann at (202) 252-1155.

Access Instructions:

- 1) DIAL (202) 252-8658
- 2) HIT RETURN (CARRIAGE RETURN) ONCE TO ESTABLISH BAUD RATE AND TYPE LOGON TO LINK TO EIADIAL FOLLOWED BY A SECOND RETURN

LOGON

WELCOME TO THE
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION SYSTEM

- 3) SELECT THE STATISTICS YOU WISH FROM THE MENU

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE.
WPSR—WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT
PSMR—PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY
STKS—PSM STATE STOCKS TABLE
PLEASE ENTER THE DESIRED REPORT ID...

TYPE WPSR OR PS MR OR STKS

- 4) ENTER YOUR 10 DIGIT PHONE NUMBER

\$WP1081 LOGON IN PROGRESS AT 13:23:22 ON MAY 9, 1984
PLEASE ENTER YOUR PHONE NUMBER...

- 5) YOU WILL THEN SEE A BANNER WHICH SHOWS THE REPORT YOU HAVE SELECTED AND PAUSES TO ALLOW AMPLE TIME TO GET READY TO RECEIVE OUTPUT

YOU HAVE SELECTED MONTHLY STATISTICS FROM PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY (PSM) SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM WILL DISPLAY THE MOST RECENT PSM DATA FOR TABLES 4, 11, 18, AND 24. PLEASE TURN ON YOUR PRINTER NOW IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN HARD COPY OUTPUT.

(PRINTING WILL BEGIN IN 20 SECONDS)

Note: Users who experience problems when first attempting to logon should check their terminal switch settings for the following:

- 7 Data Bits
- 1 Stop Bit
- Even Parity

Doc.
ES. 11/51
9/5/1-6

EIA Petroleum Data Available On Magnetic Tapes

Petroleum supply statistics are available on four magnetic tapes. One tape contains final 1983 petroleum supply statistics by month, taken from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*; the second contains preliminary 1984 and 1985 statistics to date by month, from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Two additional tapes contain current and historical statistics on imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The current import tape contains preliminary 1984 and 1985 statistics to date by month. The historical import tape contains final statistics for the years 1977 through 1983, by month. The current tapes are updated each month. All tapes are fully documented.

Tapes are sold for \$140 each and should be referenced by NTIS number:

<i>Petroleum Supply Annual</i> —1983	#PB84-233022
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> —Preliminary (1984-1985)	#PB84-234418
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual—1977-1983.	#PB84-209006
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Monthly— Preliminary (1984-1985).	#PB84-191154

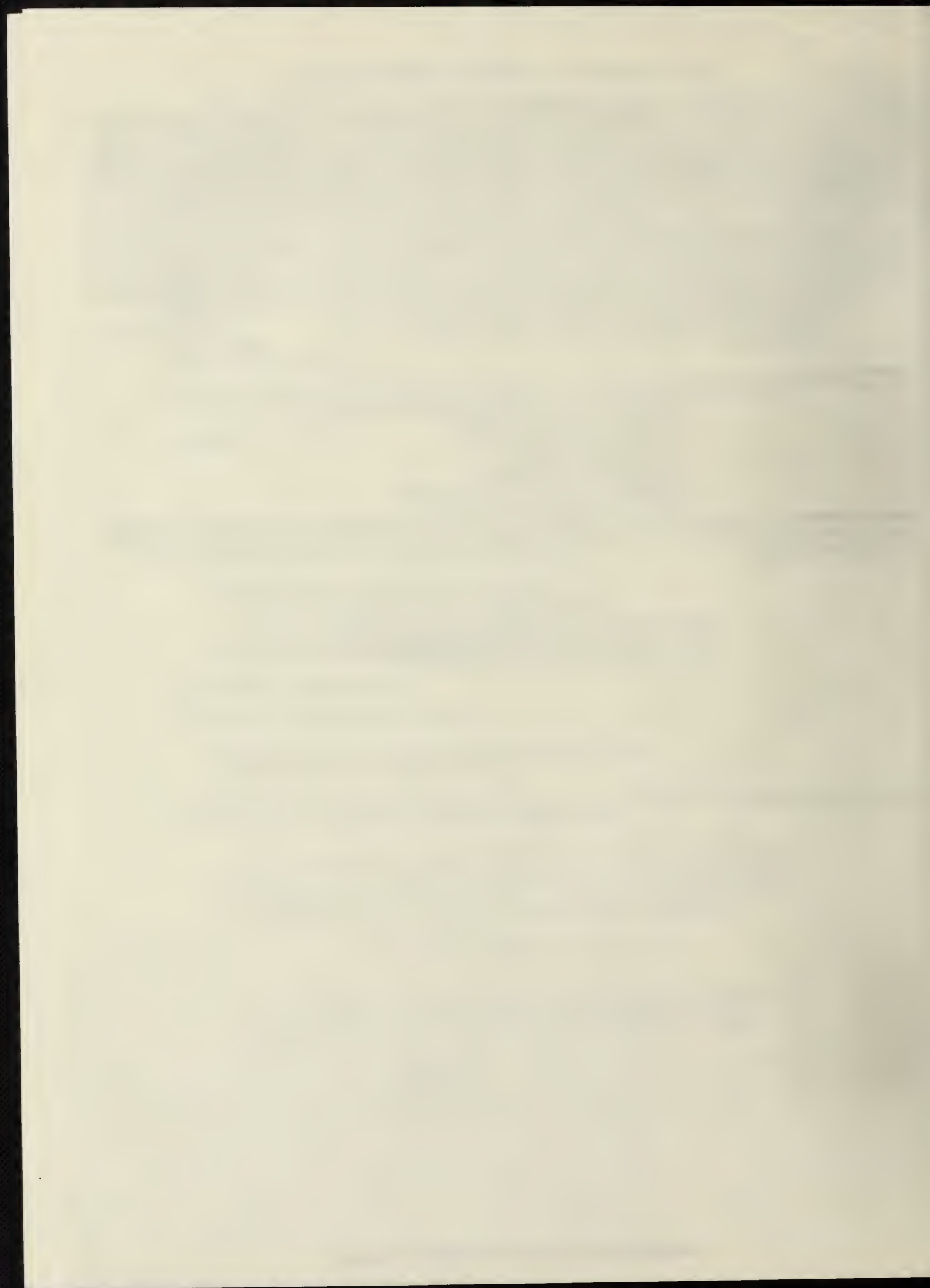
To order, contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Office of Data Base Services
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
703/487-4650

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Information Center (NEIC), telephone 202/252-1097. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. Ordering information may be obtained by calling 703/487-4807.

EIA

EIA Program Contact: Joseph E. Kelly, 202/252-4810
EIA Media Contact (NEIC): Leola Withrow, 202/252-1171
DOE Press Contact: Bob White, 202/252-5810



Contents

This Month in the PSM

This issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* features a description of "Proposed Changes to Energy Information Administration (EIA) Petroleum Supply Surveys and Publications" (pages xii-xiii). Also in this issue is a description of statistics now available in the *PSM* through the "Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data" (pages xiii-xv). Finally, this month's issue features "Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption," beginning on page xvii. This article describes the changing patterns of U.S. petroleum product consumption in recent years, for the major products and by end-use sectors.



Airliner at Denver airport being refueled with jet fuel.

Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary	xi
Proposed Changes to EIA Petroleum Supply Surveys and Publications	xii
Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data	xiii
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption ..	xvii

Summary Statistics—through February 1985

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview ..	2
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	6
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Imports ...	8
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	11
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	13
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	17
Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition	18
Sources	19

Detailed Statistics—January 1985

National Statistics

1. U.S. Petroleum Balance	23
2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	24
3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	25
4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	26
5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	27

Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD Districts

6. PAD District I	28
7. PAD District II	29
8. PAD District III	30
9. PAD District IV	31
10. PAD District V	32

Production of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate

11. Production by PAD District and State, November 1984	33
---	----

Natural Gas Processing

12. Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD Districts	34
---	----

Refinery Operations by PAD District

13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	35
14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products	36
15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products	37

Contents (Continued)

	Page
Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	
16. Imports by PAD District	38
17. Year-to-Date Imports by PAD District	39
18. Imports by Source and PAD District	40
19. Year-to-Date Imports by Source and PAD District	44
20. Exports by PAD District	49
21. Year-to-Date Exports by PAD District	50
22. Exports by Destination	51
23. Year-to-Date Exports by Destination	53
Stocks	
24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	55
25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State	60
Transportation of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between PAD Districts	
26. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	61
27. Movements by Pipeline	61
28. Movements by Tanker and Barge	62
29. Net Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	63
Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Content	
30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil	64
31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	64
32. Movements by Tanker and Barge	64
33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Country of Origin	65
34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by State of Entry	66
Glossary	
Definitions of Petroleum Products and Others Terms	69
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts	75
Maps	
PAD Districts	76
Bureau of Mines Refinery Districts	76
District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Railroad Commission of Texas	77

Explanatory Notes

1. Data Collection Methodology	81
1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)	82
1.2 Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)	83
1.3 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data	84
2. Supply	85
3. Domestic Crude Oil Production	85
4. Disposition	86
5. Stocks	86
6. Average Stock Levels	86
7. Movements	87
8. Preliminary Monthly Statistics	87
9. Notes on Tables	87
10. New Stock Basis	89
11. Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil	89
12. Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting	89
13. NGL Import/Export Algorithm	90
14. Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data	91

Figures

Petroleum Overview	4
Petroleum Products Supplied	4
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	5
Crude Oil Ending Stocks	5
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	10
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks	10
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	12
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	12
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	14
Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks	16

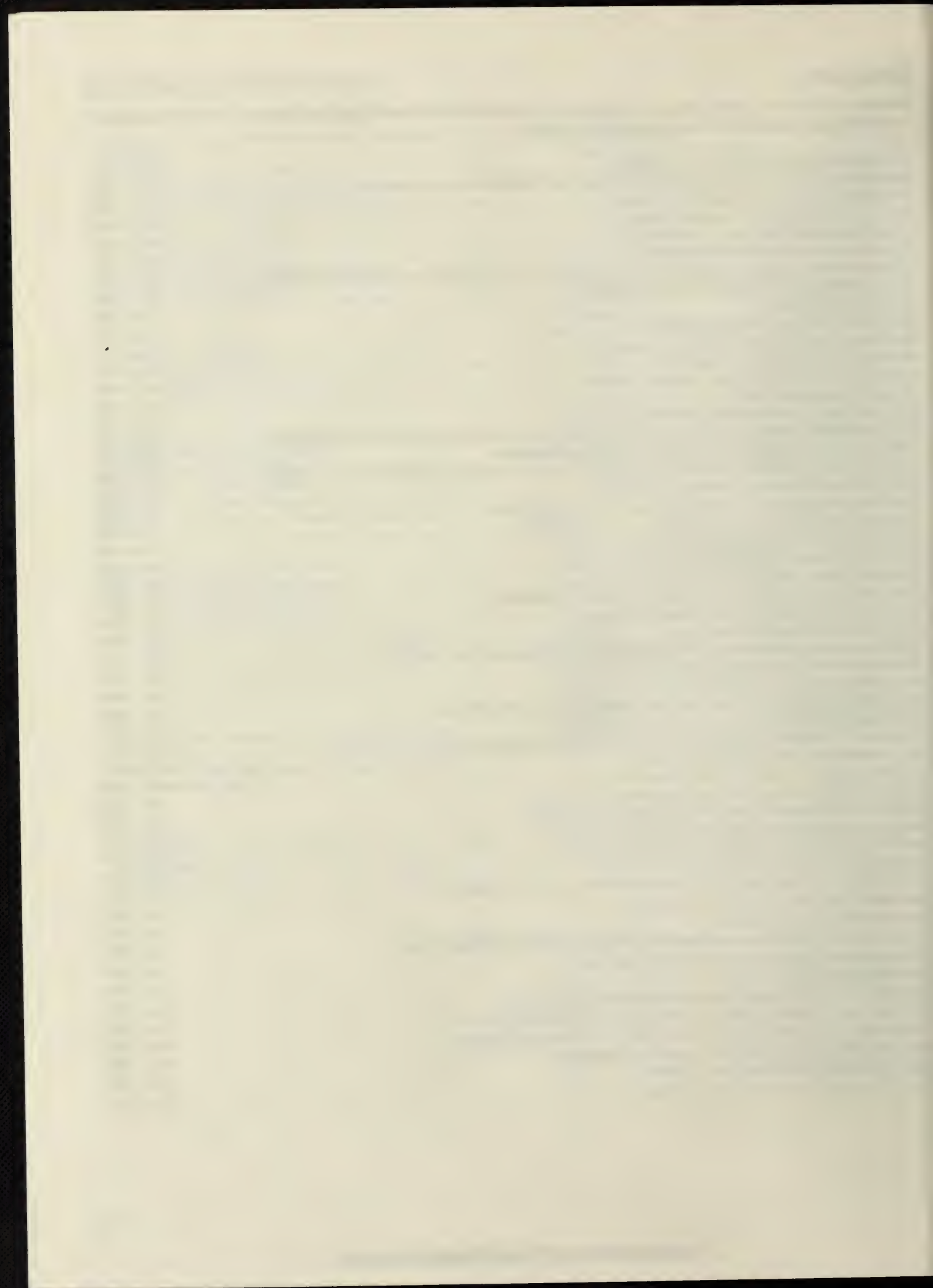
Photo Credit

Conoco, Inc., page v (courtesy of American Petroleum Institute Photo Library).

Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues of the *PSM*.

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1981.....	Mar 1982
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Monthly Petroleum Supply Data	Apr 1982
Focus on Motor Gasoline Statistics	Apr 1982
Focus on Crude Oil Production Data	Apr 1982
Motor Gasoline Outlook: Summer 1982	May 1982
Gasoline Use in the United States	May 1982
The Impact of Changing Vehicle Characteristics and Use on Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1982
1982 EIA Petroleum Refinery Survey Results	Jun 1982
What is a Refinery?	Jun 1982
Mid-year Petroleum Supply Review	Jul 1982
Petroleum Imports and Exports	Aug 1982
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982.....	Sep 1982
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-83	Sep 1982
Recent Trends in Fuel Oil	Sep 1982
Futures Trading on Heating Oil Markets	Sep 1982
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report	Oct 1982
Trends in Domestic Crude Oil Production and Reserves.....	Nov 1982
Major Energy Companies' Investment and Resource Development Patterns, 1974-80	Nov 1982
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1982.....	Jan 1983
Trends in Petroleum Products Consumption, 1971-1982.....	Jan 1983
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982.....	Feb 1983
U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1983
Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview	Mar 1983
Summer Gasoline Overview	May 1983
Principal Factors Influencing Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1983
U.S. Petroleum Refinery Trends and Outlook	Jun 1983
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	Jul 1983
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Aug 1983
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview: Winter 1983-84	Sep 1983
Fuel Oil Trends.....	Sep 1983
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves.....	Sep 1983
LPG Market Trends	Nov 1983
National Petroleum Council Revises Minimum Operating Inventory Estimates	Dec(1) 1983
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1983.....	Dec(2) 1983
An Overview of Petroleum Transportation	Dec(3) 1983
EIA Revises Petroleum Supply Reporting System	Jan 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1984
Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector.....	Jan 1984
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	Feb 1984
Recent Motor Gasoline Trends.....	Feb 1984
New Patterns Emerging in U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1984
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook.....	Apr 1984
Mid-Year Petroleum Review.....	Jun 1984
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Jun 1984
Winter 1984-1985 Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook	Jul 1984
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview	Jul 1984
Recent Trends in Primary Petroleum Storage Capacity	Aug 1984
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	Aug 1984
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	Sept 1984
An Evaluation of Crude Oil Production Statistics	Sept 1984
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1984	Nov 1984
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends.....	Dec 1984



Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	February			Cumulative January Through February		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.3	6.2	1.2	6.3	6.3	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	2.8	16.5	3.4	3.2	6.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.6	- 21.2	1.4	1.8	- 23.4
Other Products	4.5	4.7	- 3.8	4.7	4.9	- 3.1
Total	15.4	15.4	0.2	15.8	16.1	- 1.8
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.5	12.1	- 5.2	11.5	11.8	- 3.1
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.6	10.4	1.9	10.6	10.3	2.6
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	2.3	2.9	- 21.3	2.4	2.8	- 16.7
SPR	0.1	0.1	- 3.5	0.2	0.1	8.3
Products	1.5	2.7	- 42.5	1.6	2.5	- 35.3
Total	3.9	5.6	- 31.1	4.1	5.5	- 24.5
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.1	0.2	- 22.2	0.1	0.2	- 14.3
Products	0.6	0.4	63.0	0.6	0.4	57.8
Total	0.8	0.6	36.1	0.8	0.6	37.0
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	0.4	0.3	—	0.3	(s)	—
Products	0.8	- 1.4	—	1.1	- 0.1	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	460	387	18.7			
Other	320	340	- 5.9			
Total	780	727	7.2			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	225	237	- 5.2			
Distillate Fuel Oil	124	132	- 6.4			
Residual Fuel Oil	46	58	- 19.8			
Other	289	309	- 6.6			
Total	684	736	- 7.1			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,463	1,464	0.0			

1 Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

2 Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

3 Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. February 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are January 1985 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January 1985.

Proposed Changes to EIA Petroleum Supply Surveys and Publications

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is responsible for compiling and disseminating economic and statistical information on all forms of energy. Data on petroleum published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA) are gathered using a series of forms which comprise the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). PSRS survey forms are subject to review every three years by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). During these reviews, users and providers of data are encouraged to comment on the adequacy and usefulness of the data being published and the burden associated with collecting it.

EIA has begun to review existing PSRS survey forms and publications and to prepare a proposal, for OMB review, of the forms and publications that will be used from January 1986 until December 1988. Several changes to the forms and publication tables now in use have been proposed. These changes are described below, along with an explanation of the forms review process and an indication of how to participate.

Proposed Changes to Survey Forms

Weekly Survey Forms

- (i) Begin collecting data on stocks of liquefied petroleum gases, and other petroleum products at refineries, bulk terminals and product pipelines. Estimation procedures used in 1983 and 1984 resulted in large errors especially during periods of rapid stock change (affects EIA-800, 801 and 802).
- (ii) Begin collecting data on stocks of unfinished oils held by operators of bulk terminals, product pipelines and crude oil pipelines. Unfinished oils at these facilities have been distorting data on crude oil stocks (affects EIA-801, 802 and 803).
- (iii) Expand the number of source countries for crude oil imports to include OPEC countries not presently identified (Kuwait, Qatar, Ecuador, Gabon) and countries that are gaining prominence as import sources (Angola, China) (affects EIA-804).
- (iv) Begin collecting data on imports of motor gasoline blending components and unfinished oils. Unfinished oils imports have been reported as crude oil or finished petroleum product imports thus distorting the statistics on these commodities (affects EIA-804).
- (v) Require companies shipping petroleum from Puerto Rico to the United States to report on EIA-804 instead of EIA-805. Eliminate EIA-805 (affects EIA-804 and 805).

Monthly Survey Forms

- (i) Reduce the amount of information collected on still gas and liquefied refinery gases by eliminating the requirement to separately identify refinery receipts, inputs, production shipments, fuel use and stocks intended for petrochemical use and other use. These two categories are now combined (affects EIA-810).
- (ii) Begin collecting data on stocks of unfinished oils held at bulk terminals, product pipelines and crude oil pipelines, and movements of unfinished oils among PADDs. Unfinished oils at these facilities have been distorting the statistics on crude oil and petroleum product stocks and movements (affects EIA-811, 812, 813).
- (iii) Redesign and simplify the reporting of imports to achieve consistency with the rest of the PSRS survey forms (affects EIA-814, and 815).
 - reduce the number of categories of natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases from 19 to 5; ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane and pentanes-plus.
 - add storage and end-use facilities to the types of processing facilities to aid in the identification of processing and storage activities.
 - eliminate the requirement to indicate under which section of the oil import regulations an item was imported.
 - separately identify four categories of unfinished oils imports: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
 - require companies shipping petroleum from Puerto Rico to the United States to report on the EIA-814 instead of the EIA-815. Eliminate EIA-815.

Annual Refinery Survey (EIA-820)

- (i) Collect data on the average heat content of crude oil, LPG, natural gas, still gas, petroleum coke and coal used as fuel at refineries, and steam purchased for use at refineries.

Proposed Changes to Publications

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* will be expanded to show statistics on stocks and imports of liquefied petroleum gases and unfinished oils.

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* will begin to identify stocks of unfinished oils at bulk terminals, product pipelines and crude oil pipelines, and movements of unfinished oils among Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Statistics on petrochemical feedstock uses and other uses of still gas and liquefied refinery gases will be combined.

The *Petroleum Supply Annual* section on fuel used at refineries will include statistics on the heat content (in British Thermal Units) of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases, natural gas, still gas, petroleum coke, and coal used as a fuel, and steam purchased.

Forms Review Process

Mockups of the proposed forms, modified instructions, and revised publications are now available. Public hear-

ings will be held in May 1985 on the proposed changes. An announcement will be published in the Federal Register in April specifying the date and location of the Public Hearing, describing how to submit comments for the record, and indicating the procedures for speaking at the Hearing. Public comments from data providers and information users are an important element in the information gathering and dissemination process. Comments and recommendations will receive serious consideration. Should you desire information on proposed forms, instructions or publications, please contact:

Petroleum Supply Division (EI-42)
Energy Information Administration
1000 Independence Avenue S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Telephone (202-252-4052)

Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in

Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.



Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption

Rapid economic growth in 1984 brought a reversal to the record 5-year downward trend in petroleum product consumption (measured as product supplied for domestic use). Consumption increased 3 percent from the 1983 level to 15.7 million barrels per day. This was still 17 percent below the record 18.8 million barrels per day consumed in 1978. In the intervening years, abrupt changes in the price and availability of petroleum, an economic recession, and increased foreign competition in energy-intensive industries ultimately reduced U.S. demand for petroleum. The uncertainty of petroleum supply during this period provided incentives for more intense conservation, fuel-switching, and fuel efficiency improvements. Consequently, despite the rapid pace of economic growth in 1984, the increase in petroleum product consumption was modest.

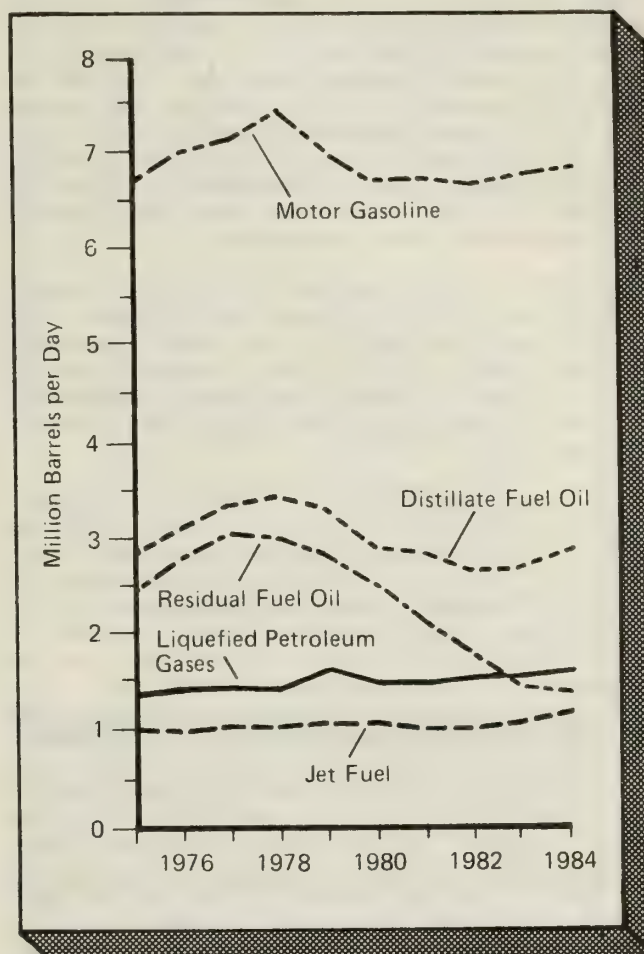
The shock of rapid petroleum price rises and supply shortages in 1979 and 1980, and the economic recession of 1981 and 1982, brought an increased interest in conservation throughout all sectors of the economy. The situation during this period also spurred innovations in the use of alternate forms of energy in order to reduce dependence on petroleum. Fuel efficiency improved during this time as well. In 1983, the recovering economy, ample petroleum supplies, and falling prices reduced incentives to conserve petroleum, resulting in a slower rate of decline in most sectors. The effects of permanent conservation measures plus foreign competition in certain energy-intensive industries served to moderate increases in petroleum product consumption in 1984, and to lower its share of total primary energy consumption, despite generally lower prices for petroleum products.

Major Product Consumption Trends

Total consumption for the five major petroleum products increased in 1984 for the first time since peaking in 1978. The 3 percent increase from the 1983 level to 13.7 million barrels per day reflected expanding economic conditions and lower petroleum prices. The continuing effects of recent fuel efficiency improvements, permanent conservation measures, and fuel-switching, however, helped to keep consumption 16 percent below the 16.3 million barrels per day registered in 1978.

Note: The consumption data in this article are based on the State Energy Data System (SEDS), an EIA system that generates annual estimates of energy consumption by State and major end-use sectors. In the SEDS, State consumption of petroleum products is calculated by disaggregating national values using State sales or deliveries data. Complete documentation of the SEDS data sources and methodology is found in the EIA publication, *State Energy Data Report, 1960 through 1982*, DOE/EIA-0214(82), published in May 1984. This SEDS report, containing the latest published end-use data for individual petroleum products, is the source of consumption data presented in this article for the years

Figure 1. Consumption of Major Petroleum Products



Sources: Energy Information Administration. "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1981 through 1983, DOE/EIA-0340, and precedent publications, and "Petroleum Supply Monthly," December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84/12).

Residual fuel oil use declined in 1984 at a much slower rate than in recent years, while consumption increased for motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and jet fuel (Figure 1).

1975 through 1982, except where otherwise noted. The end-use sector consumption estimates for 1983 follow the latest SEDS methodology, but use 1983 source data. Petroleum product consumption for 1984 is drawn from the product supplied information in the December 1984 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109(84/12). End-use consumption data for individual products are not available for 1984. Unless otherwise noted, price and 1984 end-use data are based on the December 1984 issue of the *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035 (84/12). Where final data are not available, estimates are based on preliminary data.

Motor Gasoline

After several years of a relatively flat level of consumption, motor gasoline use increased in 1984 by more than 1 percent for the second consecutive year, reaching 6.7 million barrels per day. This rate of increase was well below the average growth rate of 3 percent which occurred between 1975 and 1978. During that period, vehicle-miles traveled increased more than 1 percent annually,¹ as the real price of motor gasoline was relatively stable² in a period of rapid economic growth. In addition, the implementation of Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards established by the Federal Government in 1975 had not yet measurably affected the fuel efficiency of the vehicle fleet.

After 1978, motor gasoline consumption dropped sharply, then stabilized through 1981 in relation to a sluggish economy, rapid price escalation, and short supplies of motor gasoline. Travel decreased, fuel efficiency improved dramatically, and diesel-powered vehicles and smaller, more efficient autos were in higher demand during this period.

A surplus of crude oil in the world market in 1982 resulted in lower domestic prices for petroleum products. Lower motor gasoline prices served to increase travel; for the first time since 1978, vehicle-miles traveled increased more than 1 percent. Nevertheless, motor gasoline consumption decreased slightly because of the effects of fuel efficiency improvements and the increased use of diesel-powered and smaller cars.

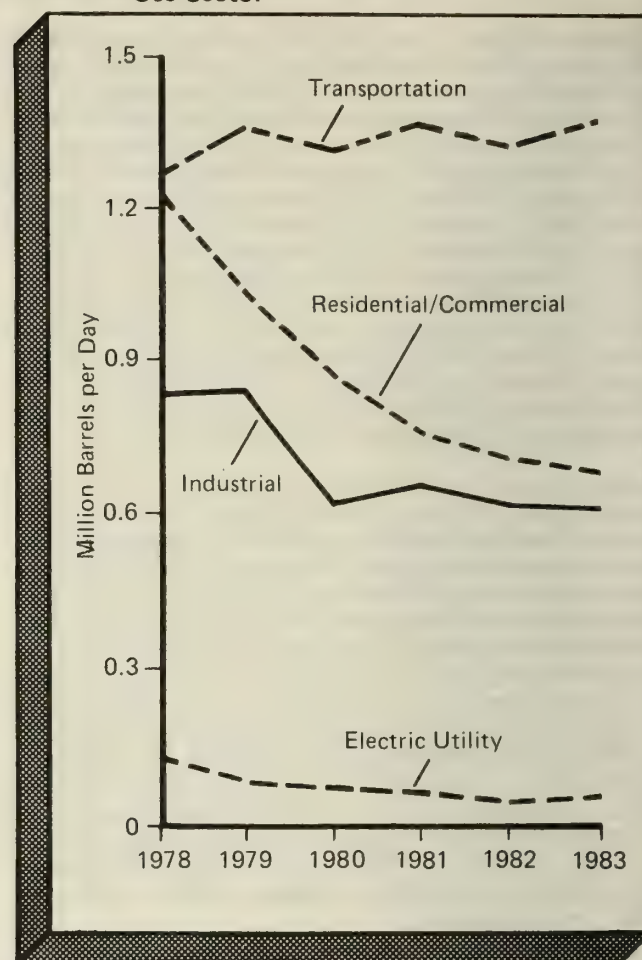
By 1983, the average price of motor gasoline was substantially below the 1981 record of \$1.38 per gallon, and the auto-buying public was returning to purchases of larger gasoline-powered autos as economic conditions began to improve. Recovery was even stronger in 1984, and prices dropped further, averaging \$1.18 per gallon by the end of the year. Growth in motor gasoline consumption continued to be curbed somewhat by the replacement of older vehicles with more efficient ones, and by continued diesel penetration of the truck fleet.

Distillate Fuel Oil

After growing slightly in 1983, distillate fuel oil consumption increased 6 percent in 1984 to 2.8 million barrels per day. This was well below the 1978 peak of 3.4 million barrels per day. Over this 6-year period, consumption for transportation increased moderately, while consumption for heat and power showed dramatic declines.

Diesel fuel for transportation use has grown through the years, and presently represents half of all distillate fuel oil consumption in the Nation. It is a primary truck and rail fuel, and during the early 1980's it became competitive as an automobile fuel. As diesel fuel use in highway vehicles increased, its share of the transportation sector's oil consumption grew from 12 percent in 1978 to 15 percent in 1983. Much of the diesel fuel is consumed in truck and rail traffic, which is closely correlated to industrial production. As industrial production declined in 1980 and 1982, so did transportation use of diesel fuel (Figure 2). As the economy improved in 1983 and 1984, industrial production increased substantially, as did truck and rail traffic. Automobile use of diesel fuel has been slowed by consumer

Figure 2. Distillate Fuel Oil Consumption, by End-Use Sector



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

disenchantment with diesel-powered passenger vehicles and erosion of price advantages.

The decline in consumption of distillate fuel oil for heat and power between 1978 and 1982 is attributable to milder weather conditions, more intense conservation, and price-induced fuel-switching. In 1983, the decline continued, but at a much slower rate than in any year since 1978, as expanding economic conditions and relatively stable prices³ served to reduce incentives to conserve fuel. These conditions continued to affect distillate fuel oil consumption in 1984.

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil consumption in 1984 declined 4 percent from the 1983 level, to 1.4 million barrels per day. During the previous 6 years, the average annual rate of decline was 12 percent.

¹U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, Table VM-1.

²Energy Information Administration, *Energy Price and Expenditure Data Report, 1970-1981*, DOE/EIA-0376(81), p. 7.

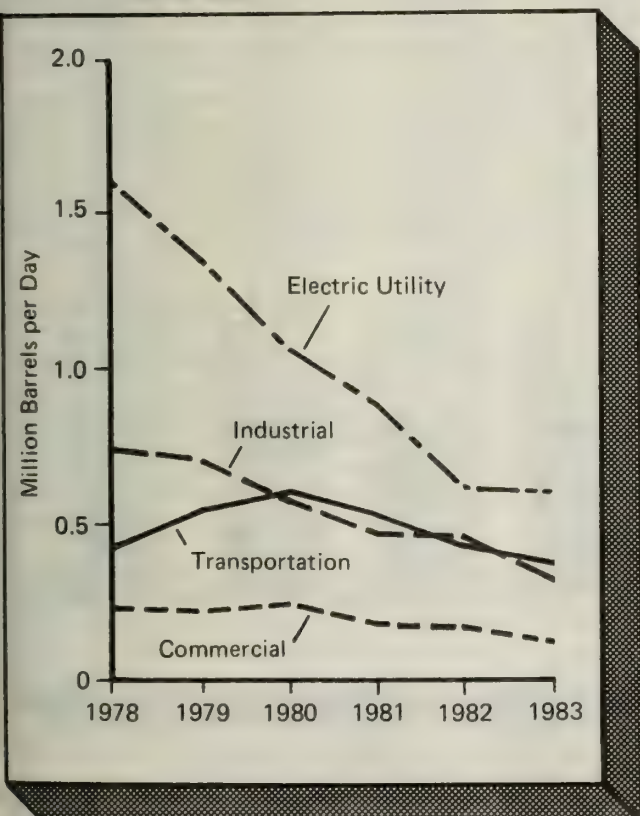
³Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0380 (84/12), Table 2.

When consumption peaked in 1977 at 3.1 million barrels per day, substantial amounts of residual fuel oil were consumed for heat and power, and its use in transportation was growing. The level of consumption was then slightly below that of distillate fuel oil, and the consumption trend of both products had been almost parallel since 1970. This pattern continued until 1981, when distillate fuel oil consumption stabilized while residual fuel oil use began to decline more rapidly (Figure 1). Consumption for heat and power, especially at utilities, had been dropping dramatically since 1979 as conservation intensified and as residual fuel oil prices rose more quickly than natural gas and coal prices. Growing transportation use, on the other hand, helped to slow the decline in residual fuel oil consumption through 1980 (Figure 3). Removal of domestic price controls in 1981 ended the price advantage of vessel-bunkering fuel at U.S. ports, causing a decline in residual fuel oil consumption for transportation use as well. Also contributing to this decline was the decreasing world tanker trade associated with the worldwide recession.⁴

In 1983, declining residual fuel oil prices at utilities and extremely cold weather toward the end of the year minimized the decline in electric utility use (Figure 3). Steep declines in industrial use were related to the effects of improved plant efficiency, conservation measures, and to the relatively high price of residual fuel oil.

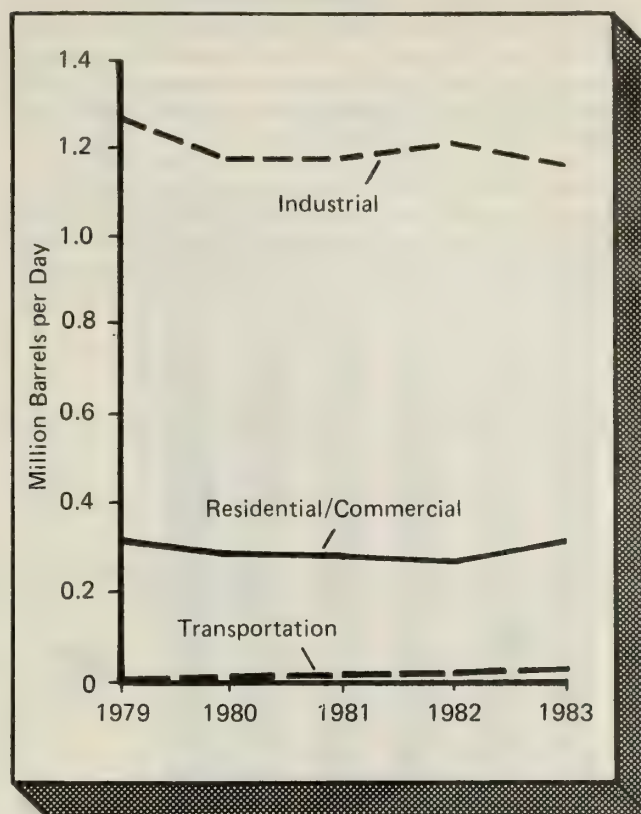
Unusually cold weather at the beginning of 1984 caused a sharp temporary increase in residual fuel oil

Figure 3. Residual Fuel Oil Consumption, by End-Use Sector



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System

Figure 4. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption, by End-Use Sector



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

consumption for heating and electric utilities. For the remainder of the year, utility use declined⁵ as did vessel-bunkering requirements.⁶

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Consumption of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) in 1984 increased 4 percent, almost equaling the peak level of 1.6 million barrels per day reached in 1979 (Figure 1). Consumption remained close to 1.5 million barrels per day during the intervening years.

About 80 percent of the consumption of LPG's is in the industrial sector, primarily as a feedstock in the petrochemical industry. Most of the remainder is used in residential and commercial applications. A very small, but growing, portion is used in transportation, where the clean-burning properties of LPG's provide longer engine life and reduced maintenance costs, lower emissions, and less engine noise (Figure 4).

⁴Petroleum Economist, April 1984, pp. 128 and 129.

⁵Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Monthly*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0226(84/12), Table 12.

⁶U.S. Department of Commerce, *United States Foreign Trade, Bunker Fuels*, January 1984 through December 1984.

Jet Fuel

Jet fuel consumption reached record levels in 1984, 1.2 million barrels per day, an increase of 12 percent from the 1983 level (Figure 1). Jet fuel represents 11 percent of petroleum use in the transportation sector. Approximately 80 percent is used by the airline industry, and 20 percent in military operations.

Between 1979 and 1981 the consumption of jet fuel decreased 6 percent, as the price doubled. The Air Traffic Controllers' strike and the economic recession also contributed to a decline in air travel during this period.

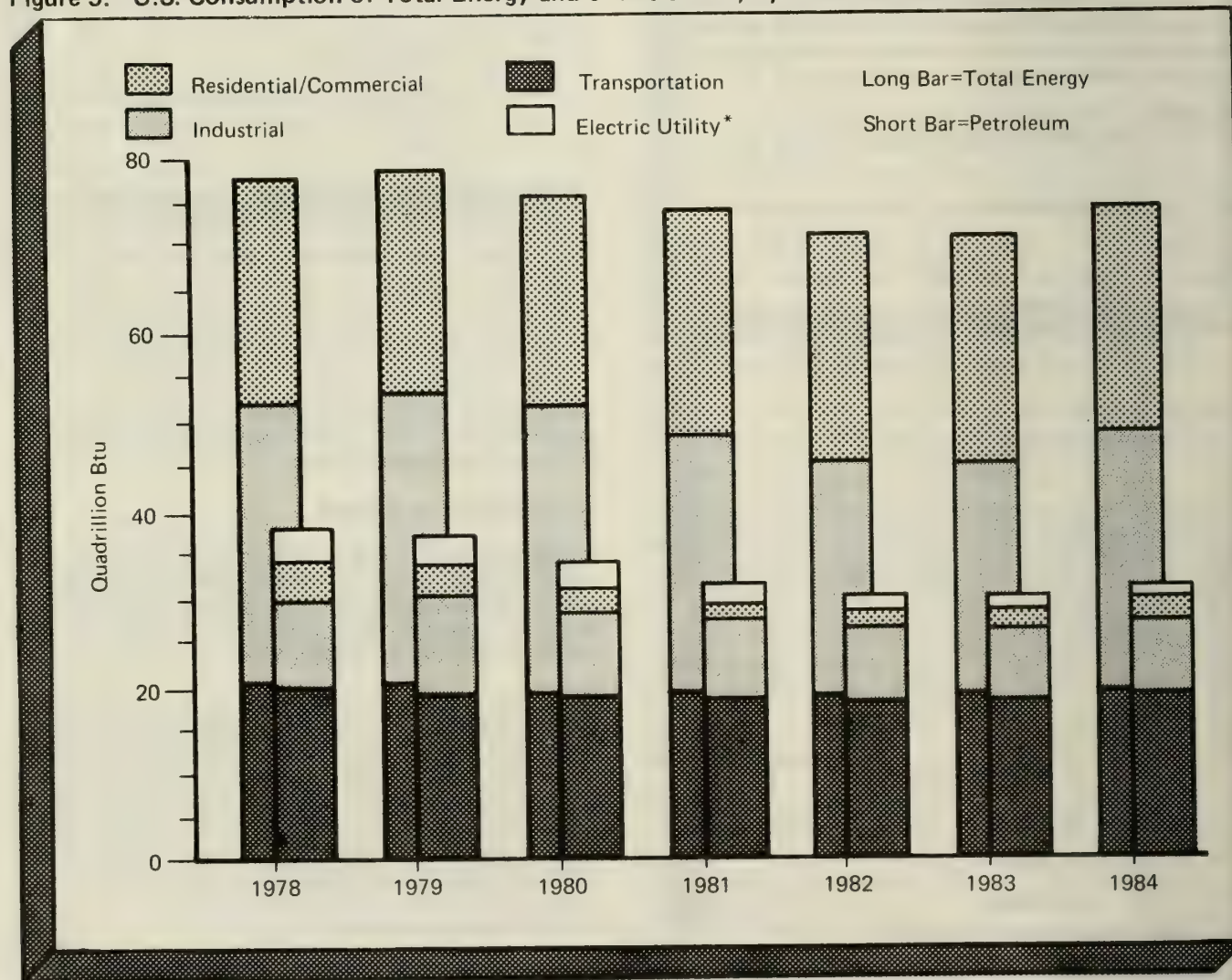
Consumption increased very slightly in 1982, as price competition within the airline industry stimulated travel toward the end of the recession. Improving economic conditions in 1983 and 1984 brought increased air traffic,⁷ resulting in moderately higher jet fuel consumption each year.

End-Use Sector Consumption

The changing relationship between petroleum product consumption and total energy use from 1978 through 1984 is portrayed at the end-use sector level in Figure 5.

⁷Aviation Week and Space Technology, January 21, 1985, p. 21.

Figure 5. U.S. Consumption of Total Energy and of Petroleum, by End-Use Sector: 1978-84



*The electric utility sector is an end-user of primary fuels used to generate electricity. Once produced, electricity is a source of energy for the residential/commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors, and is distributed among these sectors in the Total Energy bars on this graph.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Monthly Energy Review", December 1984 and "State Energy Data Report, 1960 through 1984". May 1984. Estimates for 1984 are based on preliminary data.

Definitions of Major End-Use Consuming Sectors

The State Energy Data System assigns energy consumption to five major end-use sectors according to the following guidelines:

- **Residential Sector.** Energy consumed by private household establishments primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, cooking, and clothes drying.

- **Commercial Sector.** Energy consumed by nonmanufacturing establishments. Included are motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises, as well as health, social, and educational institutions, and energy consumed by Federal, State, and local governments.

- **Industrial Sector.** Energy consumed by manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing, and forestry establishments.

- **Transportation Sector.** Energy consumed to move people and commodities in both the public and private sectors. Also included are military, railroad, vessel bunkering, and marine uses, as well as the pipeline transmission of natural gas.

- **Electric Utility Sector.** Energy consumed by privately- and publicly-owned establishments which generate electricity primarily for resale.

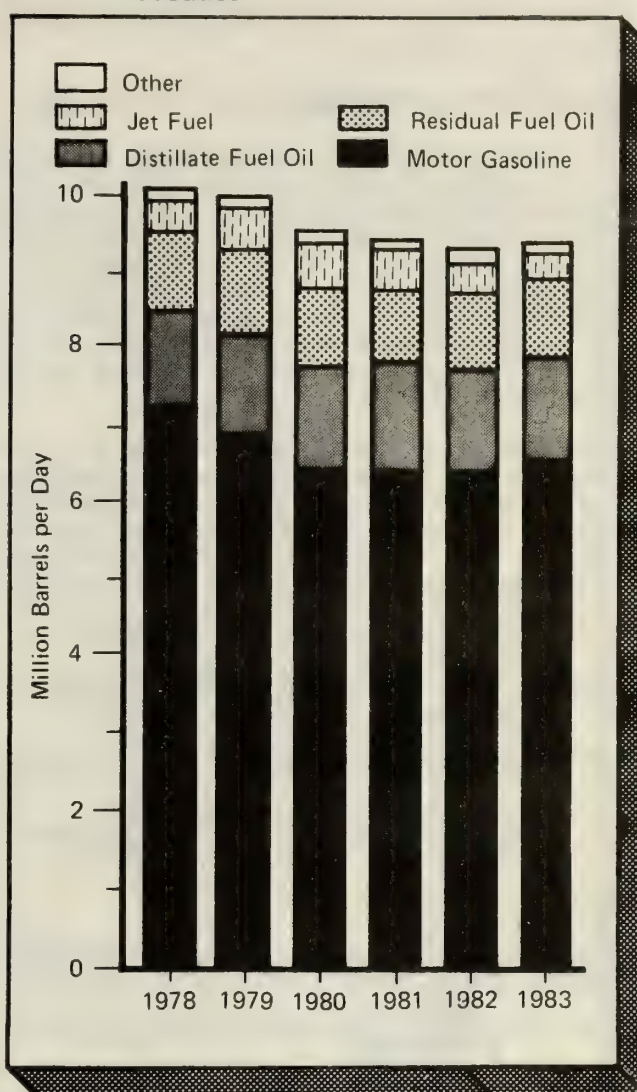
Consumption of petroleum products peaked in 1978, a year before total energy use peaked. As consumption of both declined through 1983, the average annual rate of decline for petroleum was about double that of total energy. The share of total energy consumption represented by petroleum products also declined, from 49 percent in 1978 to 43 percent in 1983. Both total energy and petroleum consumption increased in 1984, but petroleum's share of energy use fell slightly, as total energy consumption showed a larger increase.

Transportation Sector

The transportation sector consumes petroleum products almost exclusively and accounts for one-fourth of the Nation's total energy use. Petroleum consumption for transportation in 1983 showed a slight increase over 1982 levels (Figure 6), and represented 62 percent of all petroleum consumption, compared with a 54 percent share when it peaked in 1978.

Transportation use of petroleum declined yearly from the peak in 1978 through 1982, as consumers sought to decrease dependence on oil. The shock of the 1979 supply disruption, followed by the dramatic price rise for most transportation fuels over the following 2 years,⁹ reverberated throughout the transportation sector. Consumers chose smaller cars, increased their demand for diesel-powered vehicles, and reduced discretionary travel. These shocks also encouraged development of more efficient rail, air, and water carriers.

Figure 6. Transportation Use of Petroleum, by Product



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

The economic recession during 1981 and 1982 further inhibited travel and product movements, despite abundant petroleum supplies and somewhat lower prices in 1982.

During 1983, consumption by the transportation sector increased for the first time since 1978. Only consumption of residual fuel oil for vessel bunkering decreased, as demand for long-haul shipping remained low.⁹ Highway vehicle efficiency increased less than 2 percent in 1983, about half the average rate of the previous 3 years.¹⁰ At the same time, rising industrial output and an increase in travel resulted in higher consumption for rail, truck, auto, and air traffic.

⁹Energy Information Administration, *Energy Price and Expenditure Data Report, 1970-1981*, DOE/EIA-0376(81), p. 3.

⁹*Petroleum Economist*, April 1984, p. 128.

¹⁰U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, Table VM-1.

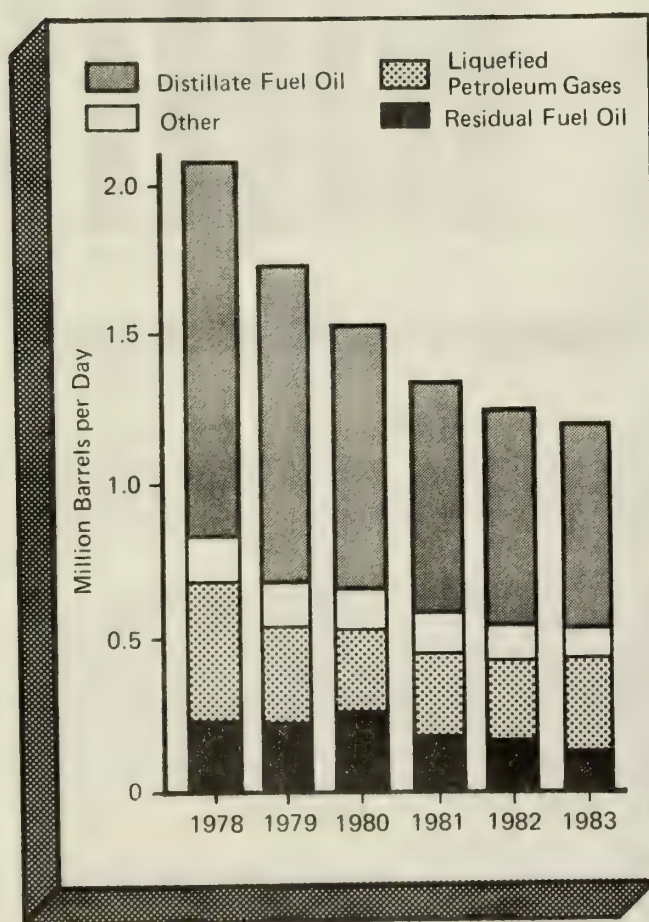
In 1984, the expanding economy brought increased transportation use of petroleum products, as motor gasoline, diesel fuel, LPG's, and jet fuel consumption rose to accommodate higher travel demands and increased industrial output.

Residential/Commercial Sector

Petroleum consumption in the residential/commercial sector dropped 42 percent between 1978 and 1983, while total energy consumption in this sector was relatively stable and represented about 34 percent of all energy use (Figures 5 and 7). As petroleum's share of residential/commercial energy consumption declined from 16 percent to 9 percent during this period, electricity's share (including losses) grew from 54 percent to 62 percent, and the portion represented by natural gas remained around 29 percent.

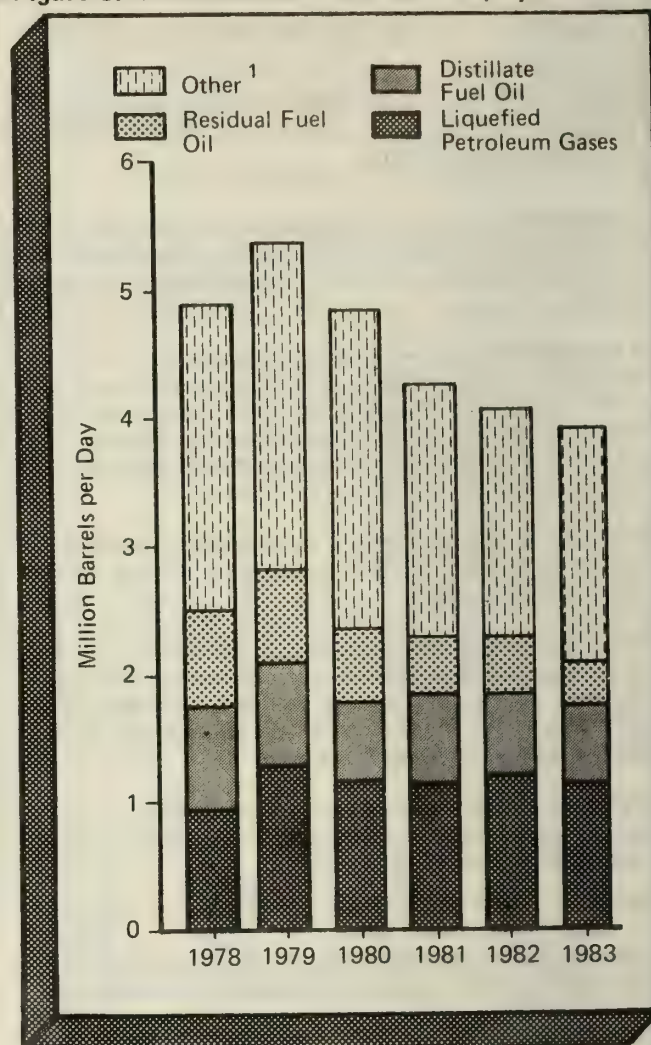
Energy use in the residential/commercial sector is normally influenced by changing weather conditions more than by any other factor. Between 1978 and 1981, however, the rapidly escalating nominal price of petroleum was the primary influence affecting its decreased use.¹¹ During that period, petroleum prices

Figure 7. Residential/Commercial Use of Petroleum, by Product



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

Figure 8. Industrial Use of Petroleum, by Product



¹ Refers primarily to still gas, petroleum coke, petrochemical feedstocks (naphtha and heavier), and asphalt.

Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

rose at about twice the rate of natural gas prices and three times the rate of electricity prices. Declining petroleum prices in 1982 somewhat reduced the cost advantages of the other fuels, and the decline in petroleum consumption slowed.

The cumulative effects of conservation, fuel-switching, and recession that occurred after the rapid rise in petroleum prices were evident by 1982. Weather conditions in 1982 were similar to those in 1979, but petroleum consumption was 28 percent lower (Figure 7).

The 3 percent rate of decline was one-fourth the average annual rate of decline that occurred between 1979 and 1982. Much colder weather toward the end of 1983 considerably offset the effects of continuing conservation. In addition, abundant petroleum supplies brought even lower prices in 1983 and 1984, further reducing incentives to conserve petroleum.

¹¹Energy Information Administration, *Energy Price and Expenditure Data Report, 1970-1981*, DOE/EIA-0376(81), p. 3.

Industrial Sector

Approximately 40 percent of all energy consumption is in the industrial sector. Petroleum accounts for about 30 percent of the energy consumed in industrial applications. Industrial use of both petroleum and total energy peaked in 1979, then declined each year through 1983 (Figures 5 and 8).

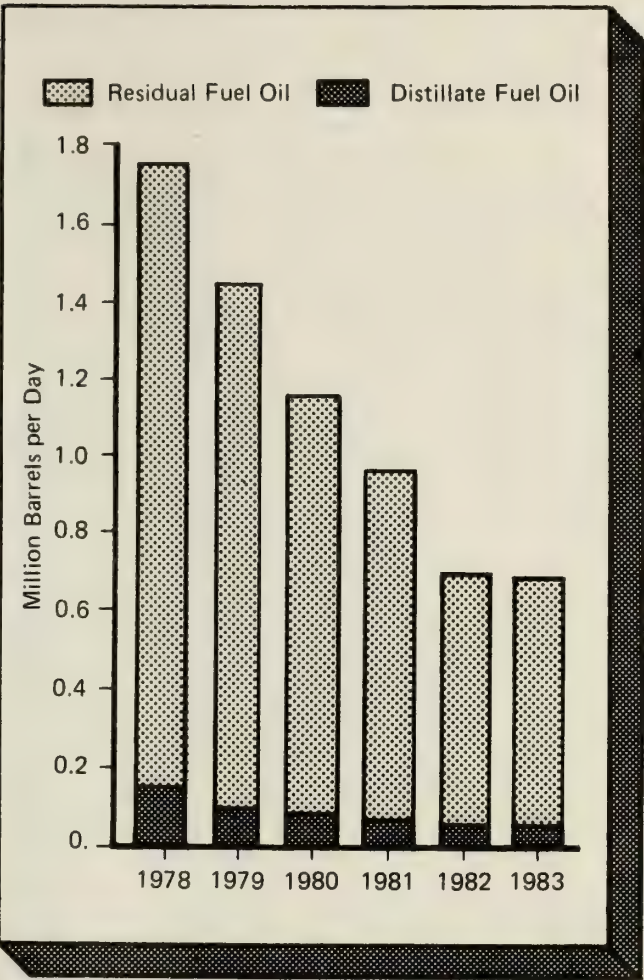
Petroleum consumption in the industrial sector decreased 24 percent by 1982 from its 1979 peak, while industrial production declined only 9 percent. In 1983, production increased as economic conditions improved, while petroleum consumption continued downward, but at a much slower rate than during the previous 3 years. The declining petroleum consumption relative to industrial production between 1979 and 1983 is attributable to several factors. Oil price shocks and short supplies stimulated intense conservation measures and development of multi-fuel and cogeneration facilities, which enable industrial users to burn the most economical fuels available with greater efficiency. Then, service-oriented business grew as energy-intensive industries, including steel production,¹² petrochemicals, and metals mining,¹³ were out-priced by products from foreign countries with low-cost reserves and more efficient production methods. These conditions continued to affect petroleum consumption in the industrial sector in 1984.

Electric Utility Sector

Petroleum consumption at electric utilities peaked in 1978, then declined at an average annual rate of 21 percent through 1982 (Figure 9). The decline slowed to 2 percent in 1983 before falling another 17 percent in 1984.¹⁴ Early in 1983, the average price per Btu of petroleum delivered to utilities was declining while the average natural gas price was increasing. As a result, the differential in the delivered prices of these fuels narrowed sufficiently to cause increased competition between petroleum and natural gas at some utilities. Unusually cold weather toward the end of 1983 also increased electric utility use of petroleum, contributing to the lower rate of decline for that year.

In 1984, uncertainty about the availability of residual fuel oil from foreign sources, and an increase of about 5 percent in its average price per Btu, encouraged utility use of coal or natural gas wherever possible. Petroleum provided only 5 percent of utilities' energy requirements in 1984, compared with 17 percent in 1978. Over the same period, the share of coal use at utilities grew as the petroleum share declined.

Figure 9. Electric Utility Use of Petroleum, by Product



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

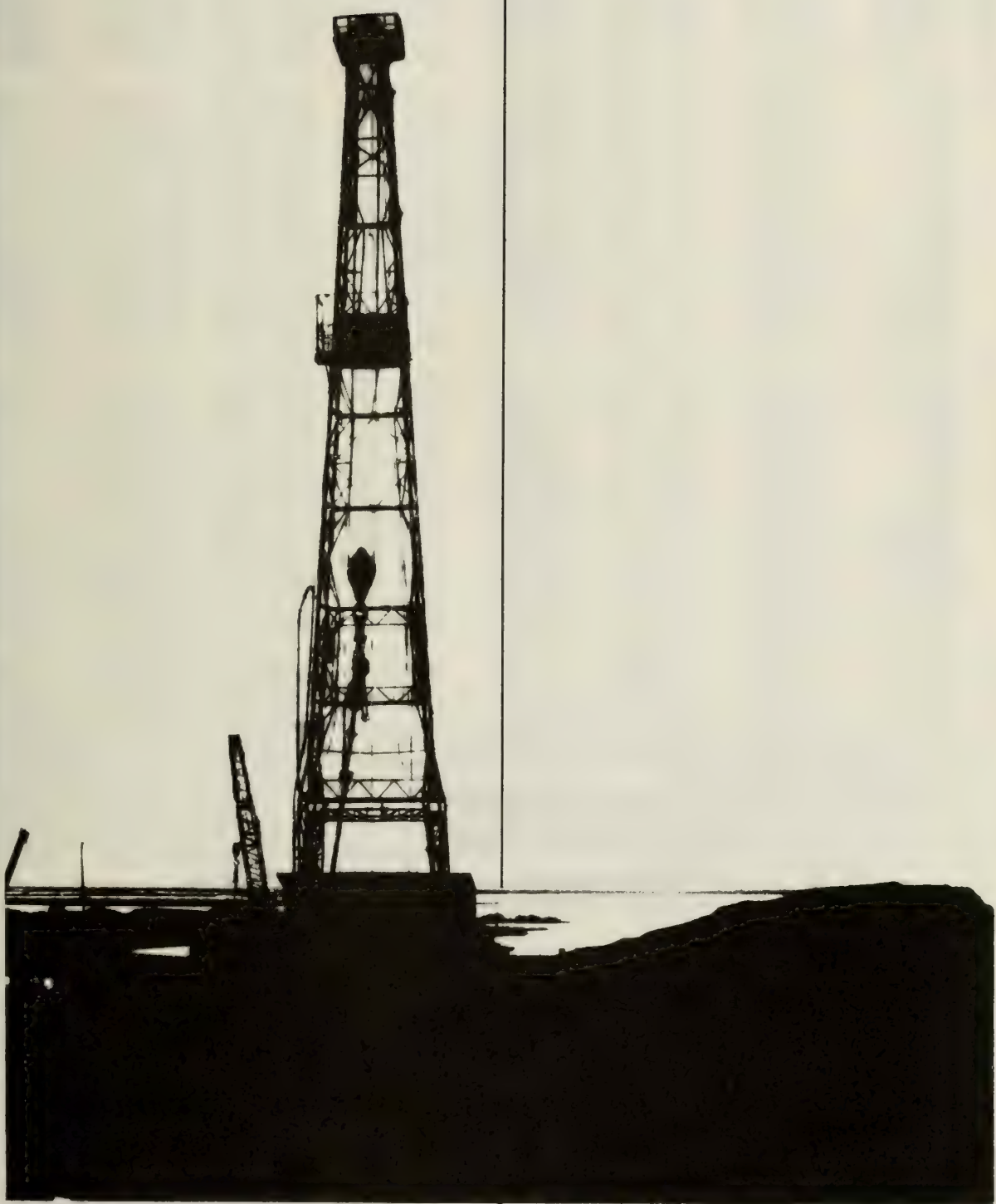
¹²*Iron Age*, December 17, 1984, p. 45.

¹³*Business Week*, December 17, 1984, p. 65.

¹⁴Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Monthly*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0226 (84/12), Table 12.



Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984	January	10,282	8,659	1,585	-342	1,085	16,726	1,430
	February	10,410	8,726	1,629	186	-1,353	15,389	1,464
	March	10,354	8,718	1,588	-2	643	16,017	1,444
	April	10,347	8,688	1,616	-565	-128	15,484	1,465
	May	10,415	8,752	1,610	-616	-422	15,566	1,497
	June	10,398	8,743	1,612	-95	-77	15,687	1,502
	July	10,487	8,769	1,649	-184	-184	15,547	1,514
	August	10,476	8,781	1,663	250	185	16,130	1,500
	September	10,464	8,759	1,666	266	-736	15,315	1,514
	October	10,549	8,847	1,648	-798	-211	15,631	1,545
	November	10,558	8,846	1,680	-166	-176	15,602	1,556
	December	10,478	8,797	1,649	-255	275	15,353	1,555
	Average	10,435	8,757	1,633	-196	-83	15,707	1,499
1985	January*	10,612	8,929	1,642	R 18	R 1,443	R 16,142	R 1,510
	February**	NA	8,928	NA	298	818	15,415	1,463
	Average	NA	8,929	NA	151	1,146	15,797	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

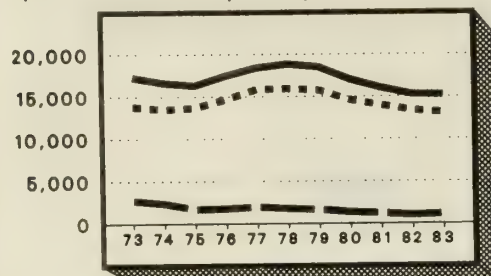
Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,347	3,029	2,318	575	153	422	4,772
	February	5,643	2,952	2,691	582	185	397	5,061
	March	5,253	3,455	1,798	840	236	605	4,413
	April	5,319	3,417	1,902	655	172	483	4,664
	May	5,916	3,927	1,989	766	219	548	5,150
	June	5,304	3,410	1,893	864	222	642	4,440
	July	5,387	3,646	1,741	536	108	429	4,851
	August	5,036	3,244	1,793	732	190	542	4,305
	September	5,173	3,294	1,880	664	162	502	4,510
	October	5,767	3,751	2,016	599	141	458	5,167
	November	5,534	3,552	1,983	854	202	652	4,680
	December	4,909	3,126	1,783	986	185	801	3,924
	Average	5,381	3,402	1,979	722	181	541	4,660
1985	January*	R 4,376	R 2,700	R 1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February**	3,886	2,338	1,548	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	4,143	2,529	1,615	NA	NA	NA	NA

Petroleum Overview

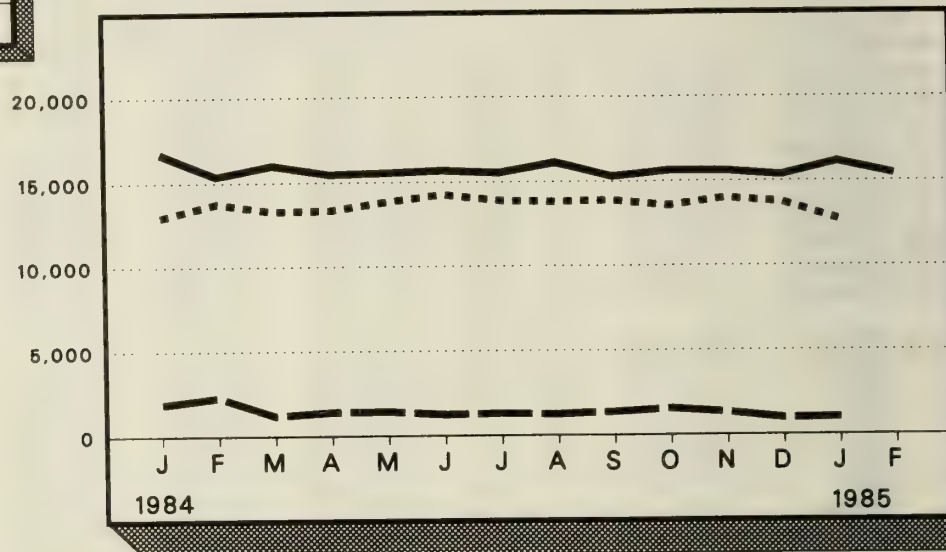
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

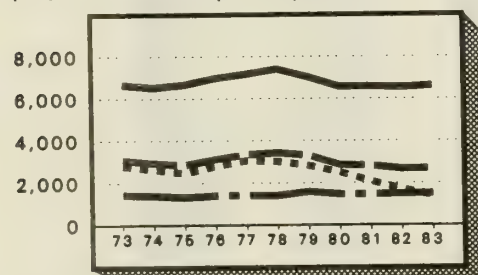
Petroleum Product Supplied
Refinery Production
Net Petroleum Product Imports



Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

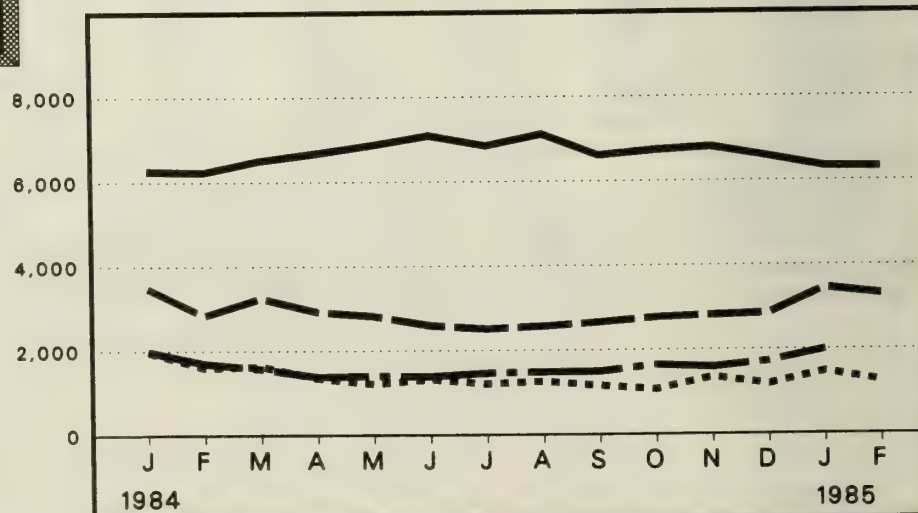
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel Oil
Residual Fuel Oil
LPG¹

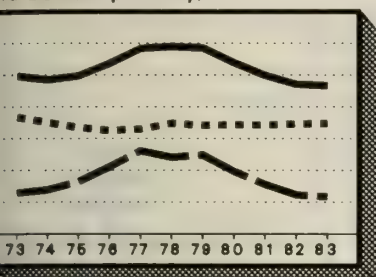


Monthly

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Oil Supply and Disposition

(in Millions of Barrels per Day)



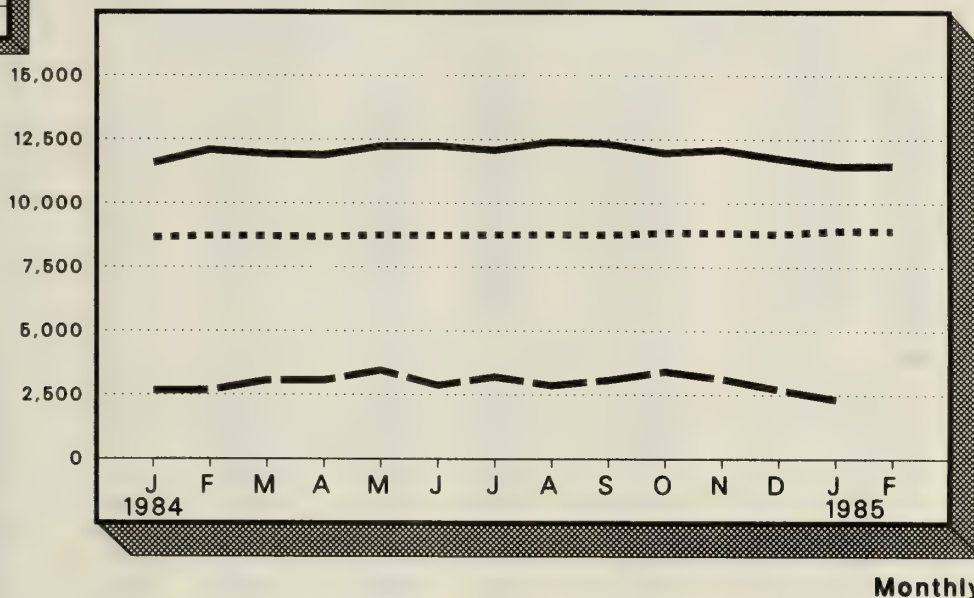
Legend

Refinery Inputs

Domestic Crude Oil Production

Net Imports¹

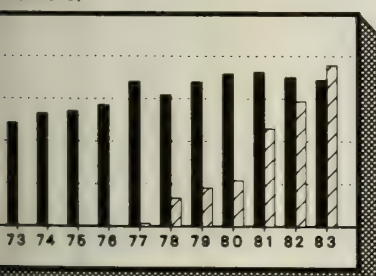
es SPR Imports



Monthly

Oil Ending Stocks

(in Millions of Barrels)



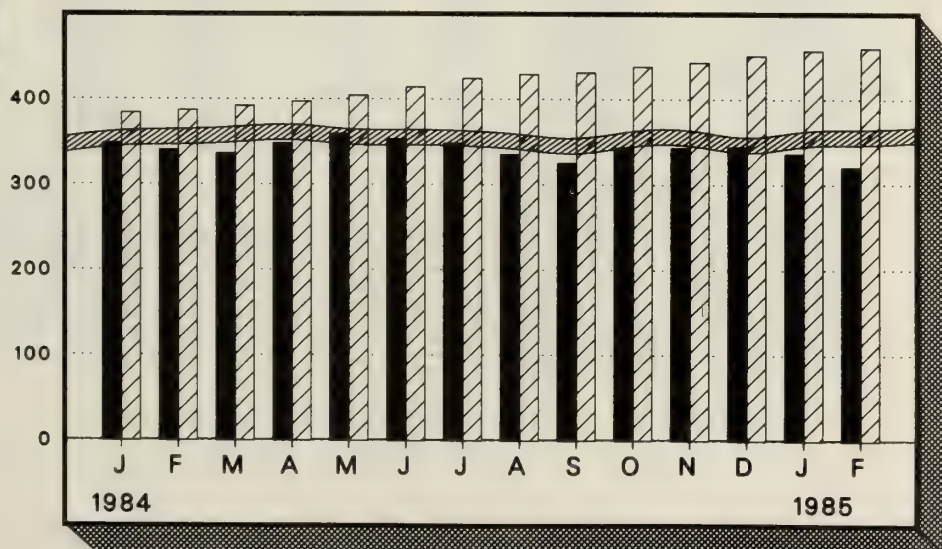
Legend

Other Primary

SPR

Average Stock Range¹

and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil is based on data, Jul. 81-4. See Explanatory



Monthly

5

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		Unac- counted for Crude Oil
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	83
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	71
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	⁶ -280	170
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	-123	262
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	267	31
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	-205	98
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	278	169
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	66	370
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	497	-167
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	-438	281
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	68	-30
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	-73	44
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	250	34
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	-78	117
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	20	114
1984	January	8,659	1,741	3,029	200	2,829	-173	-169	451
	February	8,726	1,740	2,952	85	2,868	-96	282	487
	March	8,718	1,740	3,455	148	3,307	-147	145	66
	April	8,688	1,725	3,417	170	3,247	-170	-396	590
	May	8,752	1,793	3,927	246	3,681	-245	-371	463
	June	8,743	1,792	3,410	309	3,101	-309	214	490
	July	8,769	1,769	3,646	329	3,317	-328	144	25
	August	8,781	1,725	3,244	180	3,064	-179	429	383
	September	8,759	1,725	3,294	53	3,240	-53	320	234
	October	8,847	1,708	3,751	187	3,564	-231	-567	385
	November	8,846	1,707	3,552	219	3,332	-160	-6	135
	December	8,797	1,658	3,126	229	2,897	-241	-14	340
	Average	8,757	1,735	3,402	197	3,206	-195	-1	336
1985	January*	8,929	1,788	R 2,700	R 223	R 2,478	R -223	R 241	23
	February**	8,928	1,787	2,338	82	2,257	-82	380	NA
	Average	8,929	1,788	2,528	156	2,373	-156	307	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(^s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984	January	NA	1	11,579	153	64	733	384	348
	February	NA	1	12,100	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,936	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	(^s)	11,893	172	64	744	397	348
	May	NA	2	12,243	219	62	764	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,263	222	61	766	414	353
	July	NA	1	12,087	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,403	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	-2	12,327	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	-1	11,976	141	69	781	438	343
	November	NA	-1	12,103	202	62	786	443	343
	December	NA	(^s)	11,758	185	64	794	451	344
	Average	NA	1	12,055	181	64			
1985	January*	NA	1	R 11,456	144	69	R 793	457	R 336
	February**	NA	NA	11,472	NA	NA	780	460	320
	Average	NA	NA	11,463	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(S)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	463	114	278	0	243	547	51	1,939
	February	348	0	324	33	267	0	244	481	174	1,871
	March	283	0	307	112	284	67	260	354	127	1,792
	April	280	0	320	95	221	0	288	581	158	1,944
	May	456	0	329	240	480	0	289	621	242	2,657
	June	284	0	411	46	415	0	243	574	139	2,112
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	535	242	2,237
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	487	216	2,021
	September	343	0	159	113	333	17	160	689	147	1,961
	October	333	0	287	114	436	0	208	578	115	2,070
	November	295	0	183	124	409	24	163	536	173	1,907
	December	220	0	210	211	314	12	159	449	174	1,750
	Average	318	0	322	117	342	10	214	536	163	2,023
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	152	624	705	277	54	382	53	390	772	3,408	5,347
	February	142	620	747	288	77	338	58	418	1,083	3,772	5,643
	March	88	726	707	169	93	400	34	247	996	3,460	5,253
	April	88	691	859	207	91	282	37	257	863	3,375	5,319
	May	31	715	675	192	57	418	38	336	796	3,259	5,916
	June	50	499	732	234	104	318	53	268	934	3,192	5,304
	July	14	574	738	99	120	362	27	292	924	3,150	5,387
	August	57	551	621	205	98	388	34	236	826	3,015	5,036
	September	101	537	762	133	103	490	38	245	803	3,213	5,173
	October	152	685	827	112	122	486	37	321	955	3,697	5,767
	November	88	637	822	174	115	544	44	283	921	3,628	5,534
	December	75	690	684	141	98	337	46	235	853	3,160	4,909
	Average	86	629	739	185	94	396	42	294	893	3,358	5,381
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

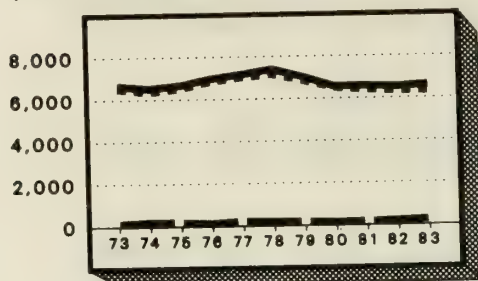
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



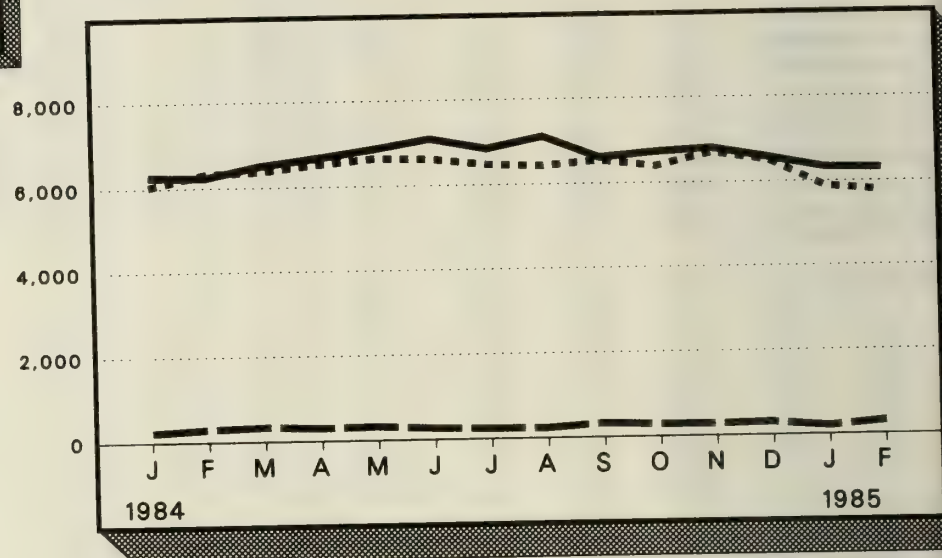
Annual

Legend

Product Supplied

Finished Gasoline Production

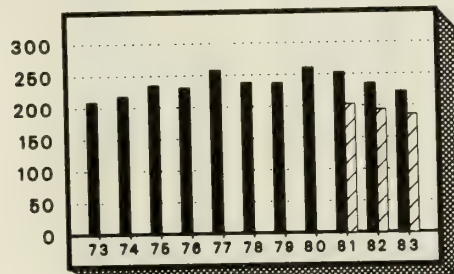
Finished Gasoline Imports



Month

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



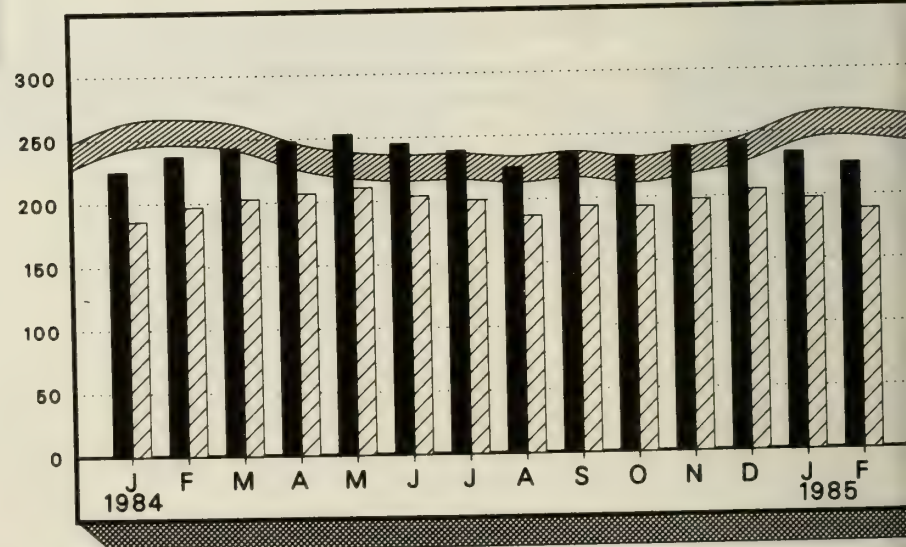
Annual

Legend

Total Motor Gasoline¹

Finished Motor Gasoline

Average Stock Range²



Month

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline is based on 3 years of data, Jul. 81-Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

ished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
	Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
					Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
Average	6,852	181	2	0	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	
January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	0	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
February	5,848	128	24	0	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
January	6,037	233	-1	1	6,268	3,606	57.5	225	186
February	6,320	303	-384	2	6,237	3,585	57.5	237	197
March	6,375	343	-197	9	6,512	3,747	57.5	243	203
April	6,528	308	-153	0	6,682	3,854	57.7	248	207
May	6,650	329	-106	0	6,873	3,990	58.1	253	211
June	6,620	272	217	17	7,092	4,210	59.4	245	204
July	6,481	247	130	9	6,849	4,094	59.8	239	200
August	6,436	243	437	1	7,114	4,263	59.9	225	187
September	6,545	333	-263	2	6,614	3,982	60.2	235	194
October	6,396	293	42	1	6,730	4,074	60.5	233	193
November	6,705	286	-175	11	6,805	4,243	62.3	240	198
December	6,513	308	-225	16	6,580	4,185	63.6	243	205
Average	6,467	292	-55	6	6,698	3,987	60.0		
January*	R 5,889	R 204	R 245	2	R 6,336	R 4,026	63.5	R 234	R 198
February**	5,785	318	223	NA	6,313	NA	NA	225	189
Average	5,840	258	235	NA	6,325	NA	NA		

stocks are totals as of end of period.

beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

cludes gasohol.

cludes motor gasoline blending components.

January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks

ported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

See Explanatory Note 9.3.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

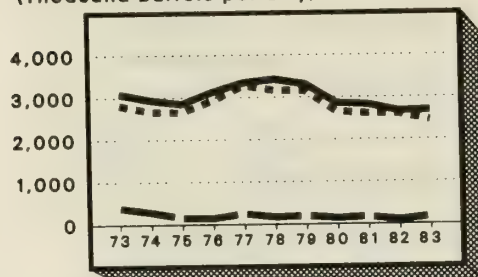
* Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



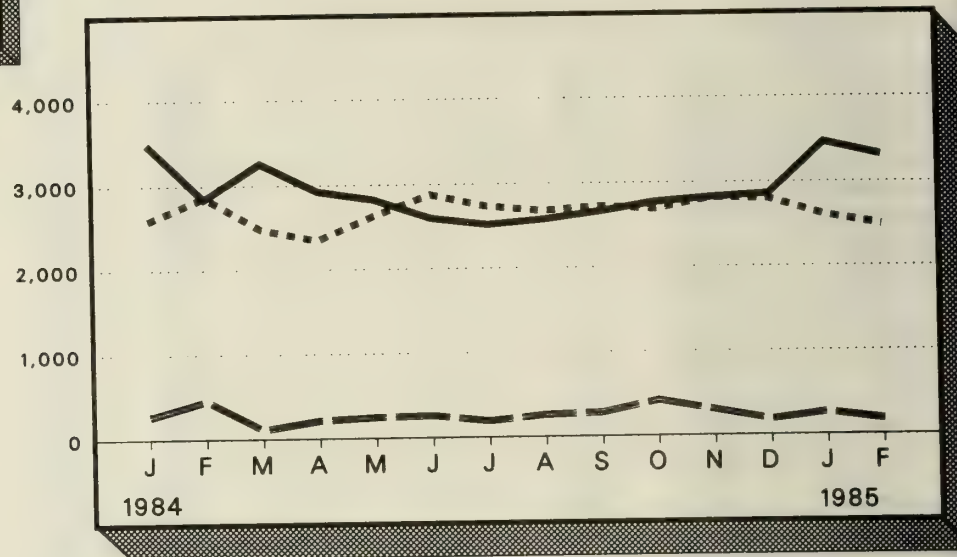
Annual

Legend

Product Supplied

Total Production

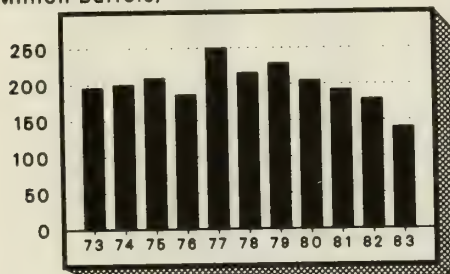
Imports



Monthl

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

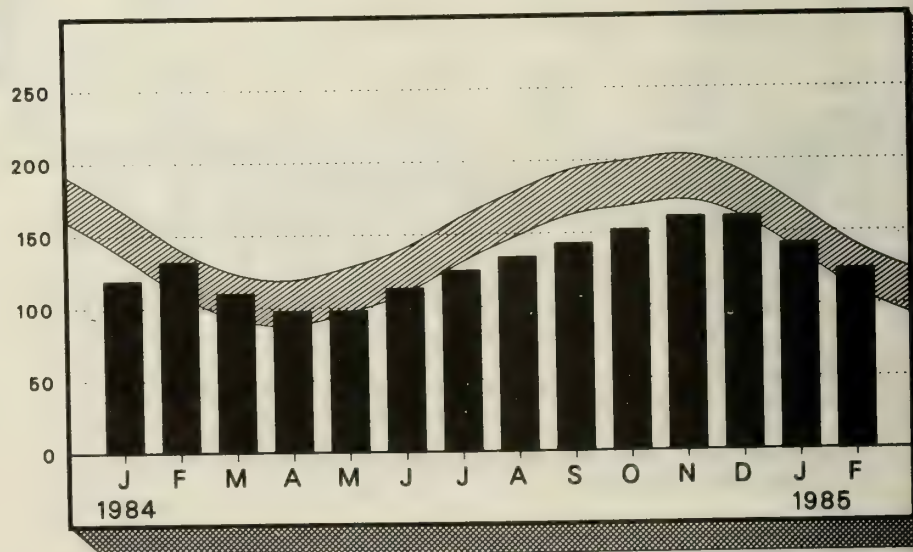
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Month

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data, Jul. 81 - Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,585	270	676	NA	40	3,490	119
	February	2,864	458	-439	NA	41	2,842	132
	March	2,480	115	727	NA	66	3,256	110
	April	2,347	220	393	NA	32	2,929	98
	May	2,633	252	-10	NA	48	2,827	98
	June	2,879	266	-490	NA	53	2,602	113
	July	2,736	198	-375	NA	40	2,518	125
	August	2,678	263	-291	NA	74	2,575	134
	September	2,724	285	-322	NA	22	2,665	143
	October	2,692	424	-295	NA	47	2,773	152
	November	2,821	308	-281	NA	24	2,824	161
	December	2,803	190	-11	NA	120	2,862	161
	Average	2,686	270	-57	NA	51	2,848	
1985	January*	R 2,608	R 271	R 624	NA	41	R 3,462	R 142
	February**	2,494	186	703	NA	NA	3,311	124
	Average	2,554	231	661	NA	NA	3,390	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

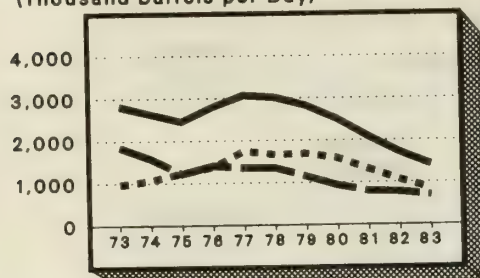
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Product Supplied

Total Production

Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

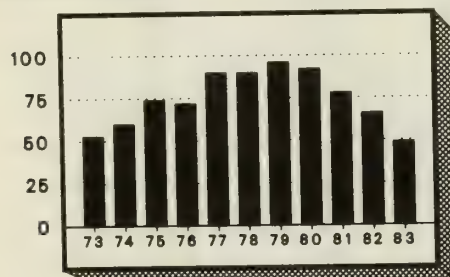
1984

1985

Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil is based on 3 years of data, Jul. 81 - Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Legend

Average Stock Range¹

100

75

50

25

0

1984

1985

Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	953	1,061	119	NA	151	1,981	45
	February	1,003	1,107	-420	NA	87	1,602	58
	March	887	633	321	NA	204	1,637	48
	April	840	637	9	NA	130	1,357	47
	May	829	554	35	NA	200	1,218	46
	June	841	676	-17	NA	176	1,324	47
	July	792	596	-77	NA	99	1,213	49
	August	808	572	146	NA	260	1,266	45
	September	861	596	-77	NA	214	1,165	47
	October	912	461	-123	NA	174	1,075	51
	November	936	588	119	NA	286	1,357	47
	December	1,055	627	-193	NA	299	1,190	53
	Average	893	674	-11	NA	190	1,365	
1985	January*	R 991	R 594	R 208	NA	R 312	R 1,481	R 47
	February**	1,057	521	-23	NA	-293	1,263	46
	Average	1,022	559	98	NA	25	1,378	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. ~ (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

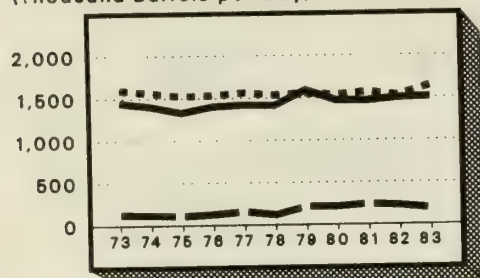
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



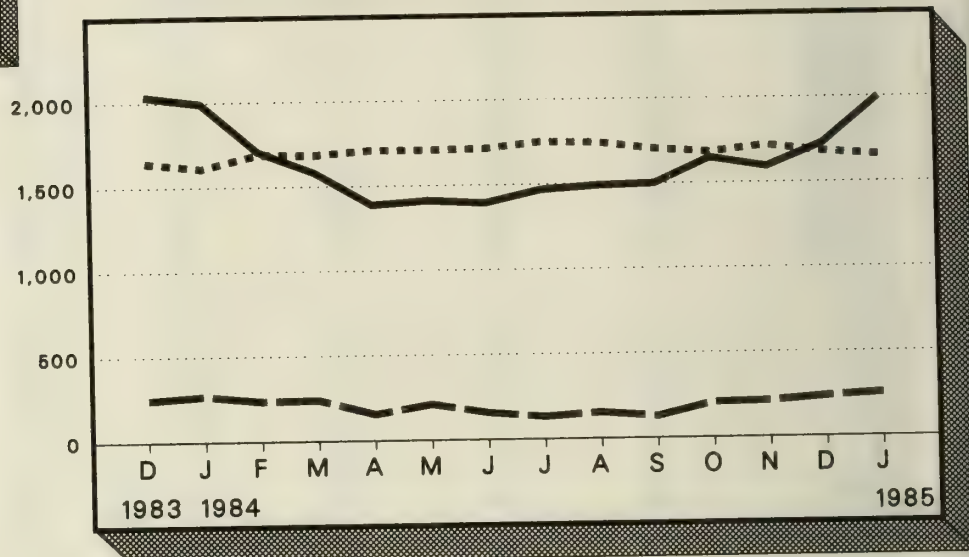
Annual

Legend

Product Supplied

Total Production

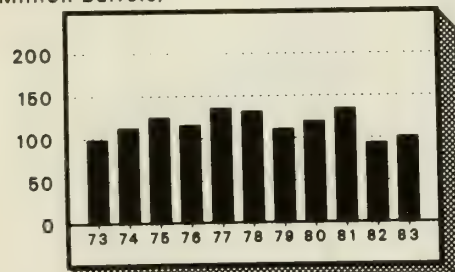
Imports



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

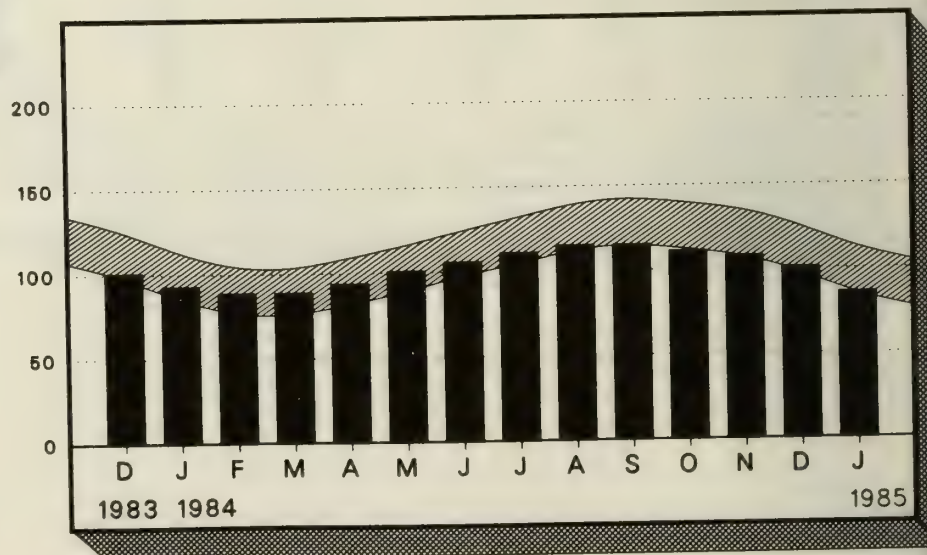
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas is based on 3 years of data. Jul 81-Jun 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
	February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
	March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
	April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
	May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
	June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
	July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
	August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
	September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
	October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
	November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
	December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984	January	1,610	269	⁴ 470	333	23	1,993	93
	February	1,690	237	146	323	41	1,708	89
	March	1,685	241	12	289	68	1,581	89
	April	1,711	155	-170	253	54	1,389	94
	May	1,709	211	-221	244	42	1,412	101
	June	1,714	158	-189	237	53	1,394	106
	July	1,750	132	-138	232	43	1,469	111
	August	1,744	154	-132	241	34	1,491	115
	September	1,704	128	-24	283	26	1,499	115
	October	1,683	207	137	322	56	1,648	111
	November	1,719	212	90	376	52	1,593	108
	December	1,681	237	241	351	82	1,727	101
	Average	1,700	195	19	291	48	1,576	
1985	January*	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.
Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
² Stocks are totals as of end of period.
³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,391	486	⁴ -177	561	207	2,931	253
	February	3,582	586	-256	751	225	2,935	261
	March	3,510	466	-218	530	258	2,969	268
	April	3,584	582	-207	627	268	3,063	274
	May	3,683	642	-118	775	257	3,175	277
	June	3,863	521	404	1,229	343	3,213	265
	July	3,866	567	278	1,034	238	3,438	257
	August	3,855	561	24	648	172	3,621	256
	September	3,768	539	-51	712	238	3,306	258
	October	3,580	632	30	724	180	3,336	257
	November	3,530	592	64	948	281	2,960	255
	December*	3,383	421	464	1,054	284	2,931	240
	Average	3,633	549	21	799	246	3,158	
1985	January*	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

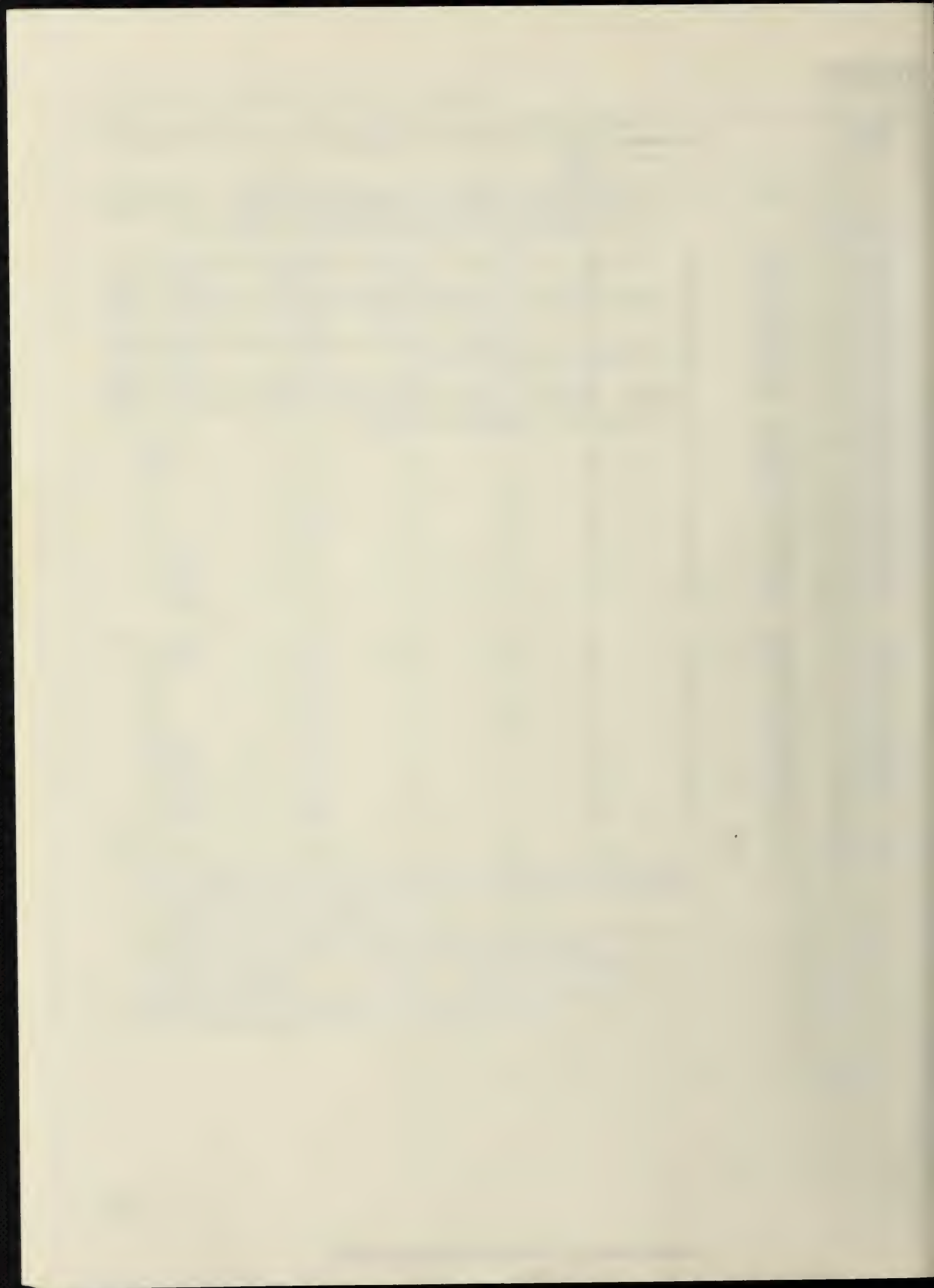
* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1983: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1984 through January 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
5. February 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1984 through February 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



Detailed Statistics





Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, January 1985

	Current Month	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)		
Field Production		
(1) Alaska	E 55,419	1,788
(2) Lower 48 States	E 221,380	7,141
(3) Total U.S.	E 276,799	8,929
Net Imports		
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	76,810	2,478
(5) SPR Imports	6,905	223
(6) Exports	4,478	144
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	79,237	2,556
Other Sources		
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-6,904	-223
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	7,468	241
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-2,179	-70
(11) Unaccounted for ¹	706	23
(12) Total Other Sources	-909	-29
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	355,127	11,456
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)		
(14) Field Production	50,891	1,642
(15) Net Imports ²	826	27
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ²	1,042	34
(17) Total NGPL Supply	52,759	1,702
Other Liquids		
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-4,798	-155
(19) Imports	5,174	167
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,275	41
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ¹	14,340	463
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	2,145	69
(23) Total Other Liquids	18,136	585
(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24) Total Production of Products ³	426,022	13,743
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
Net Imports of Refined Products ³		
(25) Imports (Gross)	45,868	1,480
(26) Exports	19,988	645
(27) Imports (Net)	25,880	835
(28) Total New Supply of Products	451,902	14,577
(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ³	48,489	1,564
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	500,391	16,142
(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	196,412	6,336
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	107,334	3,462
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	45,906	1,481
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	62,031	2,001
(35) Other ⁴	86,563	2,792
(36) Crude Oil	2,145	69
(37) Total Product Supplied	500,391	16,142
(37) = (31) through (36)		
Ending Stocks, All Oils		
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	336,054	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	457,409	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	100,418	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components ⁵	36,796	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	6,558	--
(43) Finished Refined Products ³	572,547	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,509,782	--

¹ A balancing item.

² Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

³ For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

⁴ Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

⁵ Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 276,799	0	83,715	564	706	34	355,127	4,478	2,145	793,463
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	50,787	9,401	8,812	15,489	0	0	15,763	2,247	66,480	92,981
Pentanes Plus	8,778	0	904	1,042	0	0	6,198	78	4,448	6,558
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,009	9,401	7,908	14,447	0	0	9,565	2,169	62,031	86,423
Ethane	15,345	409	1,658	1,498	0	0	42	156	18,712	18,880
Propane	17,071	7,774	3,176	11,054	0	0	105	1,586	37,384	46,770
Normal Butane	6,396	1,265	1,857	1,368	0	0	5,986	349	4,550	12,313
Isobutane	3,197	-47	1,218	527	0	0	3,432	78	1,385	8,460
Other Liquids	1,275	0	5,174	-4,798	0	0	9,129	0	-7,478	137,214
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,275	0	0	43	0	0	1,318	0	0	256
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,672	-6,678	0	0	2,715	0	-5,721	100,418
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,502	1,877	0	0	5,136	0	-1,757	36,215
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-40	0	0	-40	0	0	325
Finished Petroleum Products	104	384,958	37,960	34,042	0	0	0	17,819	439,245	486,124
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	182,545	6,312	7,608	0	0	0	55	196,412	197,783
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	65,338	2,332	4,000	0	0	0	55	71,618	88,474
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	117,207	3,979	3,608	0	0	0	0	124,794	109,309
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	423	0	139	0	0	0	0	562	2,587
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,664	642	476	0	0	0	25	6,757	6,385
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	28,993	1,331	487	0	0	0	79	30,732	34,631
Kerosene	0	3,460	318	3,921	0	0	0	7	7,692	7,955
Distillate Fuel Oil	42	80,816	8,405	19,331	0	0	0	1,260	107,334	141,805
Residual Fuel Oil	0	30,712	18,404	6,452	0	0	0	9,663	45,906	46,762
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,052	730	122	0	0	0	162	3,742	1,801
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	6,950	0	-245	0	0	0	341	6,364	1,669
Special Naphthas	0	1,171	911	153	0	0	0	55	2,181	2,798
Lubricants	0	4,408	264	-220	0	0	0	447	4,004	12,944
Waxes	0	433	23	25	0	0	0	32	449	627
Petroleum Coke	0	12,246	0	44	0	0	0	5,631	6,659	4,795
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	7,410	570	-3,822	0	0	0	4	4,155	21,005
Still Gas	0	15,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,715	0
Miscellaneous Products	60	960	50	-429	0	0	0	58	582	2,577
Total	328,965	394,359	135,661	45,297	706	34	380,019	24,544	500,391	1,509,782

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 276,799	0	83,715	564	706	34	355,127	4,478	2,145	793,463
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	50,787	9,401	8,812	15,489	0	0	15,763	2,247	66,480	92,981
Pentanes Plus	8,778	0	904	1,042	0	0	6,198	78	4,448	6,558
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,009	9,401	7,908	14,447	0	0	9,565	2,169	62,031	86,423
Ethane	15,345	409	1,658	1,498	0	0	42	156	18,712	18,880
Propane	17,071	7,774	3,176	11,054	0	0	105	1,586	37,384	46,770
Normal Butane	6,396	1,265	1,857	1,368	0	0	5,986	349	4,550	12,313
Isobutane	3,197	-47	1,218	527	0	0	3,432	78	1,385	8,460
Other Liquids	1,275	0	5,174	-4,798	0	0	9,129	0	-7,478	137,214
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,275	0	0	43	0	0	1,318	0	0	256
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,672	-6,678	0	0	2,715	0	-5,721	100,418
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,502	1,877	0	0	5,136	0	-1,757	36,215
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-40	0	0	-40	0	0	325
Finished Petroleum Products	104	384,958	37,960	34,042	0	0	0	17,819	439,245	486,124
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	182,545	6,312	7,608	0	0	0	55	196,412	197,783
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	65,338	2,332	4,000	0	0	0	55	71,618	88,474
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	117,207	3,979	3,608	0	0	0	0	124,794	109,309
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	423	0	139	0	0	0	0	562	2,587
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,664	642	476	0	0	0	25	6,757	6,385
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	28,993	1,331	487	0	0	0	79	30,732	34,631
Kerosene	0	3,460	318	3,921	0	0	0	7	7,692	7,955
Distillate Fuel Oil	42	80,816	8,405	19,331	0	0	0	1,260	107,334	141,805
Residual Fuel Oil	0	30,712	18,404	6,452	0	0	0	9,663	45,906	46,762
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,052	730	122	0	0	0	162	3,742	1,801
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	6,950	0	-245	0	0	0	341	6,364	1,669
Special Naphthas	0	1,171	911	153	0	0	0	55	2,181	2,798
Lubricants	0	4,408	264	-220	0	0	0	447	4,004	12,944
Waxes	0	433	23	25	0	0	0	32	449	627
Petroleum Coke	0	12,246	0	44	0	0	0	5,631	6,659	4,795
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	7,410	570	-3,822	0	0	0	4	4,155	21,005
Still Gas	0	15,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,715	0
Miscellaneous Products	60	960	50	-429	0	0	0	58	582	2,577
Total	328,965	394,359	135,661	45,297	706	34	380,019	24,544	500,391	1,509,782

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,929	0	2,700	18	23	1	11,456	144	69
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,638	303	284	500	0	0	508	72	2,145
Pentanes Plus	283	0	29	34	0	0	200	3	143
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,355	303	255	466	0	0	309	70	2,001
Ethane	495	13	53	48	0	0	1	5	604
Propane	551	251	102	357	0	0	3	51	1,206
Normal Butane	206	41	60	44	0	0	193	11	147
Isobutane	103	-2	39	17	0	0	111	3	45
Other Liquids	41	0	167	-155	0	0	294	0	-241
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	41	0	0	1	0	0	43	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	118	-215	0	0	88	0	-185
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	48	61	0	0	166	0	-57
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	12,418	1,225	1,098	0	0	0	575	14,169
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	5,889	204	245	0	0	0	2	6,336
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,108	75	129	0	0	0	2	2,310
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,781	128	116	0	0	0	0	4,026
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	14	0	4	0	0	0	0	18
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	183	21	15	0	0	0	1	218
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	935	43	16	0	0	0	3	991
Kerosene	0	112	10	126	0	0	0	0	248
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,607	271	624	0	0	0	41	3,462
Residual Fuel Oil	0	991	594	208	0	0	0	312	1,481
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	98	24	4	0	0	0	5	121
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	224	0	-8	0	0	0	11	205
Special Naphthas	0	38	29	5	0	0	0	2	70
Lubricants	0	142	9	-7	0	0	0	14	129
Waxes	0	14	1	1	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	395	0	1	0	0	0	182	215
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	239	18	-123	0	0	0	(s)	134
Still Gas	0	507	0	0	0	0	0	0	507
Miscellaneous Products	2	31	2	-14	0	0	0	2	19
Total	10,612	12,721	4,376	1,461	23	1	12,259	792	16,142

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,929	0	2,700	18	23	1	11,456	144	69
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,638	303	284	500	0	0	508	72	2,145
Pentanes Plus	283	0	29	34	0	0	200	3	143
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,355	303	255	466	0	0	309	70	2,001
Ethane	495	13	53	48	0	0	1	5	604
Propane	551	251	102	357	0	0	3	51	1,206
Normal Butane	206	41	60	44	0	0	193	11	147
Isobutane	103	-2	39	17	0	0	111	3	45
Other Liquids	41	0	167	-155	0	0	294	0	-241
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	41	0	0	1	0	0	43	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	118	-215	0	0	88	0	-185
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	48	61	0	0	166	0	-57
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	12,418	1,225	1,098	0	0	0	575	14,169
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	5,889	204	245	0	0	0	2	6,336
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,108	75	129	0	0	0	2	2,310
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,781	128	116	0	0	0	0	4,026
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	14	0	4	0	0	0	0	18
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	183	21	15	0	0	0	1	218
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	935	43	16	0	0	0	3	991
Kerosene	0	112	10	126	0	0	0	0	248
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,607	271	624	0	0	0	(s)	3,462
Residual Fuel Oil	0	991	594	208	0	0	0	41	1,481
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	98	24	4	0	0	0	5	121
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	224	0	-8	0	0	0	11	205
Special Naphthas	0	38	29	5	0	0	0	2	70
Lubricants	0	142	9	-7	0	0	0	14	129
Waxes	0	14	1	1	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	395	0	1	0	0	0	182	215
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	239	18	-123	0	0	0	(s)	134
Still Gas	0	507	0	0	0	0	0	0	507
Miscellaneous Products	2	31	2	-14	0	0	0	2	19
Total	10,612	12,721	4,376	1,461	23	1	12,259	792	16,142

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Net Receipts ³	Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²		Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,779	0	25,785	164	1,391	4,341	0	33,460	0	0	16,564
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	944	1,008	984	1,467	0	4,874	0	131	45	9,101	2,238
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	808	1,008	937	1,491	0	4,874	0	66	45	9,007	2,162
Pentanes Plus	136	0	47	-24	0	0	0	65	0	94	76
Other Liquids	-80	0	1,249	472	0	323	0	1,854	0	110	15,632
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	-80	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	574	827	0	258	0	1,420	0	239	10,912
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	674	-435	0	65	0	434	0	-130	4,720
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	35,942	32,490	30,145	0	70,868	0	0	1,106	168,339	160,442
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	15,843	5,031	5,982	0	38,374	0	0	50	65,180	57,552
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,096	1,930	2,309	0	11,093	0	0	50	19,378	23,528
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,747	3,101	3,673	0	27,281	0	0	0	45,802	34,024
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	8	0	33	0	125	0	0	0	166	474
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	555	427	119	0	451	0	0	0	1,552	1,003
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,054	1,056	670	0	9,300	0	0	0	12,080	7,563
Kerosene	0	412	318	2,032	0	596	0	0	5	3,353	4,007
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,561	8,194	17,161	0	20,700	0	0	49	54,567	55,637
Residual Fuel Oil	0	5,059	16,592	5,647	0	301	0	0	(s)	27,599	23,445
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	227	38	89	0	-62	0	0	208	84	278
Special Naphthas	0	24	351	-40	0	230	0	0	3	562	720
Lubricants	0	542	182	-10	0	431	0	0	131	1,014	2,999
Waxes	0	95	9	-4	0	0	0	0	4	97	71
Petroleum Coke	0	908	0	-25	0	0	0	0	611	272	690
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	987	281	-833	0	188	0	0	1	622	5,030
Still Gas	0	1,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,593	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	74	10	-676	0	234	0	0	45	-404	973
total	2,643	36,950	60,508	32,248	1,391	80,406	0	35,445	1,152	177,549	194,876

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 33,068	0	8,251	4,003	-5,081	42,235	21	82,134	332	0	72,622
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	11,208	2,202	4,643	4,413	0	4,443	0	5,539	520	20,850	26,446
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,704	2,202	4,643	4,172	0	3,891	0	3,919	442	20,251	24,045
Pentanes Plus	1,504	0	0	241	0	552	0	1,620	78	599	2,401
Other Liquids	162	0	360	864	0	0	0	1,849	0	-463	23,343
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	162	0	0	-31	0	0	0	131	0	0	153
Unfinished Oils	0	0	360	29	0	0	0	228	0	161	15,607
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	823	0	0	0	1,447	0	-624	7,514
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	43	0	0	69
Finished Petroleum Products	12	89,998	331	1,405	0	18,718	0	0	437	110,027	134,973
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	50,011	16	466	0	12,115	0	0	(s)	62,607	63,587
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	19,218	10	703	0	5,355	0	0	(s)	25,285	31,522
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	30,793	6	-237	0	6,760	0	0	0	37,322	32,065
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	78	0	4	0	90	0	0	0	172	518
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	604	0	208	0	308	0	0	0	1,120	1,206
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,960	0	1,343	0	1,495	0	0	0	6,798	7,629
Kerosene	0	985	0	1,217	0	146	0	0	1	2,347	1,963
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	21,105	56	-639	0	4,428	0	0	1	24,950	44,328
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,533	94	550	0	-11	0	0	0	3,166	2,997
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	610	13	11	0	-28	0	0	114	491	336
Special Naphthas	0	279	113	10	0	94	0	0	17	478	506
Lubricants	0	787	10	-42	0	158	0	0	13	899	2,461
Waxes	0	35	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	44	84
Petroleum Coke	0	2,943	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	2,707	1,051
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,763	0	-1,830	0	-61	0	0	1	871	8,038
Still Gas	0	3,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,207	0
Miscellaneous Products	12	98	23	53	0	-16	0	0	2	168	269
Total	44,450	92,200	13,596	10,685	-5,081	65,396	21	89,522	1,289	130,414	257,384

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 133,712	0	42,300	-7,824	4,763	-13,041	3	159,742	0	166	612,983
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,348	4,678	1,867	9,108	0	-7,820	0	8,504	1,377	32,300	61,664
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,602	4,678	1,149	8,261	0	-7,541	0	4,374	1,377	29,398	57,849
Pentanes Plus	5,746	0	717	847	0	-279	0	4,130	0	2,901	3,815
Other Liquids	723	0	3,266	-5,860	0	-323	0	4,162	0	-6,356	61,450
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	723	0	0	-3	0	0	0	720	0	0	95
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,737	-7,172	0	-258	0	697	0	-5,390	47,205
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	529	1,381	0	-65	0	2,811	0	-966	13,941
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-66	0	0	0	-66	0	0	209
Finished Petroleum Products	91	173,863	3,031	4,003	0	-92,553	0	0	9,249	79,186	117,553
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	78,343	713	2,500	0	-52,228	0	0	(s)	29,330	45,784
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	26,683	254	1,553	0	-17,225	0	0	(s)	11,267	18,605
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	51,660	459	947	0	-35,003	0	0	0	18,063	27,179
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	173	0	109	0	-233	0	0	0	49	663
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,466	0	347	0	-860	0	0	0	1,953	2,058
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	15,157	0	-1,125	0	-11,628	0	0	0	2,404	12,485
Kerosene	0	1,804	0	681	0	-742	0	0	0	1,741	1,667
Distillate Fuel Oil	42	37,461	0	1,597	0	-25,322	0	0	539	13,239	27,410
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,466	1,131	558	0	-290	0	0	6,054	6,811	10,663
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	8,832	643	-163	0	90	0	0	143	9,259	2,566
Special Naphthas	0	824	439	121	0	-324	0	0	32	1,028	1,268
Lubricants	0	2,756	(s)	-57	0	-671	0	0	264	1,765	6,182
Waxes	0	212	2	25	0	0	0	0	23	216	410
Petroleum Coke	0	4,752	0	-255	0	0	0	0	2,184	2,313	1,557
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,019	86	-557	0	-127	0	0	0	1,421	3,790
Still Gas	0	6,994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,994	0
Miscellaneous Products	47	604	16	222	0	-218	0	0	8	662	1,050
total	168,874	178,541	50,464	-573	4,763	-113,737	3	172,408	10,626	105,296	853,650

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,980	0	933	243	5,267	-11,380	0	13,034	0	9	13,443
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,248	10	710	38	0	-1,497	0	536	0	1,973	1,101
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,273	10	570	76	0	-1,224	0	401	0	1,304	868
Pentanes Plus	975	0	140	-38	0	-273	0	135	0	669	233
Other Liquids	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	139	0	-29	4,503
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	19	0	119	2,321
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-28	0	0	0	120	0	-148	2,182
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1	13,598	116	-1,088	0	-251	0	0	5	12,372	14,388
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,425	19	-530	0	-317	0	0	0	6,597	6,268
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,081	13	-317	0	-306	0	0	0	3,471	3,665
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,344	6	-213	0	-11	0	0	0	3,126	2,603
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	40	0	-22	0	18	0	0	0	36	109
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	339	0	34	0	-230	0	0	0	143	353
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	767	0	-53	0	644	0	0	0	1,358	749
Kerosene	0	36	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	34	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,147	85	-8	0	-366	0	0	0	2,858	3,738
Residual Fuel Oil	0	312	12	85	0	0	0	0	0	409	523
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	7
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Lubricants	0	14	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	4	86
Waxes	0	18	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Petroleum Coke	0	300	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	197
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	672	0	-600	0	0	0	0	0	302	197
Still Gas	0	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	72	2,304
Miscellaneous Products	1	41	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	485	0
									(s)	57	7
Total	21,229	13,608	1,760	-697	5,267	-13,128	0	13,709	5	14,325	33,435

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 90,260	0	6,435	3,978	-5,635	-22,155	10	66,757	4,146	1,970	77,851
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,039	1,503	608	463	0	0	0	1,053	304	2,256	1,532
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	622	1,503	608	447	0	0	0	805	304	2,071	1,499
Pentanes Plus	417	0	0	16	0	0	0	248	0	185	33
Other Liquids	470	0	299	-384	0	0	0	1,125	0	-740	32,286
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	470	0	0	-3	0	0	0	467	0	0	8
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-500	0	0	0	351	0	-851	24,373
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	299	136	0	0	0	324	0	111	7,858
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-17	0	0	0	-17	0	0	47
Finished Petroleum Products	0	71,557	1,992	-423	0	3,218	0	0	7,023	69,321	58,768
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	30,923	533	-810	0	2,056	0	0	4	32,698	24,592
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,260	126	-248	0	1,083	0	0	4	12,217	11,154
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	19,663	407	-562	0	973	0	0	0	20,481	13,438
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	124	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	139	823
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,700	215	-232	0	331	0	0	25	1,989	1,765
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	8,055	275	-348	0	189	0	0	79	8,091	6,205
Kerosene	0	223	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	216	291
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,542	70	1,220	0	560	0	0	671	11,721	10,692
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,342	576	-388	0	0	0	0	3,608	7,922	9,134
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	332	36	-59	0	0	0	0	37	272	283
Special Naphthas	0	43	8	62	0	0	0	0	3	111	297
Lubricants	0	309	72	-104	0	82	0	0	37	322	1,216
Waxes	0	73	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	75	49
Petroleum Coke	0	3,343	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	1,064	1,300
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	969	203	-2	0	0	0	0	2	1,168	1,843
Still Gas	0	3,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,436	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	143	1	-43	0	0	0	0	3	98	278
Total	91,769	73,060	9,335	3,634	-5,635	-18,937	10	68,935	11,473	72,807	170,437

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by

PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

—Continued

PAD District and State		Production		Production	
		Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I					
Florida	1,119	37	E 2	E 2,343	E 78
New York	E 69	E 2	E 12	E 2,388	E 80
Pennsylvania	E 351	E 0	10	E 2,640	E 88
Virginia	E 6	296	-6	10,093	336
West Virginia	-182	E 55		-304	-10
Adjustment 2					E 572
Total PAD District I	E 1,659			E 17,160	
PAD District II					
Illinois	2,476	83		1,670	56
Indiana	481	16		51,743	1,725
Kansas	6,342	211		-2,194	-73
Kentucky	600	20		51,219	1,707
Michigan	2,344	78		15	1
Missouri	E 21	E 1		6,312	210
Nebraska	548	18		21,560	719
North Dakota	4,298	143		15	1
Ohio	E 1,230	E 41		6,467	216
Oklahoma	14,265	476		34,354	1,145
South Dakota	122	4		236	8
Tennessee	71	2		-909	-30
Adjustment 2	-797	E 1,067		84,915	2,831
Total PAD District II	E 32,001			E 265,377	E 8,846
PAD District III					
Alabama	1,695	57			
Arkansas	E 1,548	E 52			
Louisiana	E 39,369	E 1,312			
Gulf Coast	2,645	88			
Rest of State	E 42,014	E 1,400			
Total Louisiana	2,641	88			
Mississippi	671	22			
New Mexico	5,920	197			
Northwestern	6,591	220			
Southeastern	2,165	72			
Texas	3,254	108			
TRRC District 01	E 9,992	E 333			
TRRC District 02	2,462	82			
TRRC District 03	687	23			
TRRC District 04	3,510	117			
TRRC District 05	2,987	100			
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,035	101			
TRRC District 07B	19,263	642			
TRRC District 07C	17,328	578			
TRRC District 08	3,396	113			
TRRC District 08A	1,830	61			
TRRC District 09	3,923	131			
TRRC District 10	E 73,832	E 2,461			
East Texas	1,321	44			
Total Texas	E 129,642	E 4,321			
Adjustment 2					
Total PAD District III					

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):

Alaska: State - 1,658;
California: Federal - 2,532, State - 3,330;
Louisiana: Federal - E26,703, State - 2,195;
Texas: Federal - E1,721, State- 141;
U.S. TOTAL - E38,280

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PADD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
E = Estimated.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	347	597	944	2	2,055	526	8,625	11,208	19,618	2,733	6,986	643	4,368	34,348	3,248	1,039	50,787
Pentanes Plus	66	70	136	0	223	123	1,158	1,504	3,208	315	1,230	190	803	5,746	975	417	8,778
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	281	527	808	2	1,832	403	7,467	9,704	16,410	2,418	5,756	453	3,565	28,602	2,273	622	42,009
Ethane	81	156	237	0	746	4	3,045	3,795	6,383	956	2,577	75	986	10,977	333	3	15,345
Propane	121	259	380	1	691	237	2,968	3,897	6,422	1,155	1,934	201	1,465	11,177	1,236	381	17,071
Normal Butane	58	80	138	1	212	134	1,033	1,380	2,546	84	665	117	760	4,172	530	176	6,396
Isobutane	21	32	53	0	183	28	421	632	1,059	223	580	60	354	2,276	174	62	3,197
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	12	25	42	2	21	1	91	1	0	104
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	42
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	347	597	944	2	2,057	526	8,635	11,220	19,643	2,775	6,988	664	4,369	34,439	3,249	1,039	50,891

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)																
Pentanes Plus	30,688	2,772	33,460	1,750	53,763	8,318	18,303	82,134	14,921	84,550	53,771	5,101	1,399	159,742	13,034	355,127
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	65	0	65	0	794	92	734	1,620	1,063	2,258	637	97	75	4,130	135	6,198
Ethane	56	10	66	170	2,392	465	892	3,919	680	1,943	1,549	151	51	4,374	401	9,565
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	42
Normal Butane	3	10	13	109	1,581	364	519	2,573	356	1,214	824	74	22	2,490	324	5,986
Isobutane	53	0	53	61	736	101	373	1,271	324	727	656	77	29	1,813	77	3,432
Other Liquids																
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	126	0	5	131	11	383	326	0	0	720	0	1,318
Unfinished Oil (net)	1,401	19	1,420	-47	154	-80	201	228	517	1,903	-1,738	22	-7	697	19	2,715
Motor Gasoline Blending																
Components (net)	419	15	434	5	1,096	91	255	1,447	51	1,431	1,284	-17	62	2,811	120	5,136
Aviation Gasoline Blending																
Components (net)	0	0	0	0	37	0	6	43	0	10	-76	0	0	-66	0	-40
Total Input to Refineries	32,629	2,816	35,445	1,878	58,362	8,886	20,396	89,522	17,243	92,478	55,753	5,354	1,580	172,408	13,709	380,019
Crude Oil Distillation																
Gross Input (daily average)	1,003	89	1,092	56	1,741	277	602	2,676	489	2,784	1,748	166	45	5,232	423	11,587
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,404	110	1,514	66	2,238	306	744	3,354	558	3,566	2,555	288	55	7,022	550	15,434
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	71.4	81.1	72.1	85.5	77.8	90.6	80.9	79.8	87.5	78.1	68.4	57.6	82.7	74.5	76.9	75.1
Crude Oil Qualities																
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	.91	.59	.88	.46	.78	1.86	.44	.81	.57	.89	.78	1.29	.73	.84	.92	.88
API Gravity, Weighted Average	30.28	36.75	30.79	36.99	36.54	30.20	37.97	36.23	38.89	34.67	32.83	33.55	39.69	34.40	36.65	32.64
Operable Capacity (daily average)																
Operating	1,404	110	1,514	66	2,238	306	744	3,354	558	3,566	2,555	288	55	7,022	550	15,434
Idle	1,197	110	1,307	66	1,997	301	728	3,091	543	3,380	2,402	240	55	6,619	531	14,258
Idle	207	(s)	207	0	242	5	16	263	15	186	153	48	0	403	20	1,176

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				Total		PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	991	17	1,008	31	1,603	170	398	2,202	19	1,732	2,816	74	37	4,678	10	1,503	9,401
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	447	0	447	0	216	2	62	280	36	1,378	2,075	9	9	3,498	-4	232	4,453
For Other Uses	544	17	561	31	1,387	168	336	1,922	-17	354	741	65	37	1,180	14	1,271	4,948
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	361	13	6	0	380	0	4	409
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	1	6	0	368	0	4	372
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	37
Propane	864	17	881	31	1,565	168	453	2,217	235	1,985	947	65	33	3,265	154	1,257	7,774
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	362	0	362	0	215	0	62	277	36	1,097	163	0	0	1,296	0	217	2,152
For Other Uses	502	17	519	31	1,350	168	391	1,940	199	888	784	65	33	1,969	154	1,040	5,622
Normal Butane	127	0	127	0	37	2	-80	-41	-216	-565	1,856	3	4	1,082	-145	242	1,265
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	85	0	85	0	0	2	0	2	0	-31	1,911	3	0	1,883	-5	11	1,976
For Other Uses	42	0	42	0	37	0	-80	-43	-216	-534	-55	0	4	-801	-140	231	-711
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-49	0	0	0	-49	1	0	-47
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,869	974	15,843	1,069	32,612	4,811	11,519	50,011	9,410	41,079	25,353	1,643	858	78,343	7,425	30,923	182,545
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,729	367	4,096	449	11,134	2,096	5,539	19,218	4,162	13,383	8,121	565	452	26,683	4,081	11,260	65,338
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	11,140	607	11,747	620	21,478	2,715	5,980	30,793	5,248	27,696	17,232	1,078	406	51,660	3,344	19,663	117,207
Finished Aviation Gasoline	8	0	8	0	69	0	9	78	68	102	3	0	0	173	40	124	423
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	532	23	555	0	389	94	121	604	707	685	675	184	215	2,466	339	1,700	5,664
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,044	10	1,054	4	2,674	324	958	3,960	1,046	7,107	6,947	2	55	15,157	767	8,055	28,993
Kerosene	279	133	412	51	928	37	-31	985	69	1,201	526	8	0	1,804	36	223	3,460
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,764	797	8,561	496	12,929	2,292	5,388	21,105	3,672	19,510	12,404	1,584	291	37,461	3,147	10,542	80,816
Residual Fuel Oil	4,892	167	5,059	96	1,924	212	301	2,533	701	7,412	3,088	246	19	11,466	312	11,342	30,712
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	221	0	221	0	397	0	99	496	121	1,926	130	0	0	2,177	0	158	3,052
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	6	0	6	0	114	0	136	279	89	716	-124	143	0	824	1	174	6,950
Special Naphthas	14	10	24	0	143	0	0	114	139	5,326	1,190	0	0	6,655	1	43	1,171
Lubricants	171	371	542	0	425	0	362	787	9	1,628	698	421	0	2,756	14	309	4,408
Waxes	0	95	95	0	7	0	28	35	4	60	89	59	0	212	18	73	433
Petroleum Coke	891	17	908	26	1,863	521	513	2,943	279	2,146	2,243	74	10	4,752	300	3,343	12,246
Marketable	227	0	227	0	939	407	373	1,719	55	747	1,609	47	10	2,458	147	2,503	7,054
Catalyst	664	17	681	26	944	114	140	1,224	224	1,399	634	27	10	2,294	153	840	5,192
Asphalt and Road Oil	914	73	987	85	1,897	306	475	2,763	309	309	538	792	71	2,019	672	969	7,410
Still Gas	1,492	101	1,593	62	2,192	294	659	3,207	659	4,313	1,837	141	44	6,994	485	3,436	15,715
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	104	0	104	0	14	0	0	14	3	379	53	0	0	435	17	120	690
For Other Uses	1,388	101	1,489	62	2,178	294	659	3,193	656	3,934	1,784	141	44	6,559	468	3,316	15,025
Miscellaneous Products	25	49	74	3	53	36	6	98	32	397	143	32	0	604	41	143	960
Fuel Use	0	18	18	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-127	143	0	0	16	15	13	61
Non-Fuel Use	25	31	56	3	54	36	6	99	32	524	0	32	0	588	26	130	899
Total Production	34,113	2,837	36,950	1,923	60,239	9,097	20,941	92,200	17,333	95,649	58,556	5,403	1,600	178,541	13,608	73,060	394,359
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,484	-21	-1,505	-45	-1,877	-211	-545	-2,678	-90	-3,171	-2,803	-49	-20	-6,133	101	-4,125	-14,340

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Note: See Explanatory Note 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	44.7	34.0	43.8	52.5	52.3	50.5	52.1	49.3	40.6	41.4	27.6	48.1	41.3	43.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.4	.1	.2	.0	.0	.1	.1
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.1	.6	2.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.2	.1	2.0	5.4	1.4	2.7	2.9	.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.7	.8	1.6	0	.7	1.1	.7	4.6	.8	1.3	3.6	15.4	1.5	2.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.3	.4	3.0	.2	5.0	3.9	5.2	6.8	8.2	13.4	.0	4.0	9.4	2.5
Kerosene	.9	4.8	1.2	3.0	1.7	.4	-.2	.4	1.4	1.0	.2	.0	1.1	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.2	28.6	24.5	29.1	24.0	27.8	29.1	23.8	22.6	23.8	30.9	20.9	23.3	1.0
Residual Fuel Oil	15.2	6.0	14.5	5.6	3.6	2.6	1.6	3.1	8.6	5.9	4.8	1.4	7.1	22.6
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.7	0	.6	0	.7	0	.5	.6	2.2	.2	.0	0	1.4	8.6
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	0	.0	0	.2	0	0	.1	6.2	2.3	.0	0	4.1	.9
Special Naphthas	.0	.4	.1	0	.3	0	.7	.3	.8	-.2	2.8	0	.5	1.9
Lubricants	.5	13.3	1.6	0	.8	0	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.3	8.2	0	1.7	.3
Waxes	0	3.4	.3	0	.0	0	.2	.0	.1	.2	1.2	0	.1	1.2
Petroleum Coke	2.8	.6	2.6	1.5	3.5	6.3	2.8	3.6	2.5	4.3	1.4	.7	3.0	.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.8	2.6	2.8	5.0	3.5	3.7	2.6	3.4	.4	1.0	15.5	5.1	1.3	3.4
Still Gas	4.6	3.6	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.9	5.0	3.5	2.8	3.2	4.4	2.1
Miscellaneous Products	.1	1.8	.2	.2	.1	.4	.0	.1	.5	.3	.6	0	.4	4.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-4.6	-8	-4.3	-2.6	-3.5	-2.6	-2.9	-3.3	-3.7	-5.4	-1.0	-1.4	-3.8	-6.1
														-4.0

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

⁴ Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1 2	25,785	13,027	37,533	933	6,435	83,715
Natural Gas Liquids	984	4,643	1,867	710	608	8,812
Pentanes Plus	47	0	717	140	0	904
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	937	4,643	1,149	570	608	7,908
Ethane	0	1,658	0	0	0	1,658
Propane	562	2,011	238	290	75	3,176
Normal Butane	225	585	559	168	320	1,857
Isobutane	150	390	353	112	213	1,218
Other Liquids 1	1,249	360	3,266	0	299	5,174
Unfinished Oils 1	574	360	2,737	0	0	3,672
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	674	0	529	0	299	1,502
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	32,490	331	3,031	116	1,992	37,960
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,031	16	713	19	533	6,312
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,930	10	254	13	126	2,332
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,101	6	459	6	407	3,979
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	427	0	0	0	215	642
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,056	0	0	0	275	1,331
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other	1,055	0	0	0	275	1,330
Kerosene	318	0	0	0	0	318
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,194	56	0	85	70	8,405
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8,194	56	0	85	70	8,405
Residual Fuel Oil	16,592	94	1,131	12	576	18,404
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	16,592	94	1,131	12	576	18,404
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	38	13	643	0	36	730
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	351	113	439	0	8	911
Lubricants	182	10	(s)	0	72	264
Waxes	9	7	2	1	4	23
Asphalt and Road Oil	281	0	86	0	203	570
Miscellaneous Products	10	23	16	0	1	50
Total Imports	60,508	18,362	45,697	1,760	9,335	135,661

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

2 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	25,785	13,027	37,533	933	6,435	83,715
Natural Gas Liquids	984	4,643	1,867	710	608	8,812
Pentanes plus	47	0	717	140	0	904
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	937	4,643	1,149	570	608	7,908
Ethane	0	1,658	0	0	0	1,658
Propane	562	2,011	238	290	75	3,176
Normal Butane	225	585	559	168	320	1,857
Isobutane	150	390	353	112	213	1,218
Other Liquids ¹	1,249	360	3,266	0	299	5,174
Unfinished Oils ¹	574	360	2,737	0	0	3,672
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	674	0	529	0	299	1,502
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	32,490	331	3,031	116	1,992	37,960
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,031	16	713	19	533	6,312
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,930	10	254	13	126	2,332
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,101	6	459	6	407	3,979
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	427	0	0	0	215	642
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,056	0	0	0	275	1,331
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other	1,055	0	0	0	275	1,330
Kerosene	318	0	0	0	0	318
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,194	56	0	85	70	8,405
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8,194	56	0	85	70	8,405
Residual Fuel Oil	16,592	94	1,131	12	576	18,404
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	16,592	94	1,131	12	576	18,404
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	38	13	643	0	36	730
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	351	113	439	0	8	911
Lubricants	182	10	(s)	0	72	264
Waxes	9	7	2	1	4	23
Asphalt and Road Oil	281	0	86	0	203	570
Miscellaneous Products	10	23	16	0	1	50
Total Imports	60,508	18,362	45,697	1,760	9,335	135,661

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,200	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,118	0	449	1,756	2,956	95
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	494	776	25
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	3
Saudi Arabia	2,295	239	0	0	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	3,283	106
United Arab Emirates	1,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0	378	1,845	60
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,245	529	0	0	748	0	0	0	1,990	0	449	3,716	8,961	289
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0	356	1,565	50
Gabon	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	10
Indonesia	8,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,494	274
Nigeria	7,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	0	0	328	8,128	262
Venezuela	4,987	0	700	0	878	164	25	3,343	4,316	224	271	9,921	14,908	481
Subtotal Other OPEC	22,805	0	700	0	878	164	25	3,343	5,001	224	271	10,605	33,410	1,078
Other														
Angola	1,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,216	39
Australia	722	274	0	0	158	58	0	13	47	0	(s)	550	1,272	41
Bahamas	0	0	238	0	0	83	0	611	1,523	0	320	2,775	2,775	90
Brazil	0	0	0	236	691	215	0	410	464	0	(s)	2,016	2,016	65
Canada	10,607	6,004	369	0	242	85	6	520	381	134	552	8,294	18,902	610
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	22
Mexico	21,042	567	846	293	254	1	0	283	2	290	148	2,684	23,725	765
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	528	0	0	209	0	22	49	808	808	26
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	0	233	0	422	2,603	0	305	3,871	3,871	125
Norway	1,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	34
People's Republic of China	604	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	903	29
Peru	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	396	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	419	69	187	0	168	158	1,001	1,001	32
Romania	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	450	15
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	18	1
Trinidad and Tobago	3,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	3,500	113
United Kingdom	10,020	533	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	2	667	10,687	345
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,193	582	218	1,044	4,249	0	0	7,285	7,285	235
Zaire	2,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,355	76
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	563	57	0	877	877	28
Hemisphere	3,796	2	953	225	1,489	133	0	1,364	1,261	15	268	5,709	9,505	307
Other Eastern Hemisphere	55,664	7,380	2,971	1,502	4,686	1,810	293	5,063	11,414	687	1,820	37,625	93,289	3,009
Subtotal Other														
Total Imports	83,715	7,908	3,672	1,502	6,312	1,973	318	8,405	18,404	911	2,541	51,946	135,661	4,376

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	766	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,118	0	0	1,307	2,074	67
Kuwait	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	9
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	3
Saudi Arabia	722	0	0	0	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	748	1,471	47
United Arab Emirates	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	16
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,274	289	0	0	748	0	0	0	1,118	0	0	2,156	4,429	143
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0	356	356	11
Gabon	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	10
Indonesia	2,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,176	70
Nigeria	3,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	0	0	328	3,925	127
Venezuela	1,995	0	0	0	418	164	25	3,343	4,058	0	271	8,279	10,274	331
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,083	0	0	0	418	164	25	3,343	4,742	0	271	8,963	17,046	550
Other														
Angola	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	1,523	0	0	2,134	2,134	69
Brazil	0	0	0	0	691	215	0	410	464	0	(s)	1,780	1,780	57
Canada	1,295	459	9	0	29	60	6	379	270	13	81	1,306	2,600	84
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	4,963	0	0	0	0	1	0	283	0	289	0	573	5,536	179
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	528	233	0	209	0	0	(s)	737	737	24
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	422	2,603	0	0	3,566	3,566	115
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	13	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	229	69	187	0	49	158	692	692	22
Romania	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	450	15
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	18	1
Trinidad and Tobago	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	1,237	40
United Kingdom	5,517	187	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	2	321	5,838	188
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,193	582	218	1,044	4,249	0	0	7,285	7,285	235
Zaire	2,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,006	65
Other Western Hemisphere														
Hemisphere	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	563	0	0	820	820	26
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3	2	(s)	225	1,292	0	0	1,307	738	0	36	3,600	3,602	116
Subtotal Other	15,428	648	574	674	3,864	1,320	293	4,851	10,731	351	296	23,604	39,032	1,259
Total Imports	25,785	937	574	674	5,031	1,483	318	8,194	16,592	351	567	34,723	60,508	1,952
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,480	48
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,480	48

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other														
Canada	8,261	4,643	360	0	16	0	0	0	56	94	113	52	5,334	439
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,821	91
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	11,548	4,643	360	0	16	0	0	0	56	94	113	53	5,334	545
Total Imports	13,027	4,643	360	0	16	0	0	0	56	94	113	53	5,334	592
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	449	883
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	0	494	16
Saudi Arabia	1,573	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	58
United Arab Emirates	964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0	0	378	43
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,972	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	0	0	449	1,560	146
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Indonesia	1,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Nigeria	2,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Venezuela	2,991	0	700	0	459	0	0	0	258	224	0	0	1,642	149
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,323	0	700	0	459	0	0	0	258	224	0	0	1,642	321
Other														
Angola	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Bahamas	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	557	18
Brazil	0	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	8
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	9
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	13,258	564	846	293	254	0	0	0	1	1	88	2,048	15,305	494
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	48	71	71	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	273	9
Norway	1,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
People's Republic of China	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Peru	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	119	119	4
Trinidad and Tobago	1,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
United Kingdom	4,502	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
Zaire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	346	4,848	11
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,793	0	953	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	976	4,769	154

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Subtotal Other	26,239	910	2,037	529	254	0	0	0	1	215	1,016	4,961	31,200	1,006
Total Imports	37,533	1,149	2,737	529	713	0	0	0	1,131	439	1,465	8,164	45,697	1,474
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	933	570	0	0	19	0	0	85	12	0	140	826	1,760	57
Subtotal Other	933	570	0	0	19	0	0	85	12	0	140	826	1,760	57
Total Imports	933	570	0	0	19	0	0	85	12	0	140	826	1,760	57
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	4,919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,919	159
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,919	159
Other														
Australia	722	274	0	0	158	58	0	13	47	0	(s)	550	1,272	41
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	3
Canada	118	332	0	0	179	25	0	0	6	8	(s)	550	668	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	22
Mexico	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	60	63	63	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	31	1
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	299	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	6
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	197	133	0	57	522	0	224	1,133	1,133	37
Subtotal Other	1,516	608	0	299	533	490	0	70	576	8	315	2,900	4,416	142
Total Imports	6,435	608	0	299	533	490	0	70	576	8	315	2,900	9,335	301

¹ Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

² Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,200	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,118	0	449	1,756	2,956	95
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	494	776	25
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	3
Saudi Arabia	2,295	239	0	0	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	3,283	106
United Arab Emirates	1,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0	378	1,845	60
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,245	529	0	0	748	0	0	0	1,990	0	449	3,716	8,961	289
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0	356	1,565	50
Gabon	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	10
Indonesia	8,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,494	274
Nigeria	7,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	0	0	328	8,128	262
Venezuela	4,987	0	700	0	878	164	25	3,343	4,316	224	271	9,921	14,908	481
Subtotal Other OPEC	22,805	0	700	0	878	164	25	3,343	5,001	224	271	10,605	33,410	1,078
Other														
Angola	1,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,216	39
Australia	722	274	0	0	158	58	0	13	47	0	(s)	550	1,272	41
Bahamas	0	0	238	0	0	83	0	611	1,523	0	320	2,775	2,775	90
Brazil	0	0	0	236	691	215	0	410	464	0	(s)	2,016	2,016	65
Canada	10,607	6,004	369	0	242	85	6	520	381	134	552	8,294	18,902	610
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	22
Mexico	21,042	567	846	293	254	1	0	283	2	290	148	2,684	23,725	765
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	528	0	0	209	0	22	49	808	808	26
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	0	233	0	422	2,603	0	305	3,871	3,871	125
Norway	1,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	34
People's Republic of China	604	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	903	29
Peru	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	396	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	419	69	187	0	168	158	1,001	1,001	32
Romania	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	450	15
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	18	1
Trinidad and Tobago	3,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	3,500	113
United Kingdom	10,020	533	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	2	667	10,687	345
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,193	582	218	1,044	4,249	0	0	7,285	7,285	235
Zaire	2,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,355	76
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	563	57	0	877	877	28
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,796	2	953	225	1,489	133	0	1,364	1,261	15	268	5,709	9,505	307
Subtotal Other	55,664	7,380	2,971	1,502	4,686	1,810	293	5,063	11,414	687	1,820	37,625	93,289	3,009
Total Imports	83,715	7,908	3,672	1,502	6,312	1,973	318	8,405	16,404	911	2,541	51,946	135,661	4,376

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1985
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	766	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,118	0	0	1,307	2,074	67
Kuwait	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	9
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	3
Saudi Arabia	722	0	0	0	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	748	1,471	47
United Arab Emirates	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	16
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,274	289	0	0	748	0	0	0	1,118	0	0	2,156	4,429	143
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0	356	356	11
Gabon	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	10
Indonesia	2,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,176	70
Nigeria	3,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	0	0	328	3,925	127
Venezuela	1,995	0	0	0	418	164	25	3,343	4,058	0	271	8,279	10,274	331
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,083	0	0	0	418	164	25	3,343	4,742	0	271	8,963	17,046	550
Other														
Angola	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	1,523	0	0	2,134	2,134	69
Brazil	0	0	0	0	691	215	0	410	464	0	(s)	1,780	1,780	57
Canada	1,295	459	9	0	29	60	6	379	270	13	81	1,306	2,600	84
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	4,963	0	0	0	0	1	0	283	0	289	0	573	5,536	179
Netherlands	0	(s)	309	0	528	233	0	209	0	0	(s)	737	737	24
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	2,603	0	0	3,566	3,566	115
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	13	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	229	69	187	0	49	158	692	692	22
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	450	15
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	18	1
Trinidad and Tobago	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	1,237	40
United Kingdom	5,517	187	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	2	321	5,838	188
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,193	582	218	1,044	4,249	0	0	7,285	7,285	235
Zaire	2,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,006	65
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	563	0	0	820	820	26
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3	2	(s)	225	1,292	0	0	1,307	738	0	36	3,600	3,602	116
Subtotal Other	15,428	648	574	674	3,864	1,320	293	4,851	10,731	351	296	23,604	39,032	1,259
Total Imports	25,785	937	574	674	5,031	1,483	318	8,194	16,592	351	567	34,723	60,508	1,952

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,480	48
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,480	48
Other														
Canada	8,261	4,643	360	0	16	0	0	56	94	113	52	5,334	13,595	439
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,821	91
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	11,548	4,643	360	0	16	0	0	56	94	113	53	5,334	16,882	545
Total Imports	13,027	4,643	360	0	16	0	0	56	94	113	53	5,334	18,362	592
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	449	883	28
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	494	494	16
Saudi Arabia	1,573	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	1,812	58
United Arab Emirates	964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0	378	1,342	43
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,972	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	0	449	1,560	4,532	146
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,209	39
Indonesia	1,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,399	45
Nigeria	2,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,723	88
Venezuela	2,991	0	700	0	459	0	0	0	258	224	0	1,642	4,634	149
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,323	0	700	0	459	0	0	0	258	224	0	1,642	9,965	321
Other														
Angola	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	16
Bahamas	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	557	557	18
Brazil	0	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	8
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	278	9
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	13,258	564	846	293	254	0	0	0	1	1	88	2,048	15,305	494
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	48	71	71	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	273	273	9
Norway	1,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	34
People's Republic of China	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	19
Peru	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	383	12
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	119	119	4
Trinidad and Tobago	1,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,797	58

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1985
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
United Kingdom	4,502	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	346	4,848	156
Zaire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	57	57	2
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,793	0	953	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	976	4,769	154
Subtotal Other	26,239	910	2,037	529	254	0	0	0	1	215	1,016	4,961	31,200	1,006
Total Imports	37,533	1,149	2,737	529	713	0	0	0	1,131	439	1,465	8,164	45,697	1,474
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	933	570	0	0	19	0	0	85	12	0	140	826	1,760	57
Subtotal Other	933	570	0	0	19	0	0	85	12	0	140	826	1,760	57
Total Imports	933	570	0	0	19	0	0	85	12	0	140	826	1,760	57
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	4,919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,919	159
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,919	159
Other														
Australia	722	274	0	0	158	58	0	13	47	0	(s)	550	1,272	41
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	3
Canada	118	332	0	0	179	25	0	0	6	8	(s)	550	668	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	22
Mexico	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	60	63	63	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	31	1
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	299	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	6
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	197	133	0	57	522	0	224	1,133	1,133	37
Subtotal Other	1,516	608	0	299	533	490	0	70	576	8	315	2,900	4,416	142
Total Imports	6,435	608	0	299	533	490	0	70	576	8	315	2,900	9,335	301

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	332	0	0	4,146	4,478
Natural Gas Liquids	45	520	1,377	0	304	2,247
Pentanes Plus	0	78	0	0	0	78
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	442	1,377	0	304	2,169
Ethane	0	156	(s)	0	0	156
Propane	30	131	1,303	0	122	1,586
Normal Butane	15	78	74	0	182	349
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	78
Finished Motor Gasoline	50	(s)	(s)	0	4	55
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	25	25
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	79	79
Kerosene	5	1	2	0	0	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	49	1	539	0	671	1,260
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	6,054	0	3,608	9,663
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	72	13	39	1	36	162
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	136	101	103	0	1	341
Special Naphthas	3	17	32	0	3	55
Lubricants	131	13	264	3	37	447
Waxes	4	1	23	0	4	32
Petroleum Coke	611	287	2,184	0	2,550	5,631
Asphalt	1	1	0	(s)	2	4
Miscellaneous Products	45	2	8	(s)	3	58
Total Product Exports	1,152	957	10,626	5	7,327	20,066
Total Exports	1,152	1,289	10,626	5	11,473	24,544

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	332	0	0	4,146	4,478
Natural Gas Liquids	45	520	1,377	0	304	2,247
Pentanes Plus	0	78	0	0	0	78
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	442	1,377	0	304	2,169
Ethane	0	156	(s)	0	0	156
Propane	30	131	1,303	0	122	1,586
Normal Butane	15	78	74	0	182	349
Isobutane	0	78	0	0	0	78
Finished Motor Gasoline	50	(s)	(s)	0	4	55
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	25	25
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	79	79
Kerosene	5	1	2	0	0	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	49	1	539	0	671	1,260
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	6,054	0	3,608	9,663
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	72	13	39	1	36	162
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	136	101	103	0	1	341
Special Naphthas	3	17	32	0	3	55
Lubricants	131	13	264	3	37	447
Waxes	4	1	23	0	4	32
Petroleum Coke	611	287	2,184	0	2,550	5,631
Asphalt	1	1	0	(s)	2	4
Miscellaneous Products	45	2	8	(s)	3	58
Total Product Exports	1,152	957	10,626	5	7,327	20,066
Total Exports	1,152	1,289	10,626	5	11,473	24,544

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	222	(s)	37	275	9
Bahamas	0	13	1	0	14	892	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	920	30
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	64	0	(s)	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	32	0	16	(s)	651	(s)	1	700	23
Brazil	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	249	0	211	252	8
Canada	332	443	50	55	352	519	19	55	2	546	1	0	2,585	83
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	(s)	1	0	(s)	19	1
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	235	(s)	13	1	1	(s)	1	251	8
Colombia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	1	9	(s)
Denmark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	3	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	38	1
Ecuador	0	76	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	78	3
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
France	0	136	0	0	0	158	0	22	1	246	0	103	666	21
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	146	5
Ghana	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Guatemala	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	0	0	0	87	3
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	309	0	2	0	0	0	0	310	10
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	256	8
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	83	0	(s)	86	3
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	1	(s)
Italy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,017	0	(s)	1,019	33
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Jamaica	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	2	0	(s)	6	(s)
Japan	0	3	0	0	105	1,080	1	11	2	1,438	(s)	9	2,651	86
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	229	0	1	2	(s)	1	0	4	237	8
Kuwait	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	1,266	1	49	0	913	(s)	54	7	43	0	6	2,339	75
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	945	13	14	(s)	650	0	(s)	1,623	52
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,315	0	1	0	0	(s)	2	1,318	43
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	79	0	1	85	3
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	86	0	(s)	87	3
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	95	238	3	7	(s)	0	0	2	344	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	2	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	(s)	7	7	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	17	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	1	0	(s)	7	427	14
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	0	0	(s)	20	1
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	19	483	16
Singapore	0	1	0	0	(s)	472	0	9	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	213	288	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	123	673	22
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	1	(s)	0	(s)	10	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	15	0	58	0	1	76	2
United Kingdom	0	2	0	0	(s)	1,238	0	42	(s)	4	1	4	1,290	42
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	41	0	46	143	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	35	(s)	0	0	0	0	5	0	85	0	1	128	4
Virgin Islands	2,740	0	0	0	0	742	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,482	112
West Germany	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	18	(s)	46	87	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	1,014	45	3	0	0	140	(s)	8	0	0	(s)	2	1,213	39
Total	4,478	2,169	55	104	1,260	9,563	55	447	32	5,631	4	647	24,544	792

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Australia	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	6	(s)	222	(s)	37	275	9
Bahamas	0	13	1	0	14	892	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	920	30
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	64	0	(s)	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	32	0	16	(s)	651	(s)	1	700	23
Brazil	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	249	0	0	252	8
Canada	332	443	50	55	352	519	19	55	(s)	546	1	211	2,585	83
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	(s)	0	0	(s)	19	1
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	235	(s)	13	1	1	(s)	1	251	8
Colombia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	1	9	(s)
Denmark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	38	1
Ecuador	0	76	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	78	3
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
France	0	136	0	0	0	158	0	22	1	246	0	103	666	21
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	146	5
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Guatemala	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	87	3
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	309	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	310	10
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	8	256	8
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	83	0	(s)	86	3
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1,017	0	(s)	1,019	(s)
Italy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Jamaica	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	2,651	86
Japan	0	3	0	0	105	1,080	1	11	2	1,438	(s)	9	(s)	(s)
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	4	237	8
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	229	0	1	2	(s)	1	0	(s)	2	(s)
Kuwait	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	1,266	0	49	0	913	(s)	54	7	43	0	6	2,339	75
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	945	13	14	(s)	650	0	(s)	1,623	52
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,315	0	1	0	0	(s)	2	1,318	43
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	79	0	1	85	3
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	2	87	3
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	1	344	11
Panama	0	0	0	0	95	238	3	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	2	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	(s)	1	7	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)	0	(s)	7	427	14
Puerto Rico	392	17	0	0	0	(s)	0	6	14	0	0	(s)	20	1
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	19	20	1
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	1	472	0	9	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	483	16
Singapore	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	213	288	(s)	0	(s)	48	0	123	673	22
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	1	(s)	0	(s)	10	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	15	0	58	0	1	76	2
United Kingdom	0	2	0	0	(s)	1,238	0	42	(s)	4	1	4	1,290	42
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	41	0	46	143	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	35	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	5	0	85	0	1	128	4
Virgin Islands	2,740	0	0	0	0	742	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,482	112
West Germany	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	1	18	(s)	46	87	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	1,014	45	3	0	0	140	(s)	8	0	0	(s)	2	1,213	39
Total	4,478	2,169	55	104	1,260	9,663	55	447	32	5,631	4	647	24,544	792

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories

(especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	15,200	--	--	--	--	13,735	--	--	--	--	--	47,159	2,015	22,751	100,860
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,309	--	--	--	--	57,219	--	--	--	--	--	91,520	10,091	29,053	189,192
Leases	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	1,668	--	--	--	--	--	16,895	1,337	1,223	21,178
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	457,409	0	0	457,409
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	24,824	24,824
Total	--	--	16,564	--	--	--	--	72,622	--	--	--	--	--	612,983	13,443	77,851	793,463
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	36,364	2,772	39,136	833	40,774	7,791	15,219	64,617	9,339	65,749	43,497	4,761	1,161	124,507	13,672	62,304	304,236
Bulk Terminal	--	--	111,559	--	--	--	--	80,655	--	--	--	--	--	72,468	3,529	25,422	293,633
Pipeline	--	--	27,488	--	--	--	--	37,945	--	--	--	--	--	38,693	2,577	4,811	111,514
Natural Gas Processing Plant	91	38	129	0	484	55	1,006	1,545	1,274	3,029	431	71	194	4,999	214	49	6,936
Total	--	--	178,312	--	--	--	--	184,762	--	--	--	--	--	240,667	19,992	92,586	716,319
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	13	0	13	0	85	56	132	273	39	142	47	14	16	258	22	3	569
Bulk Terminal	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	1,398	--	--	--	--	--	1,371	1	7	2,829
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	437	--	--	--	--	--	1,226	107	5	1,775
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	7	11	0	31	19	243	293	433	326	148	30	23	960	103	18	1,385
Total	--	--	76	--	--	--	--	2,401	--	--	--	--	--	3,815	233	33	6,558
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	409	4	413	112	1,479	130	576	2,297	124	645	1,700	22	28	2,519	254	702	6,185
Bulk Terminal	--	--	818	--	--	--	--	13,780	--	--	--	--	--	45,282	61	766	60,707
Pipeline	--	--	813	--	--	--	--	6,719	--	--	--	--	--	6,151	443	0	14,126
Natural Gas Processing Plant	87	31	118	0	450	36	763	1,249	703	2,701	283	39	171	3,897	110	31	5,405
Total	--	--	2,162	--	--	--	--	24,045	--	--	--	--	--	57,849	868	1,499	86,423
Ethane																	
Refinery	9	0	9	0	6	8	0	14	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	25
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,957	--	--	--	--	--	12,068	0	0	14,025
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,672	--	--	--	--	--	2,075	132	0	3,879
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	25	0	191	216	92	641	0	0	0	733	2	0	951
Total	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	3,859	--	--	--	--	--	14,878	134	0	18,880

See footnotes at end of table.

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	61	0	61	0	93	0	4	97	3	6	94	0	0	103	0	0	261
Total	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	97	--	--	--	--	--	103	0	0	261
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	275	2	277	1	862	14	178	1,055	61	63	1,203	3	2	1,332	82	253	2,999
Bulk Terminal	--	--	633	--	--	--	--	9,265	--	--	--	--	--	23,458	61	226	33,643
Pipeline	--	--	739	--	--	--	--	3,300	--	--	--	--	--	2,981	189	0	7,209
Natural Gas Processing Plant	41	31	72	0	374	23	406	803	301	1,118	161	20	94	1,694	68	21	2,658
Total	--	--	1,721	--	--	--	--	14,423	--	--	--	--	--	29,465	400	500	46,509
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	4	0	1	0	5	4	0	41
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--	5	4	0	41
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	64	2	66	45	242	57	265	609	40	302	225	7	18	592	129	413	1,809
Bulk Terminal	--	--	166	--	--	--	--	1,288	--	--	--	--	--	5,281	0	352	7,087
Pipeline	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	1,367	--	--	--	--	--	751	80	0	2,272
Natural Gas Processing Plant	44	0	44	0	26	10	121	157	225	479	79	12	64	859	38	6	1,104
Total	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	3,421	--	--	--	--	--	7,483	247	771	12,272
Isobutane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	66	276	19	129	490	20	268	178	11	8	485	39	36	1,050
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	1,270	--	--	--	--	--	4,475	0	188	5,952
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	380	--	--	--	--	--	344	42	0	766
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	0	2	0	25	3	45	73	85	463	43	7	13	611	2	4	692
Total	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	2,213	--	--	--	--	--	5,915	83	228	8,460
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	152	0	1	153	1	86	8	0	0	95	0	8	256
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	153	--	--	--	--	--	95	0	8	256
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	3,746	172	3,918	34	2,497	144	897	3,572	584	10,735	5,446	207	41	17,013	386	4,527	29,416
Naphtha and Lighter	1,993	10	2,003	0	1,828	70	463	2,361	560	4,530	2,513	83	4	7,690	317	4,014	16,385
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	3,350	321	3,671	142	3,509	237	1,520	5,408	472	7,575	6,964	138	153	15,302	1,138	11,385	36,904
Heavy Gas Oils	1,164	156	1,320	1	3,334	5	926	4,266	248	3,750	3,137	65	0	7,200	480	4,447	17,713
Residuum	10,253	659	10,912	177	11,168	456	3,806	15,607	1,864	26,590	18,060	493	198	47,205	2,321	24,373	100,418
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																		
Refinery	4,468	81	4,549	40	5,063	746	1,526	7,375	1,550	6,079	5,510	112	130	13,381	2,182	7,850	35,337	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	171	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	--	472	0	8	776	
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	88	0	102	36,215	
Total	--	--	4,720	--	--	--	--	7,514	--	--	--	--	--	13,941	2,182	7,858	36,215	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	56	0	13	69	0	27	182	0	0	209	0	47	325	
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	--	209	0	47	325	
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	6,074	331	6,405	111	6,503	1,786	3,073	11,473	2,366	8,465	4,637	572	189	16,229	3,025	8,632	45,764	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	37,314	--	--	--	--	34,813	--	--	--	--	--	11,914	1,984	13,429	99,454	
Pipeline	--	--	13,833	--	--	--	--	17,301	--	--	--	--	--	17,641	1,259	2,531	52,565	
Total	--	--	57,552	--	--	--	--	63,587	--	--	--	--	--	45,784	6,268	24,592	197,783	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	2,206	208	2,414	62	2,667	1,087	1,522	5,338	1,216	3,711	1,750	228	110	7,015	1,796	3,580	20,143	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	16,214	--	--	--	--	17,927	--	--	--	--	--	5,532	1,101	6,594	47,368	
Pipeline	--	--	4,900	--	--	--	--	8,257	--	--	--	--	--	6,058	768	980	20,963	
Total	--	--	23,528	--	--	--	--	31,522	--	--	--	--	--	18,605	3,665	11,154	88,474	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	3,868	123	3,991	49	3,836	699	1,551	6,135	1,150	4,754	2,887	344	79	9,214	1,229	5,052	25,621	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	21,100	--	--	--	--	16,886	--	--	--	--	--	6,382	883	6,835	52,086	
Pipeline	--	--	8,933	--	--	--	--	9,044	--	--	--	--	--	11,583	491	1,551	31,602	
Total	--	--	34,024	--	--	--	--	32,065	--	--	--	--	--	27,179	2,603	13,438	109,309	
Finished Aviation Gasoline																		
Refinery	42	0	42	0	84	0	12	96	28	308	147	0	0	483	94	276	991	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	432	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	--	107	15	412	1,316	
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	72	--	--	--	--	--	50	0	135	257	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	
Total	--	--	474	--	--	--	--	518	--	--	--	--	--	663	109	823	2,587	

See footnotes at end of table.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V	West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	306	28	334	0	383	75	110	568	300	586	391	127	84	1,488	238	1,047	3,675	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	531	--	--	--	--	427	--	--	--	--	--	68	7	462	1,495	
Pipeline	--	--	138	--	--	--	--	211	--	--	--	--	--	502	108	256	1,215	
Total	--	--	1,003	--	--	--	--	1,206	--	--	--	--	--	2,058	353	1,765	6,385	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	810	10	820	0	1,152	80	420	1,652	400	2,940	1,935	7	53	5,335	399	3,283	11,489	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,947	--	--	--	--	3,368	--	--	--	--	--	2,405	199	2,093	12,012	
Pipeline	--	--	2,796	--	--	--	--	2,609	--	--	--	--	--	4,745	151	829	11,130	
Total	--	--	7,563	--	--	--	--	7,629	--	--	--	--	--	12,485	749	6,205	34,631	
Kerosene																		
Refinery	282	53	335	21	365	121	253	760	62	433	321	18	10	844	0	247	2,186	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,303	--	--	--	--	887	--	--	--	--	--	323	27	44	4,584	
Pipeline	--	--	369	--	--	--	--	316	--	--	--	--	--	499	0	0	1,184	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Total	--	--	4,007	--	--	--	--	1,963	--	--	--	--	--	1,667	27	291	7,955	
Distillate Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	7,067	345	7,412	61	7,610	2,070	3,271	13,012	1,115	7,224	3,863	920	136	13,258	2,260	4,713	40,655	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	38,700	--	--	--	--	21,151	--	--	--	--	--	6,652	969	5,158	72,630	
Pipeline	--	--	9,525	--	--	--	--	10,165	--	--	--	--	--	7,498	509	821	28,518	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Total	--	--	55,637	--	--	--	--	44,328	--	--	--	--	--	27,410	3,738	10,692	141,805	
Residual Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	2,873	96	2,969	31	1,454	245	164	1,894	409	4,771	2,703	116	4	8,003	523	7,114	20,503	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20,471	--	--	--	--	1,103	--	--	--	--	--	2,660	0	1,887	26,121	
Pipeline	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	138	138	
Total	--	--	23,445	--	--	--	--	2,997	--	--	--	--	--	10,663	523	9,134	46,762	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	274	0	274	0	250	0	59	309	43	584	476	2	0	1,105	0	113	1,801	
Total	274	0	274	0	250	0	59	309	43	584	476	2	0	1,105	0	113	1,801	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	4	0	4	0	27	0	0	27	188	1,102	171	0	0	1,461	7	170	1,669	
Total	4	0	4	0	27	0	0	27	188	1,102	171	0	0	1,461	7	170	1,669	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		PAD Dist. V West Coast
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	84	33	117	0	161	0	140	301	49	787	159	140	0	1,135	7	262	1,822
Bulk Terminal	--	--	603	--	--	--	--	205	--	--	--	--	--	27	0	35	870
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	106
Total	--	--	720	--	--	--	--	506	--	--	--	--	--	1,268	7	297	2,798
Lubricants																	
Refinery	985	874	1,859	0	893	0	643	1,536	34	3,576	1,378	804	0	5,792	84	524	9,795
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,140	--	--	--	--	925	--	--	--	--	--	390	2	692	3,149
Total	--	--	2,999	--	--	--	--	2,461	--	--	--	--	--	6,182	86	1,216	12,944
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	71	71	0	37	0	47	84	16	173	150	71	0	410	13	49	627
Total	--	--	71	--	--	--	--	84	--	--	--	--	--	410	13	49	627
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	690	0	690	0	356	569	126	1,051	5	380	1,008	164	0	1,557	197	1,300	4,795
Bulk Terminal	690	0	690	0	356	569	126	1,051	5	380	1,008	164	0	1,557	197	1,300	4,795
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	1,605	166	1,771	280	3,380	1,446	845	5,951	691	436	594	1,086	313	3,120	2,042	1,459	14,343
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,259	--	--	--	--	2,087	--	--	--	--	--	670	262	384	6,662
Total	--	--	5,030	--	--	--	--	8,038	--	--	--	--	--	3,790	2,304	1,843	21,005
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	125	21	146	0	116	11	2	129	55	415	57	93	0	620	4	132	1,031
Bulk Terminal	--	--	818	--	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	127	2	45	1,028
Pipeline	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	101	--	--	--	--	--	293	0	101	504
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	0	2	0	10	1	0	14
Total	--	--	973	--	--	--	--	269	--	--	--	--	--	1,050	7	278	2,577
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	194,876	--	--	--	--	257,384	--	--	--	--	--	853,650	33,435	170,437	1,509,782

¹ Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable.

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	18,628	25,091	3,638	46,112	23,440
Connecticut	444	656	58	2,258	635
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	646	1,465	382	2,820	1,932
Florida	2,591	3,199	155	1,610	996
Georgia	1,413	1,430	88	915	296
Maine	332	645	101	1,122	378
Massachusetts	895	1,148	64	3,457	1,314
New Hampshire, Vermont	56	65	w	707	117
New Jersey	2,954	4,132	908	14,099	9,294
New York	2,722	3,799	407	7,561	3,717
North Carolina	1,186	1,347	425	1,254	692
Pennsylvania	2,863	4,213	578	5,987	2,188
Rhode Island	175	270	w	707	216
South Carolina	666	760	149	819	235
Virginia	1,467	1,725	265	2,592	1,374
West Virginia	218	237	16	204	56
PAD District II Total	23,265	23,021	1,647	34,163	2,997
Illinois	4,469	4,931	255	6,663	746
Indiana	3,042	2,585	260	5,708	666
Iowa	839	786	w	1,635	w
Kansas	1,636	1,437	60	2,629	66
Kentucky	1,158	1,343	121	1,537	121
Michigan	2,183	2,338	177	2,917	315
Minnesota	1,660	976	w	2,640	245
Missouri	945	802	w	777	w
Nebraska	431	168	0	553	0
North & South Dakota	537	315	0	1,059	w
Ohio	2,770	3,548	360	3,427	273
Oklahoma	1,048	1,250	201	1,699	114
Tennessee	1,113	1,287	34	866	103
Wisconsin	1,434	1,255	w	2,053	84
PAD District III Total	12,547	15,596	1,167	19,910	10,663
Alabama	843	785	34	798	403
Arkansas	190	278	w	229	52
Louisiana	1,673	2,952	329	4,068	3,618
Mississippi	838	1,143	66	1,480	471
New Mexico	302	203	w	239	4
Texas	8,701	10,235	726	13,096	6,115
PAD District IV Total	2,897	2,112	27	3,229	523
Colorado	699	640	0	527	114
Idaho	267	124	0	253	0
Montana	839	415	w	1,092	94
Utah	383	254	0	651	226
Wyoming	709	679	w	706	89
PAD District V Total	10,174	11,887	291	9,871	9,001
Alaska	532	354	w	1,080	w
Arizona	323	375	w	272	0
California	5,503	7,750	200	4,852	6,218
Hawaii	321	209	0	248	w
Nevada	186	220	w	163	w
Oregon	1,166	990	w	1,267	367
Washington	2,143	1,989	w	1,989	1,364
United States Total	67,511	77,707	6,770	113,285	46,624

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity		From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to																				
		II	III	V	I	III	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV																					
Crude Oil																						0	0	0	126	2,333	750	0	419	36,350	0	0	9,094	3,036	0	3,796	0	18,359	0	0	0	
Petroleum Products																						8,689	228	0	3,262	4,866	2,216	0	81,720	23,381	0	1,709	1,435	1,004	1,525	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus																						0	0	0	0	312	0	0	0	786	0	0	78	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																						0	0	0	1,359	1,996	201	0	3,515	6,831	0	0	616	809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unfinished Oils																						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline																						5,917	0	0	1,076	1,843	1,155	0	43,215	9,890	0	966	382	0	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																						2,658	0	0	282	844	599	0	13,469	4,188	0	412	234	0	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																						3,259	0	0	794	999	556	0	29,746	5,702	0	554	148	0	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline																						0	0	0	0	0	18	0	125	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																						167	0	0	0	0	0	0	618	25	0	217	116	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																						367	0	0	185	41	706	0	9,482	2,060	0	127	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene																						106	0	0	2	0	0	0	700	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil																						2,029	17	0	335	442	136	0	22,411	3,069	0	301	243	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil																						0	0	0	48	138	0	0	253	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock																						18	100	0	47	36	0	0	9	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Special Naphthas																						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	
Lubricants																						18	94	0	18	58	0	0	525	216	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Waxes																						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asphalt and Road Oil																						0	0	0	97	0	0	0	91	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Products																						67	17	0	95	0	0	0	223	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total All Products																						8,689	228	0	3,388	7,199	2,966	0	82,139	59,731	0	1,709	10,529	4,040	1,525	3,796	0	18,375	0	0	0	

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III		I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0		0	0	2,333	750	0	36,350	0	0	9,094	3,036	0	1,377	0
Petroleum Products	5,562		0	2,809	4,634	2,216	63,080	21,829	0	1,611	1,435	1,004	1,525	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0		0		312	0	0	786	0	0	78	195	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0		0	1,359	1,996	201	3,222	6,831	0	0	616	809	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,041		0	912	1,843	1,155	32,755	9,439	0	966	382	0	1,090	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,768		0	224	844	599	10,420	4,007	0	412	234	0	671	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,273		0	688	999	556	22,335	5,432	0	554	148	0	419	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0		0	0	0	18	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0		0	0	0	0	375	25	0	217	116	0	114	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	257		0	172	41	706	7,047	1,849	0	127	0	0	62	0	0
Kerosene	30		0	0	0	0	613	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,234		0	271	442	136	19,068	2,761	0	301	243	0	259	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0		0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to					
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III	
Crude Oil	0	0	0	126	0	0	0	419	0	419	0	0	0	3,796	0	16,982
Petroleum Products	3,127	228	0	453	232	0	0	18,640	1,373	3,825	13,442	1,552	98	0	0	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	293	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,876	0	0	164	0	0	0	10,460	530	827	9,103	451	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	890	0	0	58	0	0	0	3,049	85	56	2,908	181	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	986	0	0	106	0	0	0	7,411	445	771	6,195	270	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	40	85	12	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	9	0	234	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	110	0	0	13	0	0	0	2,435	325	518	1,592	211	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	76	0	0	2	0	0	0	87	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	795	17	0	64	0	0	0	3,343	295	1,406	1,642	308	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	48	138	0	0	253	193	0	60	175	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	18	100	0	47	36	0	0	9	0	0	9	37	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	21	160	49	94	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	18	94	0	18	58	0	0	525	0	393	132	216	98	0	0	16
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	91	0	0	91	36	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	67	17	0	0	0	0	0	223	0	223	0	12	0	0	0	0
Total	3,127	228	0	579	232	0	0	19,059	1,373	4,244	13,442	1,552	98	3,796	0	16,998

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	4,341	0	4,341	45,444	3,209	42,235	23,728	36,769	-13,041	750	12,130	-11,380	0	22,155	-22,155
Petroleum Products	84,982	8,917	76,065	33,505	10,344	23,161	6,114	106,810	-100,696	2,216	3,964	-1,748	3,234	16	3,218
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	864	312	552	507	786	-279	0	273	-273	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,874	0	4,874	7,447	3,556	3,891	2,805	10,346	-7,541	201	1,425	-1,224	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	258	0	258	0	0	0	0	258	-258	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	65	0	65	0	0	0	0	65	-65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	44,291	5,917	38,374	16,189	4,074	12,115	1,843	54,071	-52,228	1,155	1,472	-317	2,056	0	2,056
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	13,751	2,658	11,093	7,080	1,725	5,355	844	18,069	-17,225	599	905	-306	1,083	0	1,083
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	30,540	3,259	27,281	9,109	2,349	6,760	999	36,002	-35,003	556	567	-11	973	0	973
Finished Aviation Gasoline	125	0	125	108	18	90	0	233	-233	18	0	18	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	618	167	451	308	0	308	0	860	-860	0	230	-230	331	0	331
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,667	367	9,300	2,427	932	1,495	41	11,669	-11,628	706	62	644	189	0	189
Kerosene	702	106	596	148	2	146	0	742	-742	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	22,746	2,046	20,700	5,341	913	4,428	459	25,781	-25,322	136	502	-366	560	0	560
Residual Fuel Oil	301	0	301	175	186	-11	138	428	-290	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	56	118	-62	55	83	-28	136	46	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	230	0	230	94	0	94	0	324	-324	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	543	112	431	234	76	158	168	839	-671	0	0	0	98	16	82
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	188	0	188	36	97	-61	0	127	-127	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	318	84	234	79	95	-16	17	235	-218	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	89,323	8,917	80,406	78,949	13,553	65,396	29,842	143,579	-113,737	2,966	16,094	-13,128	3,234	22,171	-18,937

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., No. La., Ark.	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil	4,892	167	5,059	96	1,924	212	301	2,533	701	7,412	3,088	246	19	11,466	30,712
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	-106	24	-82	0	86	0	0	86	34	633	297	104	6	1,074	1,761
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	3,230	4	3,234	36	293	0	136	465	507	1,555	941	97	0	3,100	2,285
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,768	139	1,907	60	1,545	212	165	1,982	160	5,224	1,850	45	13	7,292	19,673

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., No. La., Ark.	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	15	20	35	0	68	0	0	68	68	90	259	4	443	104	1,090
Refinery	--	--	5,446	--	--	--	--	209	--	--	--	--	0	0	5,655
Bulk Terminal	--	--	5,481	--	--	--	--	277	--	--	--	--	443	104	6,745
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,940	3	1,943	28	341	4	116	489	162	1,447	1,375	48	0	3,032	7,418
Refinery	--	--	7,229	--	--	--	--	221	--	--	--	--	1,369	0	9,073
Bulk Terminal	--	--	9,172	--	--	--	--	710	--	--	--	--	4,401	121	16,491
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	918	73	991	3	1,045	241	48	1,337	179	3,234	1,069	46	0	4,528	11,985
Refinery	--	--	7,796	--	--	--	--	673	--	--	--	--	1,291	0	11,393
Bulk Terminal	--	--	8,787	--	--	--	--	2,010	--	--	--	--	5,819	298	23,388

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	48	138	0	253	193	0	60	175
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	193	193	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	48	65	0	60	0	60	175	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil				Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%		
Arab OPEC	1,118	0	0		1,118
Algeria	0	0	0		0
Iraq	0	0	494		494
Kuwait	0	0	0		0
Libya	0	0	0		0
Qatar	0	0	0		0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	378		378
United Arab Emirates	0	0	872		872
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,118	0			1,990
Other OPEC	177	0	179		356
Ecuador	0	0	0		0
Gabon	0	0	0		0
Indonesia	0	0	0		0
Iran	0	0	0		0
Nigeria	328	0	0		328
Venezuela	293	258	3,765		4,316
Subtotal Other OPEC	798	258	3,944		5,001
Other	0	0	0		0
Angola	11	15	21		47
Australia	1,009	0	514		1,523
Bahamas	0	0	0		0
Bolivia	344	120	0		464
Brazil	0	0	0		0
Brunei	177	182	23		381
Canada	0	0	0		0
Congo	0	0	0		0
Egypt	0	0	0		0
France	0	0	0		0
Ghana	0	0	0		0
Liberia	0	0	0		0
Malaysia	0	0	2		2
Mexico	0	0	0		0
Netherlands	1,070	0	1,533		2,603
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0		0
Norway	0	0	0		0
Oman	0	0	0		0
People's Republic of China	13	0	0		13
Peru	0	0	0		0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0		0
Romania	0	0	0		0
Spain	0	0	0		0
Syria	0	0	308		308
Trinidad	0	0	0		0
Tunisia	0	0	0		0
United Kingdom	0	0	0		0
Virgin Islands	1,899	1,167	1,183		4,249
Yugoslavia	0	0	0		0
Zaire	0	0	0		0

Continued

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	259	304	0	563
Other Eastern Hemisphere	739	484	38	1,261
Subtotal Other	5,520	2,272	3,622	11,414
Total Imports	7,436	2,530	8,438	18,404

(*) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

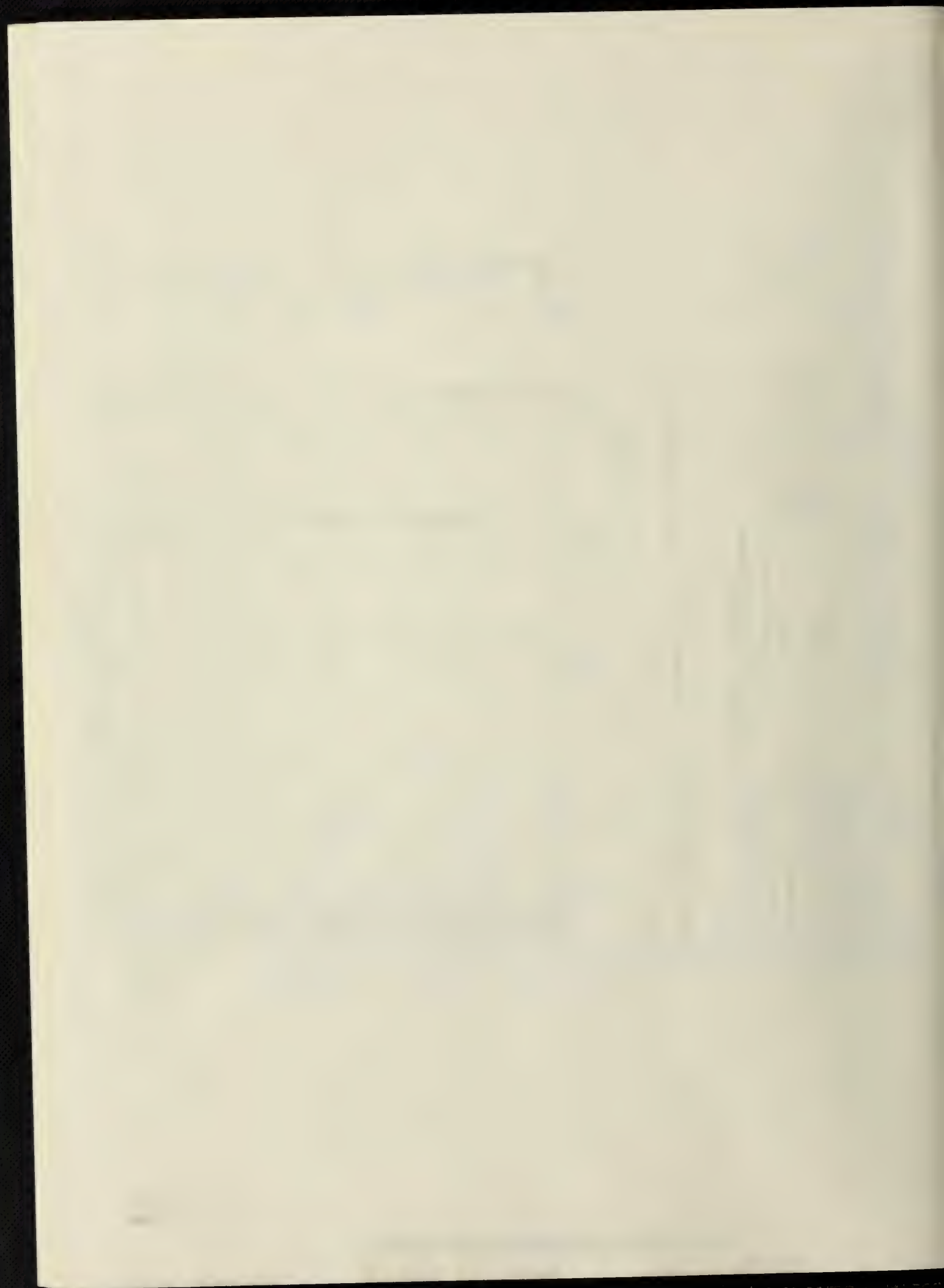
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	7,366	1,730	7,495	16,592
Connecticut	40	0	0	40
Delaware	88	0	0	88
Florida	0	0	249	249
Maine	0	0	603	603
Maryland	89	0	0	89
Massachusetts	0	0	1,983	1,983
New Jersey	882	422	837	2,141
New York	5,631	888	2,004	8,522
North Carolina	0	0	714	714
Pennsylvania	432	420	0	852
Rhode Island	204	0	50	253
South Carolina	0	0	301	301
Vermont	1	0	7	8
Virginia	0	0	748	748
PAD District II	57	36	0	94
Illinois	0	36	0	36
Michigan	49	0	0	49
Minnesota	7	0	0	7
North Dakota	1	0	0	1
PAD District III	0	258	873	1,131
Texas	0	258	873	1,131
PAD District IV	1	0	10	12
Montana	1	0	10	12
PAD District V	11	505	59	576
California	0	0	1	1
Hawaii	11	499	59	569
Washington	0	6	0	6
All PAD Districts	7,436	2,530	8,438	18,404

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished component in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as a relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

Following are the Bureau of Mines Refining districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

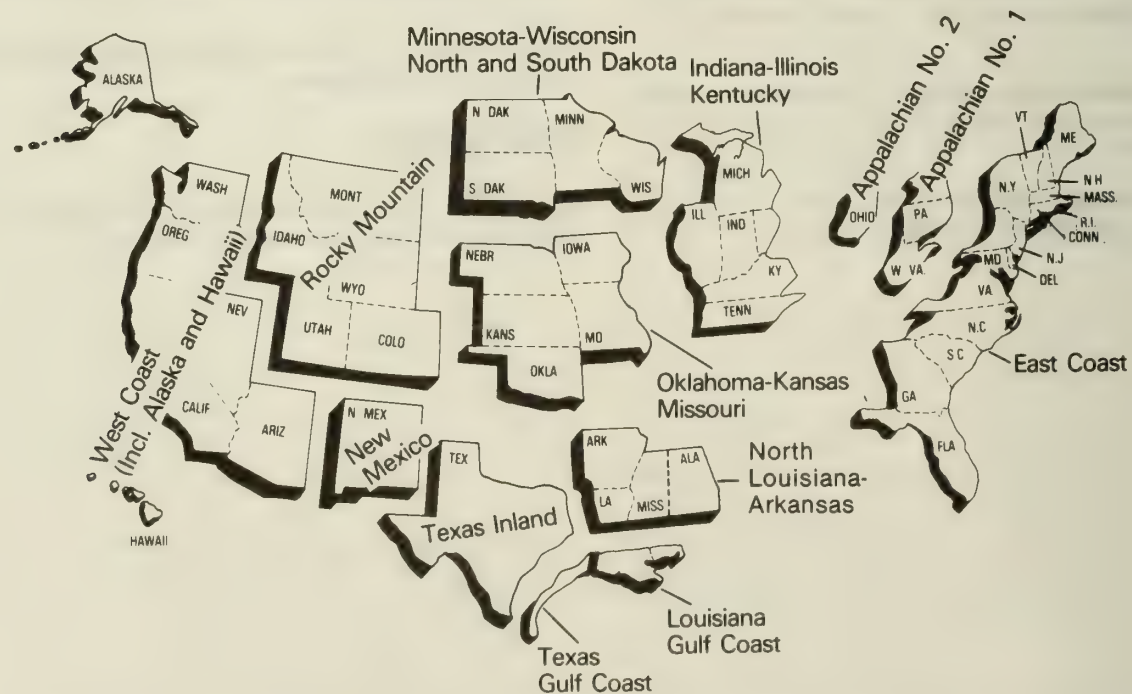
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

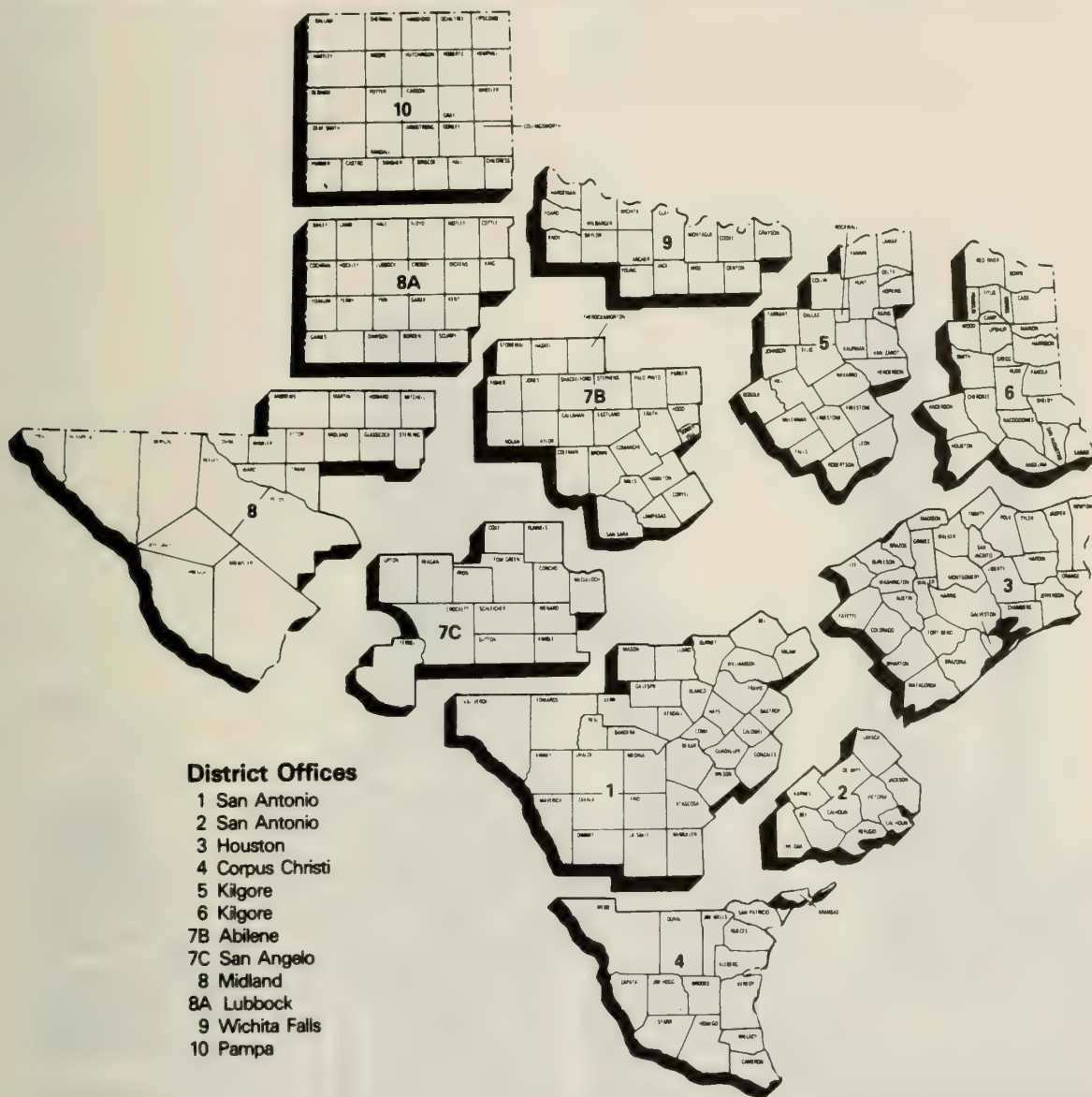
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





Explanatory





Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes

contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1979-1983 Product Basis					
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carrier engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Customs officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured as known to the shipper at the time of exportation.

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1977-1983. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, data for 1978-1983 were used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR *Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL *Net Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (—) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.

- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.

- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.

- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108

- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Eth-ane	Pro-pane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pen-tanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)...	100%				
Butane (IM-145)...			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD) ..	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	-8,779	-21,898	-22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	-4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	-9,248	-16,758	-17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	-4,598	4,650	-1,753	-628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	-8,928	-18,860	-20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	-5,481	3,447	-4,545	-3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	-8,266	-16,825	-18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	-5,357	2,909	-130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	-9,049	-18,178	-19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	-4,773	4,276	-92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	-7,810	-15,691	-17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	-4,792	3,018	-4,870	-3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	-10,009	-19,502	-21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	-4,609	5,400	-6,854	-5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	-8,805	-16,796	-18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	-4,369	4,436	-374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	-9,977	-18,757	-20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	-4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	-8,030	-18,331	-19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	-5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	-9,731	-18,299	-19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	-4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	-8,395	-17,026	-18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	-5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	-107,027	-216,921	-233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	-58,519	48,507	-7,241	9,135	123,070

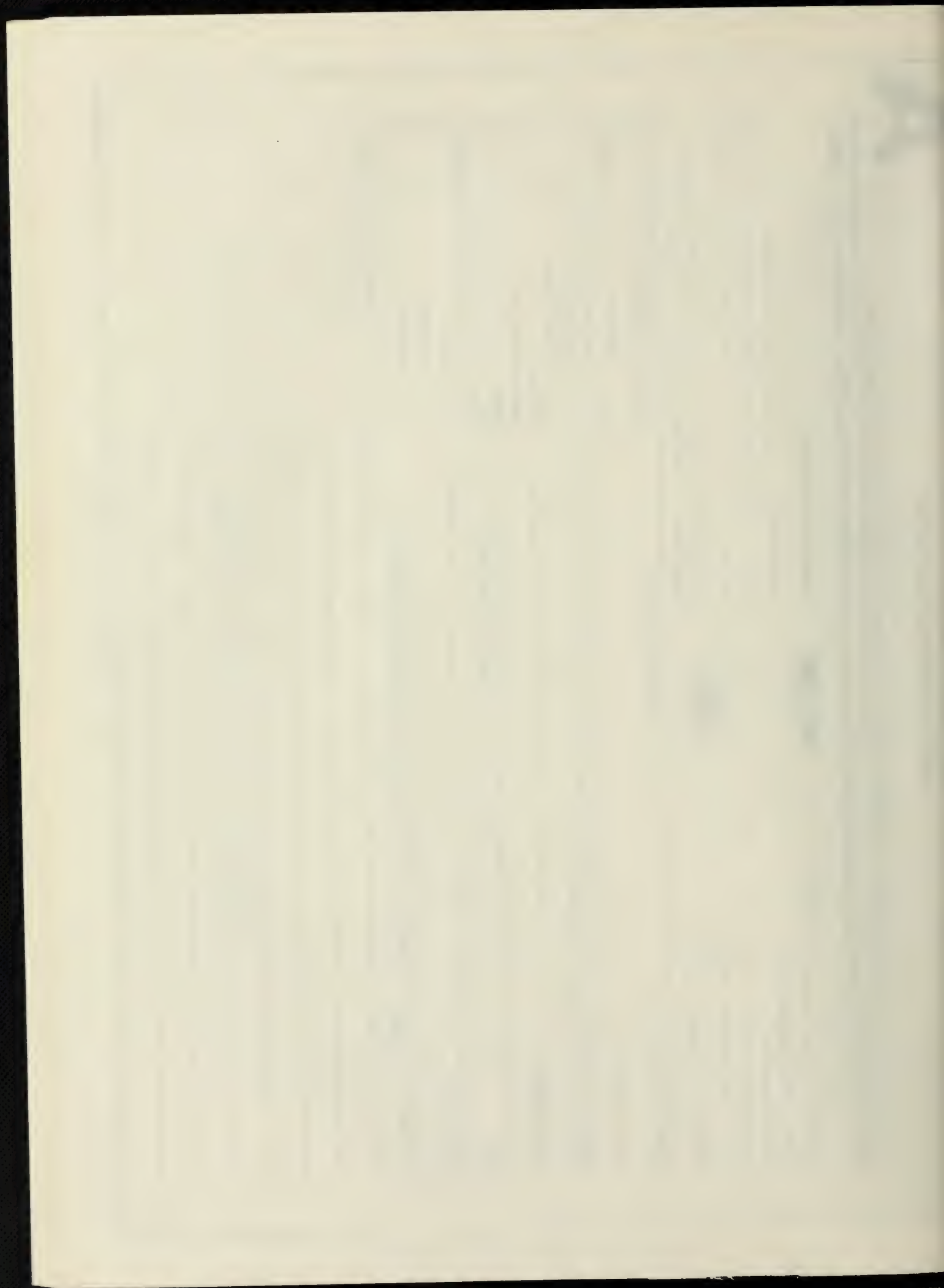
Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

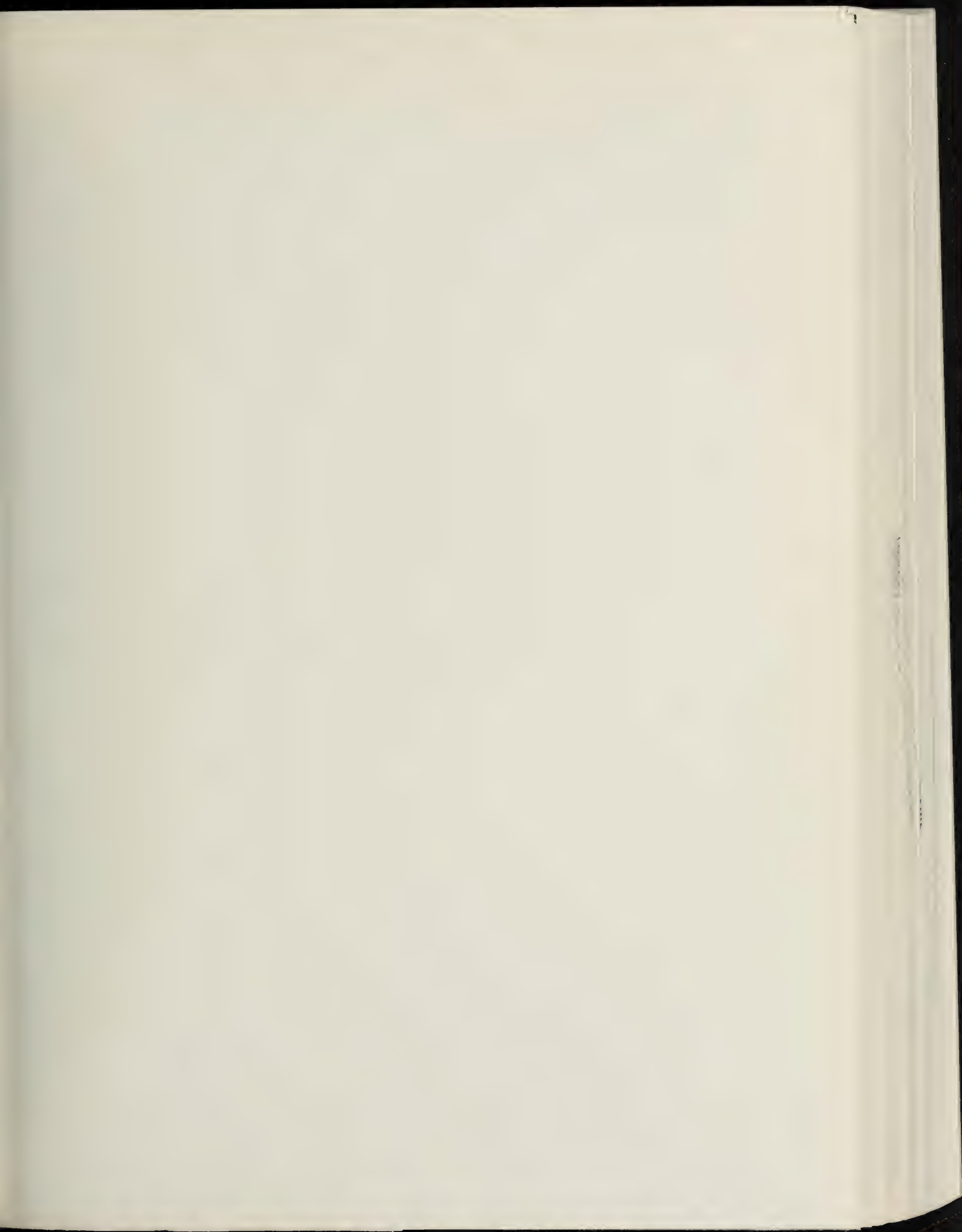
Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.







**Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Washington, D.C. 20585**

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
PERMIT NO. G 20

FIRST CLASS MAIL

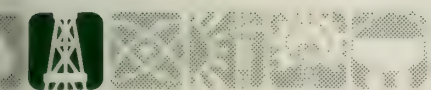
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



E 3.11/5. 85/02
EIA-0109(85/02)

BOOKSTACKS
DOCUMENTS

Petroleum Supply Monthly



February 1985

Published:
April 1985

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.



This publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Ordering information and purchase of this and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be obtained from the GPO or the EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the NEIC. Addresses and telephone numbers appear below. An order form is enclosed for your convenience.

National Energy Information Center, EI-20
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Room 1F-048
Washington, D.C. 20585
(202) 252-8800

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
(202) 783-3238

Released for printing: April 23, 1985

petroleum supply monthly



February 1985

Published:
February 1985

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C. 20585

DOE/EIA-0109(85/02)

Dist. Category UC-98

DEPOSITORY
MAY 15 1985
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.



**Energy Information Administration
Electronic Publication System (EPUB)
User Instructions**

Selected Weekly *Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* statistics are now available electronically on the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Computer Facility. Public access to these machine readable statistics is possible by dialing (202) 252-8658 for 300 baud or 1200 baud line speeds. Communications are Asynchronous and require a standard ASCII-type terminal. There is no charge for this service. Although there is not a required password, you will be requested to use your telephone number as a user identifier. This service is available from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. weekdays and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekends and holidays (Washington, D.C. time). The weekly data will be updated with the current week's statistics after 5 p.m. on Wednesday of each week (Thursday in the event of a holiday). Monthly data for the current available month will be updated by 5 p.m. on the 24th of each month. Questions or comments should be directed to T.C. Swann at (202) 252-1155.

Access Instructions:

- 1) DIAL (202) 252-8658
- 2) HIT RETURN (CARRIAGE RETURN) ONCE TO ESTABLISH BAUD RATE AND TYPE **LOGON** TO LINK TO EIADIAL FOLLOWED BY A SECOND RETURN

LOGON

WELCOME TO THE
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION SYSTEM

- 3) SELECT THE STATISTICS YOU WISH FROM THE MENU

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE.
WPSR—WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT
PSMR—PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY
STKS—PSM STATE STOCKS TABLE
PLEASE ENTER THE DESIRED REPORT ID. . .

TYPE **WPSR** OR **PSMR** OR **STKS**

- 4) ENTER YOUR 10 DIGIT PHONE NUMBER

\$WP1081 LOGON IN PROGRESS AT 13:23:22 ON MAY 9, 1984
PLEASE ENTER YOUR PHONE NUMBER. . .

- 5) YOU WILL THEN SEE A BANNER WHICH SHOWS THE REPORT YOU HAVE SELECTED AND PAUSES TO ALLOW AMPLE TIME TO GET READY TO RECEIVE OUTPUT

YOU HAVE SELECTED MONTHLY STATISTICS FROM PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY (PSM) SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM WILL DISPLAY THE MOST RECENT PSM DATA FOR TABLES 4, 11, 18, AND 24. PLEASE TURN ON YOUR PRINTER NOW IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN HARD COPY OUTPUT.

(PRINTING WILL BEGIN IN 20 SECONDS)

Note: Users who experience problems when first attempting to logon should check their terminal switch settings for the following:

- 7 Data Bits
- 1 Stop Bit
- Even Parity

EIA Petroleum Data Available On Magnetic Tapes

Petroleum supply statistics are available on four magnetic tapes. One tape contains final 1983 petroleum supply statistics by month, taken from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*; the second contains preliminary 1984 and 1985 statistics to date by month, from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Two additional tapes contain current and historical statistics on imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The current import tape contains preliminary 1984 and 1985 statistics to date by month. The historical import tape contains final statistics for the years 1977 through 1983, by month. The current tapes are updated each month. All tapes are fully documented.

Tapes are sold for \$140 each and should be referenced by NTIS number:

<i>Petroleum Supply Annual</i> —1983	#PB84-233022
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> —Preliminary (1984-1985)	#PB84-234418
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual—1977-1983.	#PB84-209006
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Monthly— Preliminary (1984-1985).	#PB84-191154

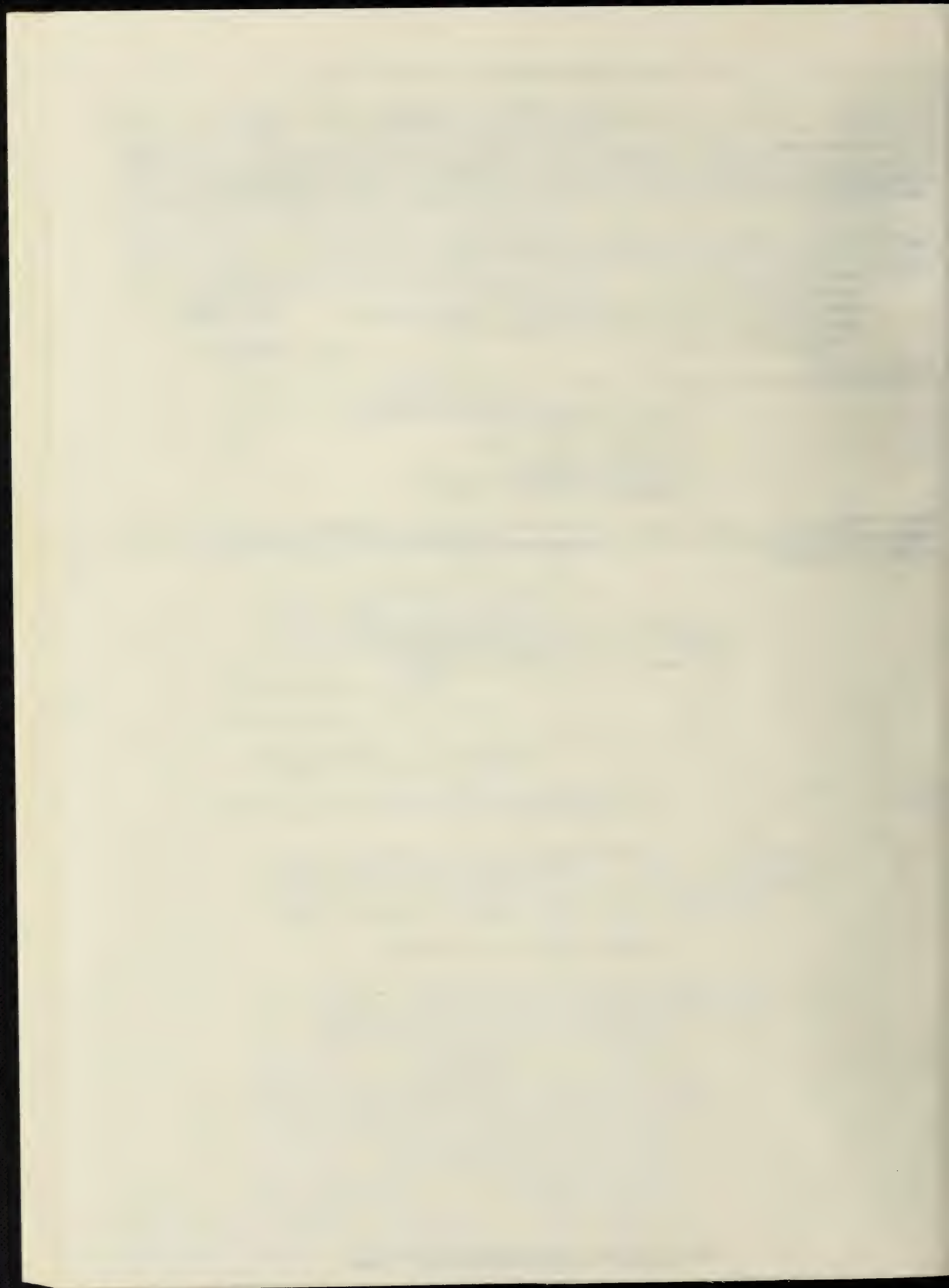
To order, contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Office of Data Base Services
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
703/487-4650

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Information Center (NEIC), telephone 202/252-1097. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. Ordering information may be obtained by calling 703/487-4807.

EIA

EIA Program Contact: Joseph E. Kelly, 202/252-4810
EIA Media Contact (NEIC): Leola Withrow, 202/252-1171
DOE Press Contact: Bob White, 202/252-5810



Contents

This Month in the PSM

This issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* features "Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1985," beginning on page xiii. A companion article, "Motor Gasoline Trends," begins on page xv. Also, this issue of the *PSM* features "Octane Boosting Additives," beginning on page xxi and is accompanied by a box on "Octane Blending Values" (page xxiii).



Automobiles on busy expressway at night.

Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary	xi
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1985	xiii
Motor Gasoline Trends	xv
Octane Boosting Additives	xxi

Summary Statistics—through March 1985

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview ..	2
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	6
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Imports ..	8
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	11
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	13
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	17
Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition	18
Sources	19

Detailed Statistics—February 1985

National Statistics	
1. U.S. Petroleum Balance	23
2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	24
3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	25
4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	26
5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	27

Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD Districts	
6. PAD District I	28
7. PAD District II	29
8. PAD District III	30
9. PAD District IV	31
10. PAD District V	32

Production of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate	
11. Production by PAD District and State, December 1984	33

Natural Gas Processing	
12. Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD Districts	34

Refinery Operations by PAD District	
13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	35
14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products	36
15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products	37

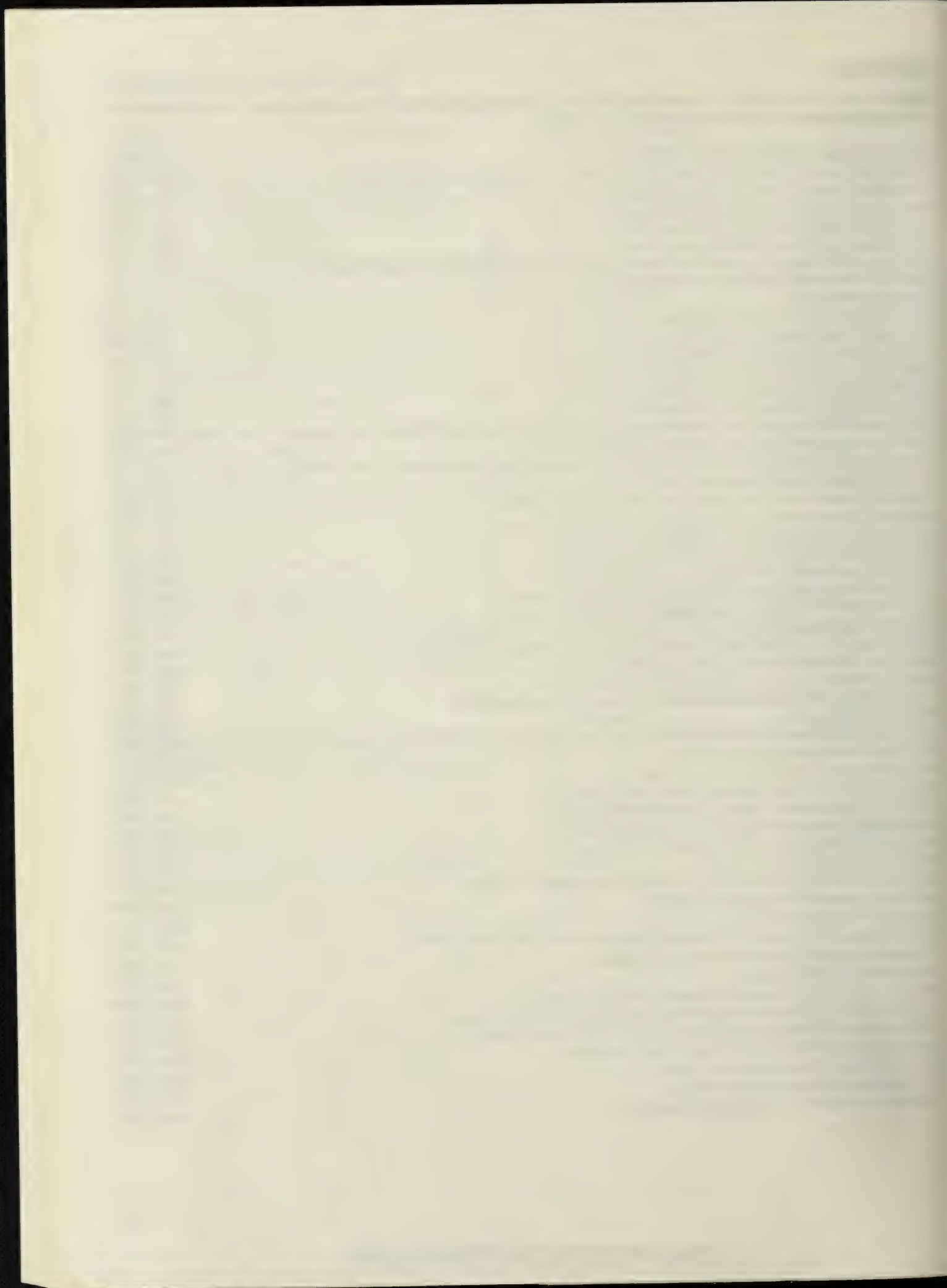
Contents (Continued)

	Page		Page
Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products		Explanatory Notes	
16. Imports by PAD District	38	1. Data Collection Methodology	81
17. Year-to-Date Imports by PAD District	39	1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)	82
18. Imports by Source and PAD District	40	1.2 Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)	83
19. Year-to-Date Imports by Source and PAD District	44	1.3 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data	84
20. Exports by PAD District	48	2. Supply	85
21. Year-to-Date Exports by PAD District	49	3. Domestic Crude Oil Production	85
22. Exports by Destination	50	4. Disposition	86
23. Year-to-Date Exports by Destination	52	5. Stocks	86
Stocks		6. Average Stock Levels	86
24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	54	7. Movements	87
25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State	59	8. Preliminary Monthly Statistics	87
Transportation of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between PAD Districts		9. Notes on Tables	89
26. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	60	10. New Stock Basis	89
27. Movements by Pipeline	60	11. Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil	89
28. Movements by Tanker and Barge	61	12. Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting	90
29. Net Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	62	13. NGL Import/Export Algorithm	91
Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Content		14. Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data	91
30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil	63	Figures	
31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	63	Petroleum Overview	4
32. Movements by Tanker and Barge	63	Petroleum Products Supplied	4
33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Country of Origin	64	Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	5
34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by State of Entry	65	Crude Oil Ending Stocks	5
Glossary		Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	10
Definitions of Petroleum Products and Others Terms	69	Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks	10
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts	75	Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	12
Maps		Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	12
PAD Districts	76	Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	14
Bureau of Mines Refinery Districts	76	Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	14
District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Railroad Commission of Texas	77	Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	16
		Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks	16
		Photo Credit	
		Environmental Protection Agency, page v (courtesy of American Petroleum Institute Photo Library).	

Articles

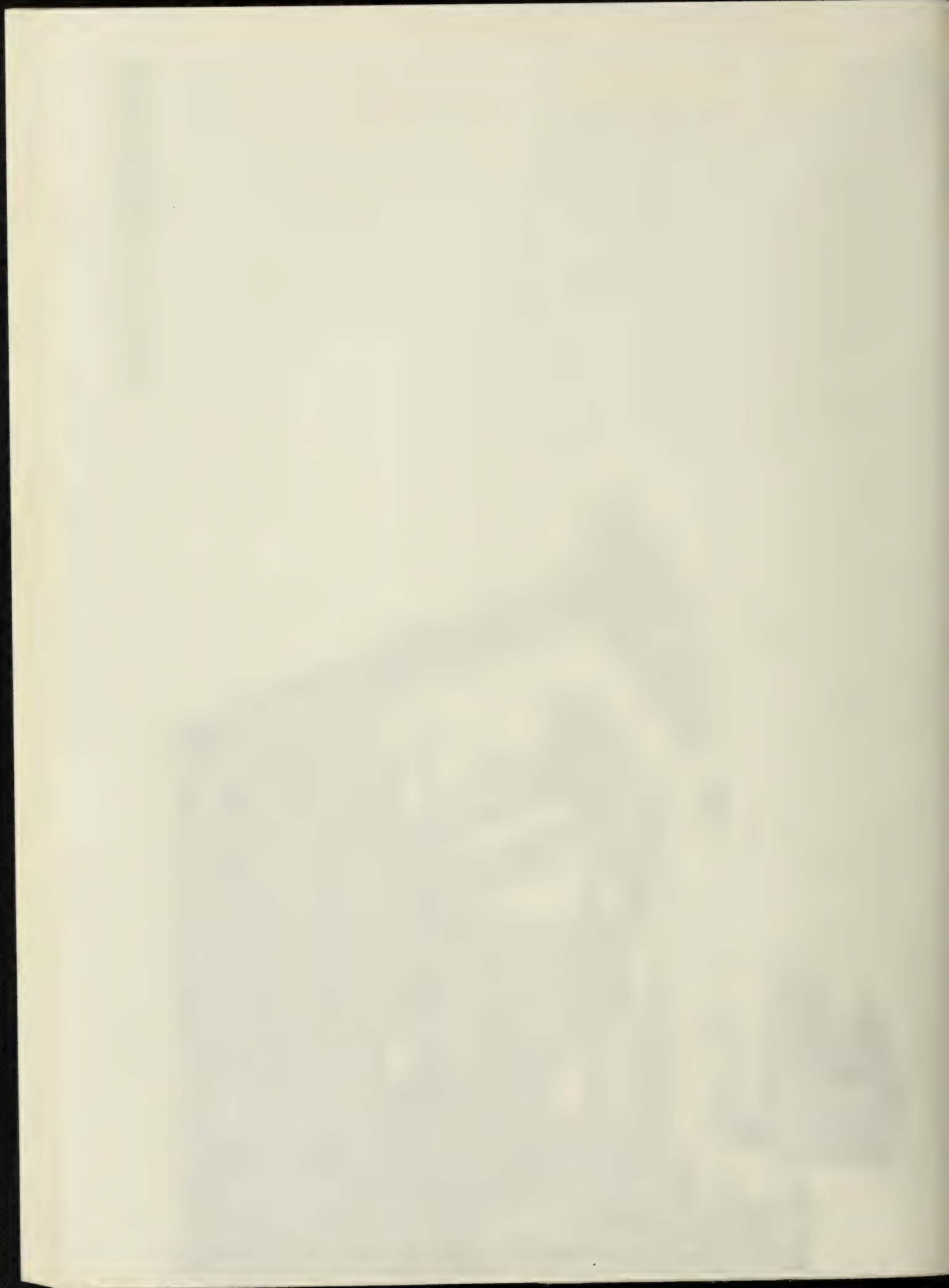
Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues of the PSM.

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1981.....	Mar 1982
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Monthly Petroleum Supply Data	Apr 1982
Focus on Motor Gasoline Statistics	Apr 1982
Focus on Crude Oil Production Data	Apr 1982
Motor Gasoline Outlook: Summer 1982	May 1982
Gasoline Use in the United States	May 1982
The Impact of Changing Vehicle Characteristics and Use on Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1982
1982 EIA Petroleum Refinery Survey Results	Jun 1982
What is a Refinery?	Jun 1982
Mid-year Petroleum Supply Review	Jul 1982
Petroleum Imports and Exports	Aug 1982
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982.....	Sep 1982
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-83	Sep 1982
Recent Trends in Fuel Oil	Sep 1982
Futures Trading on Heating Oil Markets	Sep 1982
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report	Oct 1982
Trends in Domestic Crude Oil Production and Reserves.....	Nov 1982
Major Energy Companies' Investment and Resource Development Patterns, 1974-80	Nov 1982
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1982.....	Jan 1983
Trends in Petroleum Products Consumption, 1971-1982.....	Jan 1983
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982.....	Feb 1983
U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1983
Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview	Mar 1983
Summer Gasoline Overview	May 1983
Principal Factors Influencing Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1983
U.S. Petroleum Refinery Trends and Outlook	Jun 1983
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	Jul 1983
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Aug 1983
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview: Winter 1983-84	Sep 1983
Fuel Oil Trends.....	Sep 1983
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves.....	Sep 1983
LPG Market Trends	Nov 1983
National Petroleum Council Revises Minimum Operating Inventory Estimates	Dec(1) 1983
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1983.....	Dec(2) 1983
An Overview of Petroleum Transportation	Dec(3) 1983
EIA Revises Petroleum Supply Reporting System	Jan 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1984
Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector.....	Jan 1984
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	Feb 1984
Recent Motor Gasoline Trends.....	Feb 1984
New Patterns Emerging in U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1984
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook.....	Apr 1984
Mid-Year Petroleum Review.....	Jun 1984
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Jun 1984
Winter 1984-1985 Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook	Jul 1984
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview	Jul 1984
Recent Trends in Primary Petroleum Storage Capacity	Aug 1984
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	Aug 1984
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	Sept 1984
An Evaluation of Crude Oil Production Statistics	Sept 1984
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1984	Nov 1984
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends	Dec 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1985



Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	March			Cumulative January Through March		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.5	6.5	0.3	6.5	6.3	1.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	3.3	- 4.1	3.3	3.2	2.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.6	- 30.0	1.3	1.7	- 24.1
Other Products	4.7	4.6	1.7	4.8	4.8	0.4
Total	15.5	16.0	- 3.3	15.9	16.1	- 1.2
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.4	11.9	- 4.2	11.4	11.9	- 3.7
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.6	10.4	2.3	10.6	10.3	2.5
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.0	3.3	- 8.2	2.5	3.0	- 15.7
SPR	0.1	0.1	- 58.8	0.1	0.1	- 11.7
Products	1.6	1.8	- 11.9	1.7	2.3	- 25.6
Total	4.7	5.3	- 10.9	4.3	5.4	- 19.8
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.2	0.2	- 6.4	0.2	0.2	1.6
Products	0.6	0.6	5.1	0.6	0.5	34.5
Total	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.7	25.0
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	- 0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—
Products	0.9	0.6	—	1.2	0.2	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	461	392	17.8			
Other	330	336	- 1.8			
Total	791	728	8.7			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	217	243	- 10.7			
Distillate Fuel Oil	98	110	- 10.3			
Residual Fuel Oil	46	48	- 4.3			
Other	295	316	- 6.7			
Total	656	716	- 8.4			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,447	1,444	0.2			

1 Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

2 Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

3 Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. March 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are February 1985 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1985.



Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1985

While travel on the Nation's highways is expected to increase slightly in 1985 over 1984, demand for motor gasoline (measured as product supplied) is expected to remain about the same. Continued improvements in the efficiency of the automobile fleet will partially offset the stimulating effects of rising personal income and declining real price of gasoline.

Abundant supplies of crude oil and motor gasoline in the international and domestic markets are expected to continue throughout 1985. In addition, low foreign spot market prices for crude oil and gasoline and unused domestic refinery capacity in the United States suggest that additional gasoline could be made available if needed.

The Energy Information Administration projects motor gasoline demand in the range of 6.9 to 7.2 million barrels per day during the summer months (June, July, and August) of 1985. The level of demand for motor gasoline will depend on economic activity and gasoline prices. If retail gasoline prices (in nominal terms) average about \$1.20 per gallon (a continuation of the decline in real price), demand for motor gasoline for the summer months is expected to be about 7.0 million barrels per day. About 65 percent of the summer demand will be for unleaded gasoline, up 5 percentage points from the 1984 summer driving season.^{1,2}

Automobile travel is expected to increase slightly in 1985 as a result of growth in real disposable income and industrial production, and a decline in the real price of gasoline. Between 1984 and 1985, real disposable income and industrial production are expected to grow, but at a lower rate than between 1983 and 1984. The average price of motor gasoline is projected to drop from \$1.19 per gallon in the fourth quarter of 1984 to \$1.18 per gallon by the fourth quarter of 1985.³

Although economic growth is not projected to be as rapid as in 1984, new car sales are expected to increase in 1985 (again at a slower rate of increase than in 1984). Because of their improved fuel efficiency, new cars require less gasoline per mile driven. As more miles are traveled in newer cars, and as new cars replace older cars, the average fleet efficiency improves (see "Motor Gasoline Trends," beginning on page xv).

Passenger car fuel efficiency (in terms of observed on-the-road miles per gallon) in the United States increased at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent be-

tween 1978 and 1982. Automobile efficiency increased by 2.2 percent in 1983 and an estimated 2.8 percent in 1984. Total motor vehicle travel (approximately 85 to 90 percent of which was gasoline-powered) increased over 4 percent between 1983 and 1984. Automobile efficiency is expected to increase by nearly 3 percent on average in 1985, while total passenger car vehicle miles traveled increase about 2.5 percent. As a result, no growth in motor gasoline consumption is expected in 1985.⁴

Motor gasoline sources are refinery production, net imports (imports minus exports), and withdrawals from primary inventories of finished gasoline. Minimal amounts of non-petroleum-based products such as ethanol and methanol, which are blended with gasoline, also contribute to supply. Production at refineries and gasoline blending plants in 1984 accounted for 96.5 percent of supply, up about 2 percent from 1983. This summer, motor gasoline production is expected to average between 6.5 million barrels per day and 6.8 million barrels per day. The anticipated production is about 6.6 million barrels per day, down about 1.2 percent from 1984 and 7 percent lower than the rate in 1981, but still adequate to meet gasoline demand in 1985 (Figure 1).

During the months of June, July, and August 1984, gross finished motor gasoline imports averaged 254,000 barrels per day, down 8 percent from the same months in 1983. However, for all of 1984, motor gasoline imports were up almost 18 percent over 1983 (see page 11). Major foreign sources of finished motor gasoline for the summer driving season last year were Venezuela, the Virgin Islands, Brazil, the Netherlands, and Romania. Most imports went to the East Coast. This pattern is not expected to change in the 1985 summer driving season.

A number of factors led to abnormally high gasoline stock levels during the 1984 summer driving season. Crude oil prices had declined significantly. Meanwhile,

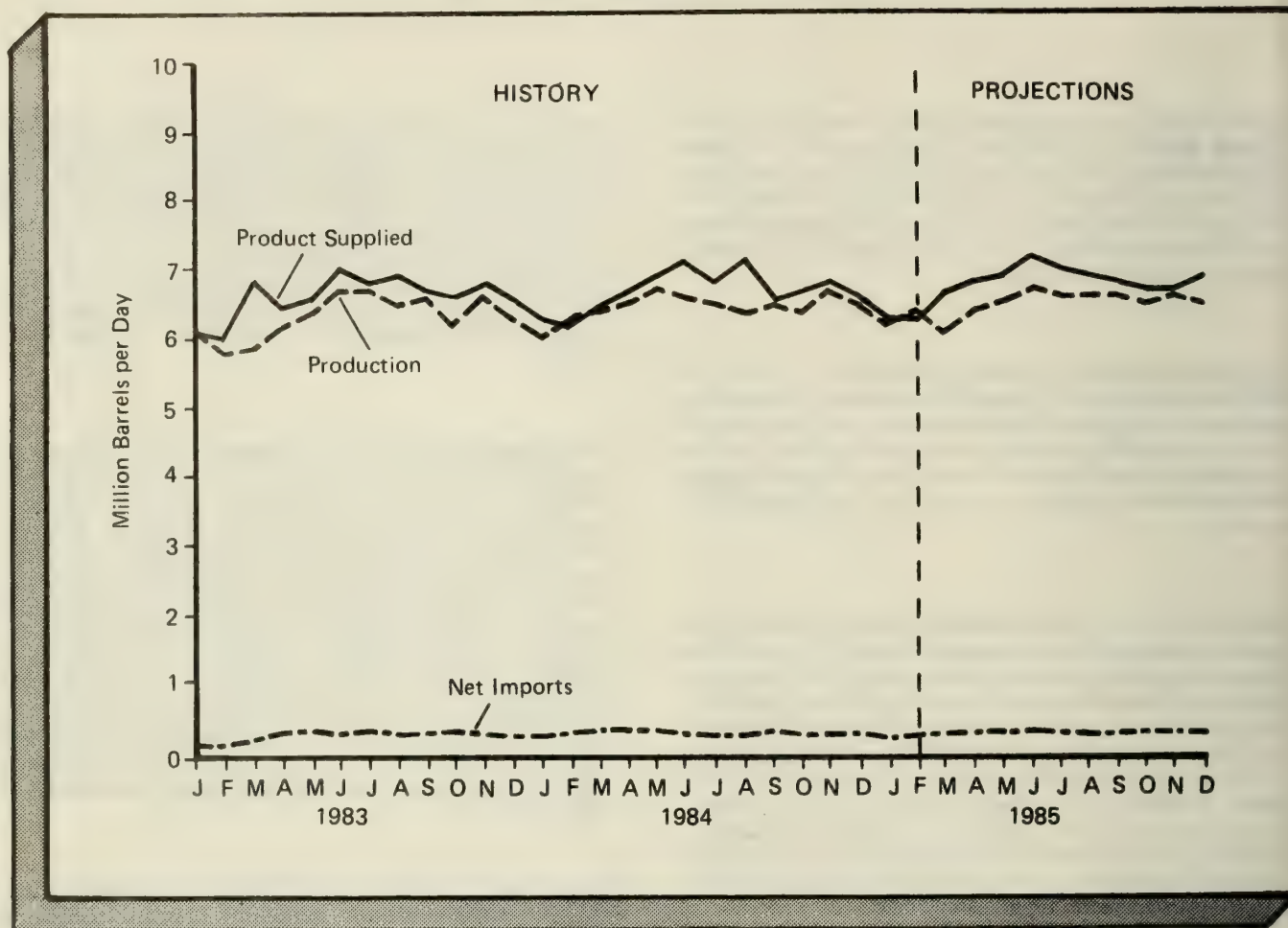
¹Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

²"Nominal" refers to prices stated in terms of current dollars; "Real" prices are adjusted to account for the effects of inflation.

³Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 1985, DOE/EIA-0202(85/1Q), pp. 8-10, p. 31.

⁴Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 1985, DOE/EIA-0202(85/1Q), p. 17.

Figure 1. Motor Gasoline Supply, 1983-1985.



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* February 1985, DOE/EIA-0109 (85/02), p. 11 and Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

throughout the spring of 1984, international spot market prices for motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components were well below levels of the previous year.⁵ The high rate of economic growth experienced in the first half of 1984 was expected to continue. Also, refiners had increased distillate production levels in winter and spring of 1984, resulting in increased production of gasoline. Stock levels for summer 1985 are expected to return to normal patterns.

The outlook for the summer of 1985 is for little change from the summer of 1984 in the demand for motor gasoline. As in the past, demand will be met largely by current production, using available refining capacity and crude oil supplies. Inventory changes (stock withdrawals and additions) and imports will be used to meet the difference between production and demand. Because

each region of the country, except the East Coast, produces enough motor gasoline to supply at least 80 percent of its demand, any possible distribution problems are likely to be geographically limited and of short duration.⁶

⁵Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, February 1, 1985, DOE/EIA-0208(85-06), p. 20.

⁶*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January-December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84/12), Table 6, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, p. 28.

Motor Gasoline Trends

Rapid changes in the petroleum refining industry, combined with changes in demand, reductions in crude oil prices, continued economic recovery, and governmental regulatory activities mandating reductions in the use of leaded gasoline, have had a significant impact on motor gasoline supply and demand during 1984. This article describes recent trends in motor gasoline demand, supply, and prices. It also discusses some of the major factors contributing to these trends and some of the factors that are likely to continue to have a significant impact on the motor gasoline market.

Motor Gasoline Demand

Motor gasoline demand (measured as product supplied) peaked at 7.4 million barrels per day in 1978, when overall demand for petroleum products was at its highest level. Between 1978 and 1982, gasoline demand declined. Then, gasoline demand increased about 1 percent in 1983 and again in 1984 when it reached 6.7 million barrels per day. In 1984, motor gasoline accounted for 42.6 percent of total demand for all petroleum products, down from 43.5 percent in 1983, but still greater than the 39 percent share it held in 1978.¹

Demand for motor gasoline is representative of overall demand for transportation fuels. In 1984, an estimated 9.48 million barrels per day of petroleum products were used in the transportation sector. Of this, approximately 68 percent was motor gasoline, 13 percent was jet fuel, 14 percent was distillate fuel oils, and 4 percent was residual fuel oils.²

The economic recovery which began in late 1983 has contributed to growing demand for transportation fuels. Between the first quarter of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984, real Gross National Product grew 8.0 percent. The comparable year-to-year growth was 7.5 percent for the second quarter, 6.1 percent for the third quarter, and 5.3 percent for the fourth quarter. The index of industrial production increased 11.2 percent over 1983.³ Retail prices for gasoline declined from \$1.20 per gallon (including taxes) for all types of gasoline in January 1984 to \$1.18 in December 1984.⁴ It has been estimated that these factors contributed to a 4.5 percent increase in total vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in 1984.⁵

Partially offsetting the effects of increased VMT on gasoline demand was the impact of new car sales on automobile fleet efficiency. In 1984 there were 10.4 million new car sales, up from 9.2 million in 1983.⁶ As older, less efficient vehicles are replaced, overall efficiency of the automotive fleet improves and gasoline usage per VMT declines.

Table 1. Average Fuel Economy for Passenger Automobiles and Light Trucks, Model Years 1978-1985
(Miles Per Gallon)

Model Year	Passenger Automobiles	Light Trucks	Automobiles and Light Trucks
1978	19.9	—	—
1979	20.3	18.2	20.1
1980	23.5	18.5	22.5
1981	25.2	20.1	24.1
1982	26.1	20.5	24.8
1983	25.9	20.8	24.5
1984	26.5	20.5	24.8
1985	26.9	20.6	25.0

Note: Includes domestic and foreign passenger automobiles and light trucks, based on U.S. sales data. All MPG calculations are sales weighted values.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration, "Summary of Fuel Economy Performance Estimated on a Year-to-Year Basis Comparing Grouped Vehicle Fleets and Manufacturers' Individual Fleets," Computer printout, January 31, 1985.

New car fuel economy standards first became effective in 1978. However, in 1984, for the first time since implementation of these Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards, which were set by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (P. L. 94-163), the overall efficiency of the new car fleet fell short of the standard, and there is some question whether the 1985 standard will be met. (Table 1 presents available fuel efficiency data for household and fleet light duty vehicles for model years 1978-1985.)

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), as part of its monitoring and analysis of fuel economy function required by the Department of Energy Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-238), found that the greatest improvements in fuel economy from 1978 to 1981 resulted from weight reduction. Decreased vehicle weight within size classes, as

¹Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84/12), p. 11.

²Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1984*, DOE/EIA-0353(84), pp. 218, 213.

³Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 1985, DOE/EIA-0202(85/1Q).

⁴Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 1985, DOE/EIA-0202(85/1Q).

⁵Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System*.

⁶Oak Ridge National Laboratory, *Motor Vehicle MPG and Market Shares Report* prepared for U.S. Department of Energy, Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy, Office of Vehicle and Engine Research and Development, January 1985, p. 3.

opposed to sales shifts from large to small cars, accounted for about three-quarters of the improvement in fuel efficiency in terms of miles per gallon (MPG). In addition to improvements due to weight reduction, the DOT study found that reduced vehicle performance was the next largest single factor contributing to fuel economy. Shifts from automatic to manual transmission, greater use of lockup torque converters in automatic transmissions, and increased numbers of gears in both automatic and manual transmissions also increased fuel economy.⁷

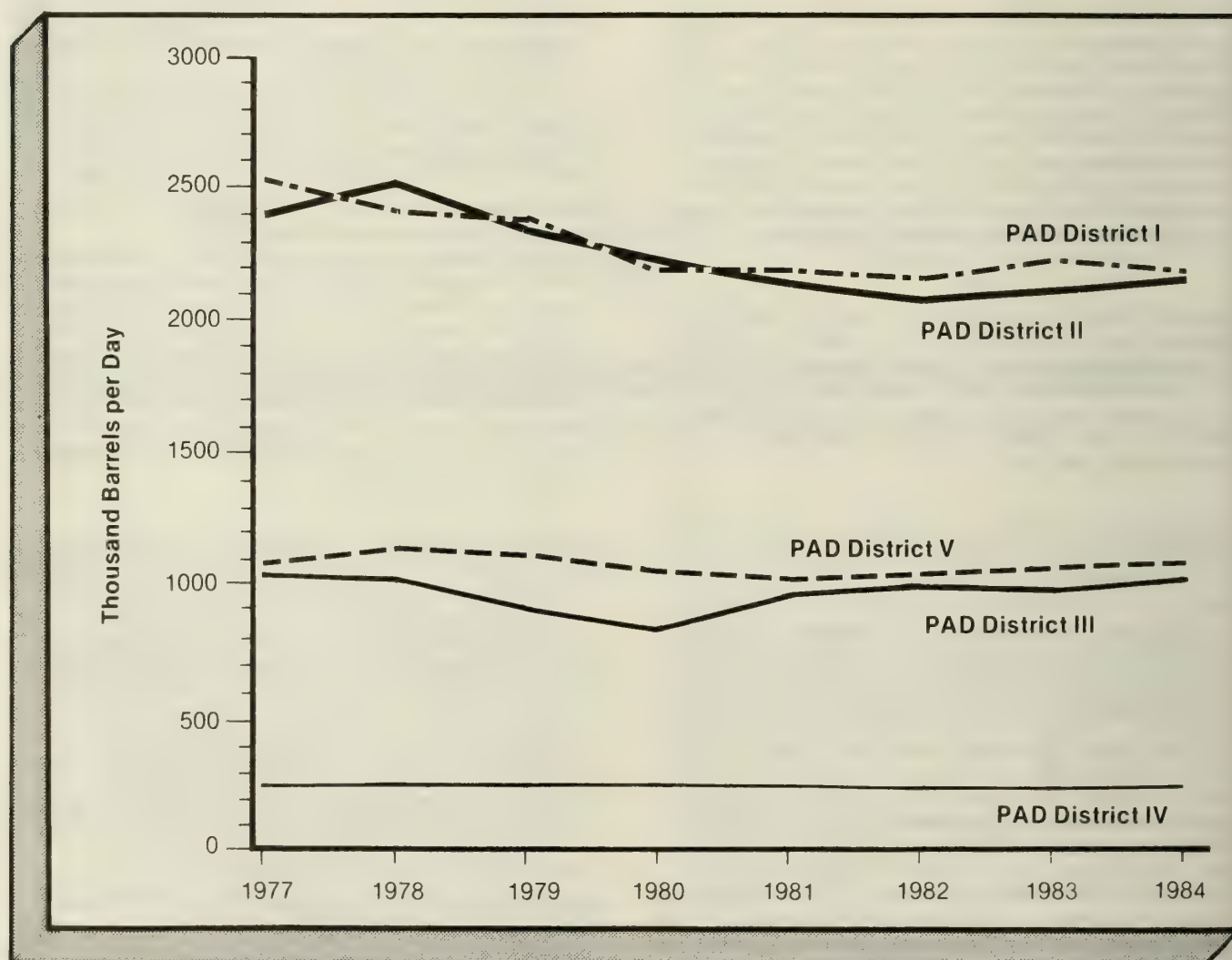
Other studies have also indicated that in addition to CAFE standards, the increased gasoline excise tax, changing emission standards, voluntary import restraints on automobiles, rising real income, and foreign competition have had a significant impact on new vehicle MPG.⁸

These changes have little to do with technological advances in engines, and, as fuel prices continue to decline and vehicle performance is perceived by consumers as more desirable than fuel economy, improvements in MPG could be reversed. Almost all new cars have gasoline engines. Engines using alternative fuels such as propane have not reached the mass market. Purchases of diesel-powered cars are limited because their initial cost is higher than that of gasoline-powered

⁷Automobile Fuel Economy Program, Sixth Annual Report to Congress, 1982, U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

⁸David L. Green, Patricia S. Hu, and Lynn Till, "An Analysis of Trends in Automobile Fuel Economy 1978-1984," Office of Vehicle and Engine Research and Draft Report, December 1984, prepared for U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Vehicle and Engine Research and Development.

Figure 1. Motor Gasoline Demand,¹ by PAD District, 1977-1984



¹Measured as "Product Supplied."

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January-December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/01)-(84/12), Tables 6-10, and *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981-1983, DOE/EIA-0340, and predecessor reports.

cars and because their performance is considered poorer, although fuel efficiency for a properly tuned vehicle is higher than for an equivalent gasoline-powered automobile.

Diesel fuel prices declined slightly while motor gasoline prices fell rapidly between 1983 and 1984. By December 1984, the price of No. 2 diesel fuel (79.4 cents per gallon for sales to end users, excluding taxes) was slightly lower than the average price of all finished motor gasoline (87.7 cents per gallon).⁹ After taxes, diesel fuel becomes about equivalent with motor gasoline. Because diesel fuel use represents less than 14 percent of total transportation fuel use,¹⁰ it is often difficult for the consumer to locate a source of supply. This has decreased price competition among diesel fuel suppliers. Furthermore, diesel fuel is often available only at the full-service pump rather than the self-service pump.

Between calendar years 1983 and 1984, sales of diesel-fueled automobiles declined 21.5 percent. The largest U.S. automobile manufacturers have begun to eliminate

diesel-powered vehicles from their passenger car lines. General Motors Corporation has announced that it will curtail production of diesel engines for automobiles at the end of the 1986 model year and will continue to offer the diesel engine as an option only in the Chevrolet Chevette until that model is discontinued. Ford Motor Company will continue to offer this option unless demand drops too low.¹¹

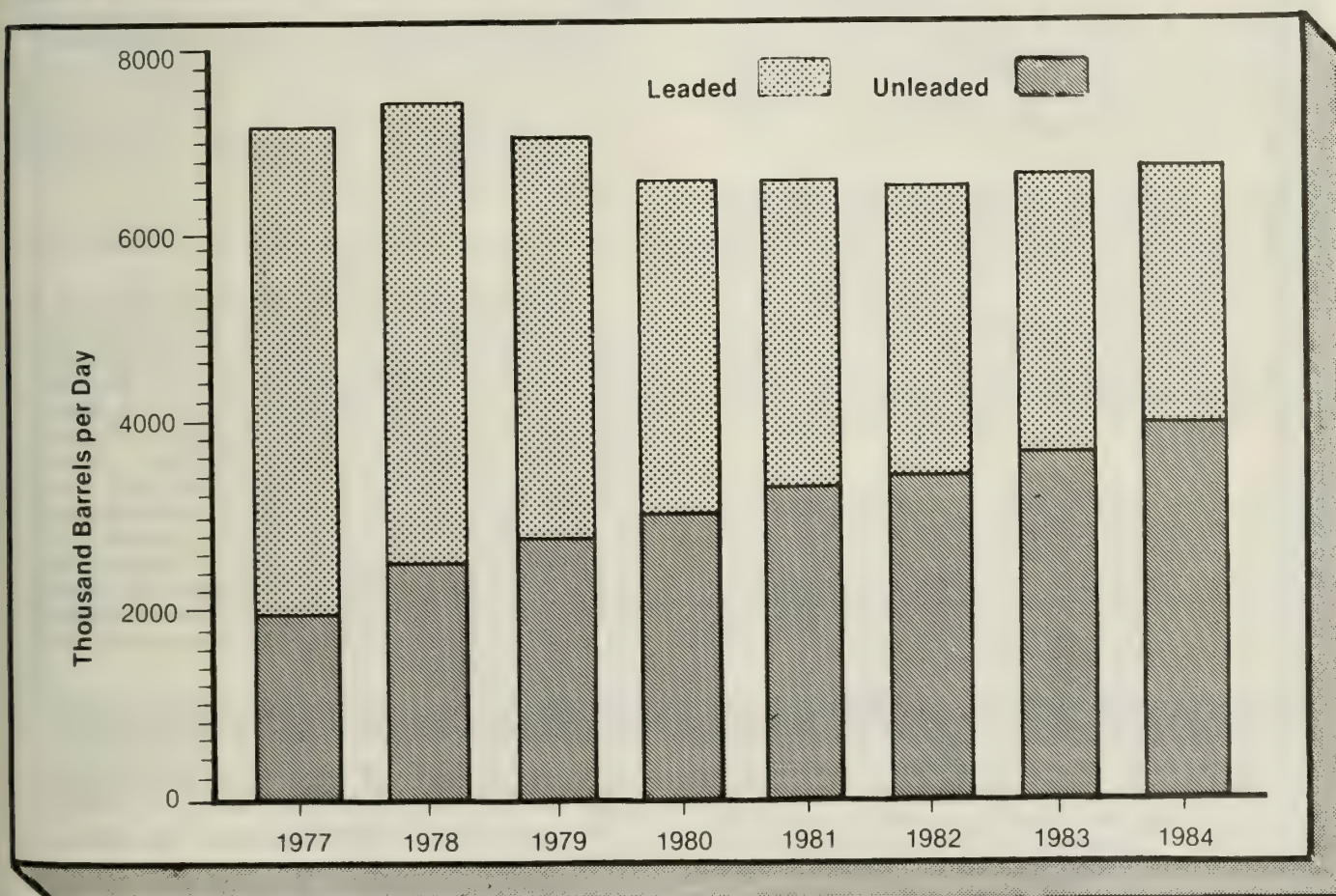
The East Coast (PAD District I) accounted for about 33 percent of the total U.S. demand for motor gasoline in 1984, the Midwest region (PAD District II) about 32 percent, the Gulf Coast (PAD District III) about 15 percent, the West Coast (PAD District V) about 16 percent, and the Rocky Mountain region (PAD District IV) less than 4 percent (Figure 1).

⁹Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0035(84/12), p. 99

¹⁰Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0383(84), p. 207

¹¹Wayne Beissert, "Sputtering Sales to Curb Diesels," *USA Today*, January 25, 1985, p. B1.

Figure 2. Demand¹ for Leaded and Unleaded Motor Gasoline, 1977-1984



¹Measured as "Product Supplied."

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/02), p. 11.

Lead phasedown requirements promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and increased enforcement of State inspections for vehicle misfueling have dramatically affected the ratio of demand for unleaded vs. leaded gasoline. In 1977, the first year following implementation of EPA's initial lead phasedown requirements, unleaded gasoline represented 27.5 percent of all motor gasoline supplied. By 1984, unleaded gasoline had increased its share nationwide to 59.5 percent, as newer vehicles utilizing unleaded gasoline gradually replaced vehicles using leaded gasoline (Figure 2). Regionally, in 1984, unleaded gasoline represented 66 percent of all gasoline supplied on the East Coast, 55 percent in the Midwest, 61 percent on the Gulf Coast, 44 percent in the Rocky Mountain area, and 60 percent on the West Coast.

Motor gasoline demand is moderately seasonal because it is used primarily for passenger vehicles, light trucks, small recreational vehicles, boats, lawnmowers, and other small internal combustion engines. Demand is highest in the summer months, corresponding to use for vacation travel and recreational vehicles. However, the difference between summer and winter demand is decreasing, probably reflecting increasing year-round vacation travel.

Motor Gasoline Supply

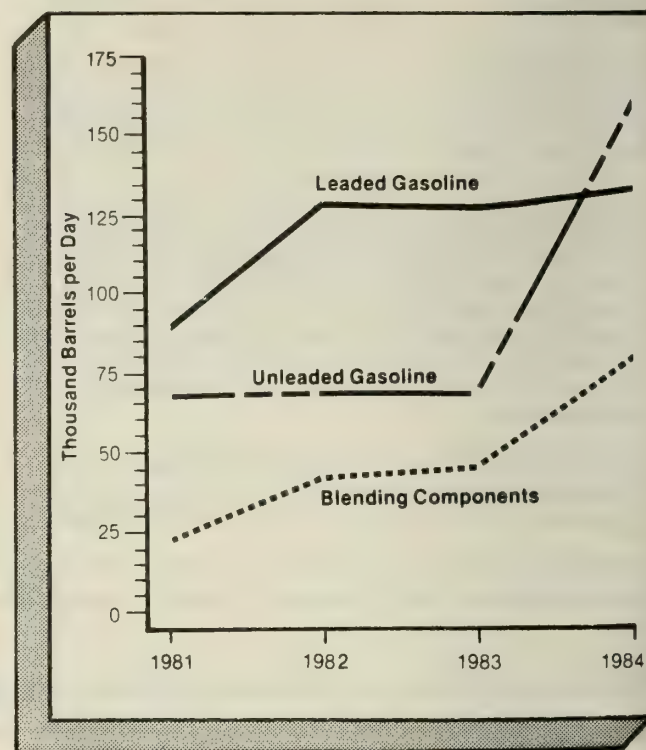
Motor gasoline is supplied in the United States from a combination of current production, net imports (imports minus exports), and stock withdrawal. In 1984, U.S. domestic production and imports met domestic demand and contributed to a 19 million-barrel increase in primary stocks over the course of the year.¹²

Gasoline is produced at refineries and gasoline blending plants. Most facilities produce both leaded and unleaded gasolines. As more downstream units come on-line in 1985, 1986, and 1987, U.S. refinery capability to produce unleaded gasolines will increase. Smaller refineries, limited by the high capital costs of constructing new downstream units, will find it increasingly difficult to supply the greater amounts of unleaded gasolines required to meet demand without the use of non-petroleum additives such as ethanol, methanol, and ethers.

Operable crude oil distillation capacity, as of January 1, 1985, is estimated at 15.4 million barrels per day, down about 4 percent from January 1, 1984. However, refinery utilization in 1984 was up 4.7 percentage points over 1983, indicating more efficient use of existing capacity. Even though operable capacity dropped, gross inputs to refineries were up 300,000 barrels per day.¹³

Finished gasoline imports averaged 291,000 barrels per day and came from 28 countries outside the United States. Major countries exporting finished gasoline to the United States are Venezuela, the Virgin Islands, Brazil, Romania, and the Netherlands. Unleaded gasoline accounted for 55 percent of the 1984 finished gasoline imports (Figure 3). Imports of gasoline blending components increased 59 percent between 1983 and 1984, to more than 79,100 barrels per day, with the bulk of these imports originating in the People's Republic of China, Romania, and Mexico.¹⁴

Figure 3. Imports of Finished Motor Gasoline and Blending Components, 1981-1984



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1981*, Vol. 1, DOE/EIA-0340 (81)/1, Table 2; *Petroleum Supply Annual 1982*, Vol. 1, DOE/EIA-0340 (82)/1, Table 2; *Petroleum Supply Annual 1983*, Vol. 1, DOE/EIA-0340 (83)/1, Table 2; *Petroleum Supply Monthly December 1984*, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/12), Table 3.

The EIA gathers and publishes statistics on imports of motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components intended for use as motor fuels. Other imports, some of which may be reclassified as blending components at a later date, include: natural gas liquids (especially natural gasoline, butane, and isobutane), naphtha-range petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, pentanes, and the largest category, unfinished oils, defined as oils intended for further processing. Because the end use of some products is not known at the time of importation, the EIA does not classify them as motor gasoline or motor gasoline blending components. The reported imports of finished leaded and unleaded gasoline and blending components have been increasing significantly.

¹²Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January-December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/01)-(84/12).

¹³*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11), pp. xv-xvi.

¹⁴*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/12), Table 19.

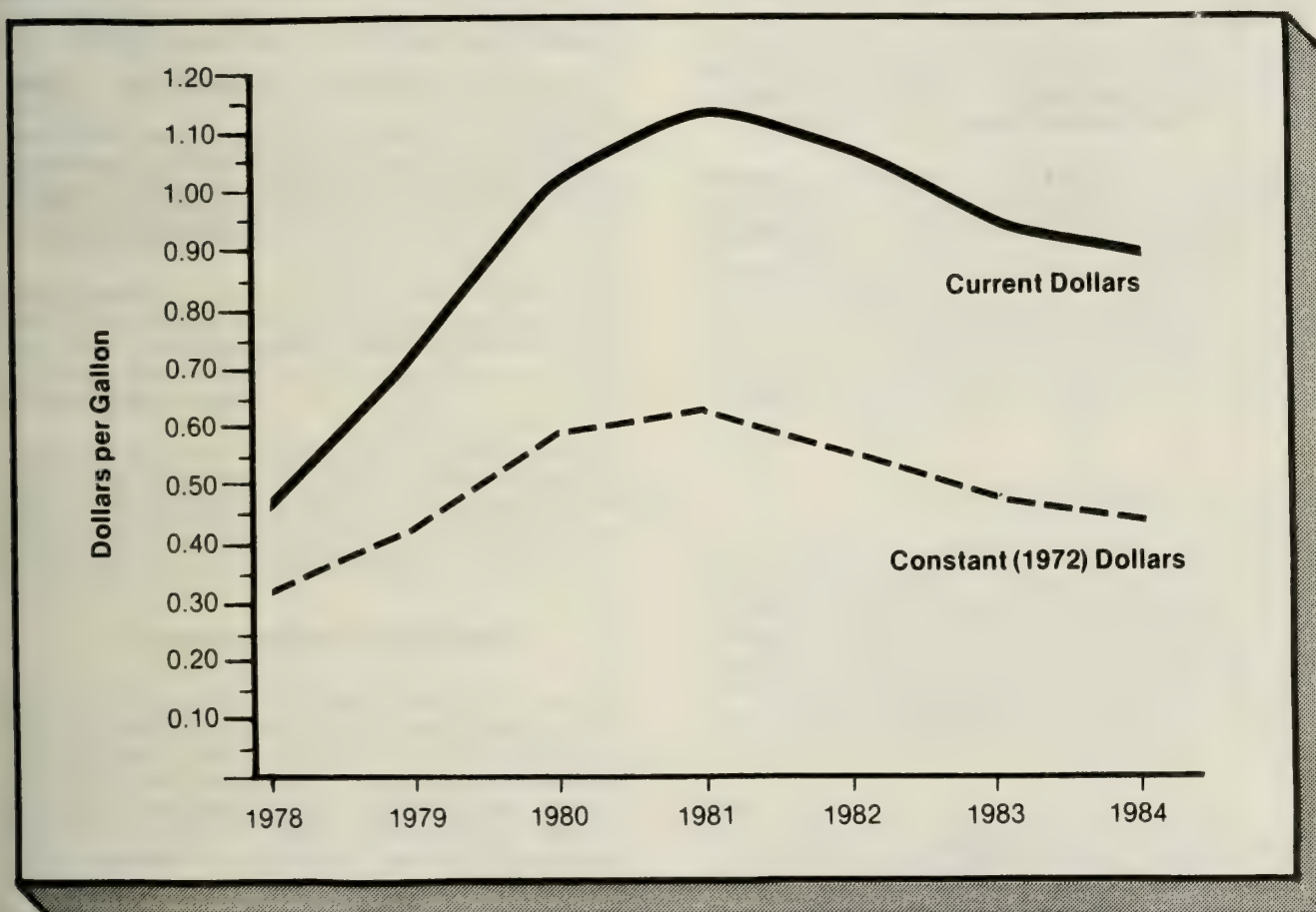
Motor gasoline stock levels during 1984 were highest in May, deviating from the usual pattern for primary gasoline stocks—a gradual buildup of stocks through the fall and winter for drawdowns in spring and summer. Stocks stood at 225 million barrels (186 million barrels finished and 39 million barrels blending components) in January 1984, and peaked at 253 million barrels in May when seasonal drawdowns would normally have already been well underway. By the end of December, stocks totaled 243 million barrels, about what would be expected under the usual seasonal pattern.¹⁵ This departure from historical stock buildup/drawdown patterns resulted from a combination of low spot market prices for imported motor gasoline, a severe winter in which refiners increased production of distillate fuel oil to meet demand in the Midwest and Northeast regions, and an increase in the demand for diesel fuel

spurred by the economic recovery. (The same refinery processes used to produce distillate also yield gasoline as an end product; thus, an increase in the production of fuel oil and/or diesel fuel necessarily increases the supply of motor gasoline.)

There are large inter-regional transfers of motor gasoline. Gasoline produced in one region is frequently consumed in another region. The East Coast and the Midwest receive large shipments of gasoline from the Gulf Coast. Most of the gasoline travels by pipeline but a significant percentage of East Coast receipts arrive in the Southern Atlantic region by tanker. Most imported finished gasoline is supplied to the East Coast.

¹⁵Petroleum Supply Monthly, January-December 1984.

Figure 4. Refiner and Gas Plant Operator Sales Prices of Motor Gasoline to End Users, 1978-1984



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0035 (84/12) p. 95; Prices were deflated using "Price Indexes, 1972 = 100.0," p. 117.

Motor Gasoline Prices

In 1984, retail motor gasoline prices (represented by sales prices to end users,¹⁶ excluding taxes, as reported by refiners and gas plant operators) were 21 percent below their peak 1981 averages (in current dollars).¹⁷ Average retail gasoline prices, excluding taxes, have fallen, measured in either current or constant dollars (Figure 4). After peaking in 1981, wholesale and spot market prices have fallen even more dramatically, with a decreasing price differential between leaded and unleaded gasolines.

Costs of supply include raw material, production, storage, marketing, and transportation. An oversupply of crude oil (partially the result of low product demand) and petroleum products in the international market contributed to wholesale price reductions for gasoline in the United States. The moderate economic recovery in Europe, the recent coal strike in the United Kingdom, and cold weather resulted in increased fuel oil production (with attendant gasoline production), increasing the availability of gasoline in international markets and making imports an attractive alternative to domestic production.

Competition has reduced the number of retail gasoline outlets in recent years. Economies of scale have contributed to concentration among gasoline outlets.

Retail prices vary across the country and by season. Different State and local taxes are the major reason for regional differences in prices. Costs of transportation

between the refinery and retail outlet are also important. In 1984, retail prices (sales prices to end-users, excluding taxes, reported by refiners and gas plant operators) averaged \$0.90 per gallon on the East Coast (PAD District I), \$0.91 per gallon in the Midwest (PAD District II), \$0.91 per gallon the Gulf Coast (PAD District III), \$0.91 per gallon in the Rocky Mountains (PAD District IV), and \$0.90 per gallon on the West Coast (PAD District V). Wholesale prices (sales prices of petroleum products for resale, excluding taxes, reported by refiners and gas plant operators) averaged \$0.84, \$0.83, \$0.81, \$0.81, and \$0.85 per gallon in these areas, respectively.¹⁸ Nationally, the 1984 average wholesale price of gasoline was \$0.83 per gallon and the 1984 average retail price \$0.91 per gallon. This represents a 5.7 percent drop in wholesale price and a 4.9 percent drop in retail price from 1983.¹⁹ In general, retail gasoline prices have been highest in the summer months; this pattern did not hold in 1984, when prices peaked in May and declined the rest of the year.

¹⁶Sales to end users are those made directly to the ultimate consumer including bulk customers such as agriculture, industry, and utilities, as well as residential and commercial customers.

¹⁷*Monthly Energy Review*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0035(84/12), p. 99.

¹⁸Annual PAD District prices are aggregated from monthly data submitted on Form EIA-782A, "Monthly Petroleum Producers Sales Report," January 1984-December 1984.

¹⁹Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0380(84/12), pp. 8, 10.

Octane Boosting Additives

Recent Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations mandate a phasedown for lead content in leaded gasoline from 1.1 grams of lead per gallon to 0.5 grams of lead per gallon by July 1, 1985, and 0.1 grams of lead per gallon by January 1, 1986. This action focuses industry and public attention on the various alternatives for increasing gasoline octane ratings, some of which are discussed in this article.

Motor gasoline is a refined liquid petroleum product used to fuel spark-ignition internal combustion automobile engines. It is a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons and may include various chemical additives.¹

The efficiency of an internal combustion engine is directly related to the extent to which the fuel-air mixture is compressed before ignition takes place (compression ratio). However, high compression engines are more subject to premature self-ignition of the gasoline (engine knock). The antiknock properties of a motor gasoline are measured by the octane rating² of the gasoline. Octane numbers calculated in special test situations of mild operating conditions (the research (R) octane number) are averaged with octane numbers from more severe operating conditions (the motor (M) octane number) to produce the octane number posted on the gasoline pump $(R + M)/2$.

Raising gasoline octane, either by using higher octane hydrocarbons or by using any of a number of chemical compounds (variously called octane improvers, octane boosters, octane enhancers, and antiknock additives) reduces engine knock.

Antiknock additives for gasoline can be divided into three distinct classes: (1) petroleum-based constituents, (2) metal-based constituents (organometallics) and (3) alcohols and ethers containing oxygen in addition to carbon and hydrogen (oxygenates) (Table 1).

Petroleum Based Constituents

The basic ingredient of motor gasoline is naphtha. However, for use in gasoline, the low octane naphtha obtained from crude oil distillation can be upgraded to a higher octane naphtha in a reforming process unit. Reformate (the upgraded naphtha) is usually blended directly into gasoline. Reformate contains large portions of aromatic hydrocarbons, mainly alkyl benzenes, and has a high octane value. The octane value of the reformate produced depends upon processing temperature and pressure (processing severity).

Other refinery downstream units are used to split large molecules in the gas oil boiling range (an intermediate range higher than the gasoline boiling range) into molecules in the naphtha and lighter distillate boiling ranges. These products are carefully blended to produce finished motor gasoline with the desired octane levels and various other characteristics.

Catalytic cracking is the most common process. Processing severity and type of catalyst can be altered to produce a higher octane product from a given feedstock.

Gaseous molecules, in particular isobutane and olefins, may also be combined in an alkylation unit to produce a high octane liquid called alkylate. Like reformate, alkylate has superior antiknock properties (high octane values) and is used in gasoline blending. Saturated hydrocarbons called paraffins are the primary constituent of unleaded gasoline alkylate.

To further increase gasoline yields, refiners use the hydrocracking process, which takes large, heavy gas oil molecules and, in the presence of hydrogen, breaks them into smaller, lighter molecules. The resulting product is generally distilled further (fractionated) to produce butane, light hydrocrackate, heavy hydrocrackate, and other compounds also in the gasoline and distillate boiling ranges. Still other refinery processes are utilized to produce hydrocarbon streams that can be blended to motor gasoline specifications.

The higher the octane of gasoline produced from a barrel of crude oil, the lower the volumetric yield. Greater quantities of crude oil inputs (with higher attendant processing costs and energy consumption) are required to raise gasoline octane levels through refinery processing alone than to raise octane levels through the use of non-petroleum-based additives. Therefore, some refiners use non-petroleum additives to increase octane ratings in the finished gasoline, avoiding these costs.

Metal-Based Additives

Before the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) restricted lead levels in gasoline, octane ratings were raised by changing processing severity (using higher pressures and temperatures in the refining process) and by using lead antiknock additives. Since the cost of increasing processing severity is high, most refiners use the maximum lead permitted in leaded gasoline.

¹For a complete discussion of the composition of motor gasoline see "What is Motor Gasoline," *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/02) p. xii.

²The hydrocarbon stream iso-octane burns cleanly and evenly in gasoline engines. In contrast, the hydrocarbon stream heptane burns poorly. Other hydrocarbon streams are compared to blends of iso-octane and heptane to describe their combustion performance, and octane numbers are used to measure their performance relative to the reference fuels. A petroleum liquid that performs as well as 100 percent iso-octane is assigned an octane value of 100. Another liquid might compare to an 80:20 percent mix of iso-octane and heptane, earning an octane number of 80. Under high compression, some hydrocarbon streams and certain additives yield octane values greater than 100.

Table 1. Octane Boosting Additives for Gasoline

Class	Component Examples	Current Legal Dosage Limit
Hydrocarbon Gasoline Constituents (Refinery Streams)	Alkylate (predominantly branched-chain paraffins)	None. Typical gasoline paraffin contents range from 60-70 percent by volume
	Reformate (predominantly gasoline-range aromatics, e.g., alkyl benzenes)	None. Typical gasoline aromatic contents range from 25 to 40 percent by volume
Organometallic Antiknock Components	Tetraethyl lead (TEL) Tetramethyl lead (TML)	Limited to 1.10 grams of elemental lead per gallon of leaded gasoline*
	Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT)	MMT is not legal for use in unleaded gasoline. It is used in some leaded gasolines at 0.01-0.05 gram of manganese per gram of lead
Oxygenates	Ethanol	Limited to 10 percent by volume
	Gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA)	Limited to 3.5 percent oxygen by weight in finished fuel (about 16 percent by volume)
	Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	Limited to 2.0 percent oxygen by weight in finished fuel (about 11 percent by volume)
	Oxinol (methanol-GTBA) mixtures, not exceeding 1:1 ratio by volume)	Limited to 3.5 percent oxygen by weight in finished fuel (about 9.5 percent by volume)
	Other aliphatic alcohols e.g., propanols, butanols, etc.	Limited to 2.0 percent oxygen by weight in finished fuel
	Other aliphatic ethers e.g., t-amyl methyl ether (TAME) etc.	Limited to 2.0 percent oxygen by weight in finished fuel

*On March 7, 1985, the Environmental Protection Agency mandated a phasedown of lead content to 0.5 grams per gallon by July 1, 1985, and 0.1 grams per gallon by January 1, 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Safety, and Environment, Office of Environmental Analysis, "Gasoline Octane Enhancement: Technology, Economics, and Environmental, and Health and Safety Considerations," Draft Report, April 1985, p. 1-2.

Lead alkyls are the most cost-effective octane boosting additives (in terms of crude oil conservation and anti-knock capability) for use in high compression gasoline engines.

Tetraethyl lead (TEL) or tetramethyl lead (TML) is used as an octane booster in the blending process. Lead has the advantage over other additives of not affecting other gasoline properties, such as Reid Vapor Pressure (a standard measure of volatility). (The proper vapor pressure is required not only to facilitate ignition in cold weather, but also to avoid vapor lock in warm weather.)

Other metal-based additives used to boost octane in some leaded gasolines, such as methylcyclopenta-

dienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT), have been found to emit vapors which are toxic and/or carcinogenic.

Alcohols and Ethers

To develop substitutes for petroleum-based and metal-based octane boosters, a great deal of research has been directed toward alcohols and ethers (oxygenates). Section 211(f) of the Clean Air Act (as amended) requires waivers for all octane boosters which are physically different from hydrocarbons before they can be blended into unleaded gasoline. Although no waiver is needed to blend oxygenates into leaded gasolines, such blending does not usually occur because TEL is a more economical and efficient octane booster (except in the production of gasohols, which have tax advantages in certain regions).

Octane Blending Values

Various economic and environmental factors (such as the new regulations to reduce lead content in gasoline promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency on March 7, 1985) influence the U.S. petroleum refining industry's use of octane enhancers. The table below presents average octane values for basic gasoline hydrocarbons and oxygenates when blended with a typical gasoline stock mixture at varying lead-content levels. Lead level influences octane number without affecting other properties, although its relationship to oc-

tane is non-linear. Use of hydrocarbon streams to alter the octane rating of finished gasoline stocks has the advantage of contributing the hydrocarbon energy value to the finished product. However, availability of high octane hydrocarbon streams may limit ability to produce gasoline with the required octane numbers without the use of nonhydrocarbon oxygenates. These additives may have the disadvantage of contributing to corrosion and may decrease miles per gallon.

Average Octane Blending Values

Blending Component	Research Octane			Motor Octane		
	Lead Concentration (grams per gallon)			Lead Concentration (grams per gallon)		
	None	0.1	0.5	None	0.1	0.5
Refinery Streams						
Normal Butane	94.4	95.3	97.4	98.4	98.6	99.2
Isobutane	100.8	101.7	104.4	97.4	98.6	102.3
Butylenes	104.1	104.2	104.6	82.9	83.1	83.8
Natural Gasoline	73.5	75.4	79.7	72.5	74.0	78.2
Light Straight Run	59.2	61.2	66.5	59.9	61.5	65.6
Intermediate Straight Run	70.0	71.5	76.2	70.7	71.8	75.3
Heavy Straight Run	80.8	82.1	85.8	81.5	82.5	84.9
Light Naphtha	41.3	44.6	52.3	42.0	44.9	51.7
Reformate (80 RON)	80.7	82.0	85.5	74.3	75.8	79.4
Reformate (90 RON)	90.5	91.3	93.3	80.4	81.6	85.0
Reformate (95 RON)	95.2	95.7	97.2	83.4	84.5	87.2
Reformate (100 RON)	99.9	100.2	101.2	87.6	88.5	90.8
Light FCC Gasoline	94.7	94.8	95.1	79.3	79.8	81.6
Heavy FCC Gasoline	87.0	88.3	91.6	78.1	79.1	81.4
Light Hydrocrackate	86.6	88.0	91.6	83.0	85.5	91.2
Polymer Gasoil	96.0	96.3	97.0	83.0	83.3	83.4
Medium Hydrocrackate	76.5	78.0	82.2	71.0	72.4	77.0
Propylene Alkylate	91.7	93.7	95.2	92.2	92.4	93.0
Butylene Alkylate	94.3	95.2	97.9	94.5	94.7	95.2
Heavy Alkylate	85.4	86.0	87.9	82.2	83.0	85.0
Oxygenates						
Oxinol	116.0	116.0	116.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Ethanol	129.0	129.0	129.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
MTBE	121.0	121.0	121.0	91.0	91.0	91.0
Arconol (GTBA)	109.0	109.0	109.0	84.0	84.0	84.0
Petrocoal	124.0	124.0	124.0	96.0	96.0	96.0

Notes: •Some original refinery streams data were averaged in order to simplify presentation. •Octane numbers for oxygenates are at current regulatory limits. •Octane numbers are calculated in special test situations of mild operating conditions (Research) and more severe operating conditions (Motor). These two numbers are then averaged to produce the octane number posted on the gasoline pump.

Source: •Sobotka & Company analysis for the EPA Lead Phasedown, EPA Docket No. EN8405. The complete EPA analysis is found in United States Environmental Protection Agency, *Cost and Benefits of Reducing Lead in Gasoline*, March 1984, EPA-230-03-84-005. •Petrocoal data supplied by American Methyl Corporation.

Oxygenates have been approved as components for use in unleaded gasoline. Ethanol, Oxinol, Arconol, Petrocoal,³ and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) are the most common (Table 1). EPA has not approved methanol (made from coal) for direct gasoline blending

without the use of cosolvent alcohols to counteract some of its negative characteristics.

³Oxinol and Arconol are trade names for oxygenates produced by Atlantic Richfield Company. Petrocoal is the trade name for a product of the American Methyl Corporation.

Table 2. Oxygenated Octane Boosting Components Approved for Use in Unleaded Gasoline

Component	Description	Approved Concentration
Ethanol	C ₂ H ₅ OH	Limited to 10 percent by volume in finished fuel.
Oxinol	Methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA), not exceeding 1:1 ratio by volume	Limited to 3.5 percent oxygen by weight in finished fuel (approximately 9 percent by volume maximum, depending on gasoline density).
Arconol	GTBA (contains small amounts of acetone, butanes, etc.)	Limited to 3.5 percent oxygen by weight in finished fuel as a special case of Oxinol, above, (approximately 16 percent by volume, depending on gasoline density).
Petrocoal	Mixture of methanol with four-carbon alcohols, not exceeding 6.5:1 ratio by volume, and a "proprietary corrosion inhibitor"	Limited to 15 percent total alcohols by volume in unleaded gasoline and 12 percent methanol by volume in finished fuel.
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE)	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	Limited to 2 percent oxygen by weight in finished fuel (approximately 11 percent by volume, depending on gasoline density).
Other aliphatic alcohols; e.g., propanols, butanols, etc., <i>except</i> methanol; and aliphatic ethers; e.g., methyl t-amyl ether (TAME), di-isopropyl ether (DIPE), etc.	Aliphatic alcohols: propanols, C ₃ H ₇ OH, butanols, C ₄ H ₉ OH, etc. Aliphatic ether: TAME, C ₆ H ₁₄ O, DIPE, C ₆ H ₁₄ O	Limited to 2 percent oxygen by weight in finished fuel. (Volume proportion varies with alcohol/ether density and gasoline density.)

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Safety, and Environment, Office of Environmental Analysis, "Gasoline Octane Enhancement: Technology, Economics, and Environmental, and Health and Safety Considerations," Draft Report, April 1985, p. IV-8

Ethanol, an additive used to produce gasohol (which is exempt from Federal and certain State excise taxes) and to boost octane in gasoline, is made from renewable resources (primarily corn in the United States). An alcohol blend gasoline produces less carbon monoxide and unburned hydrocarbons than straight unleaded gasoline. Unlike waivers for the other additives, the ethanol waiver was given through legislative action⁴ allowing ethanol to be added directly to unleaded gasoline without the use of cosolvents and without butane backout (removal of butane to decrease Reid Vapor Pressure). There is some disagreement among analysts concerning detrimental effects of alcohols on engine longevity.

Oxinol is a blend of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) mixed in equal parts. GTBA is used as a cosolvent to improve the water tolerance properties of methanol and to reduce methanol's impact on Reid Vapor Pressure so that the finished fuel blend will meet applicable American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) volatility specifications.

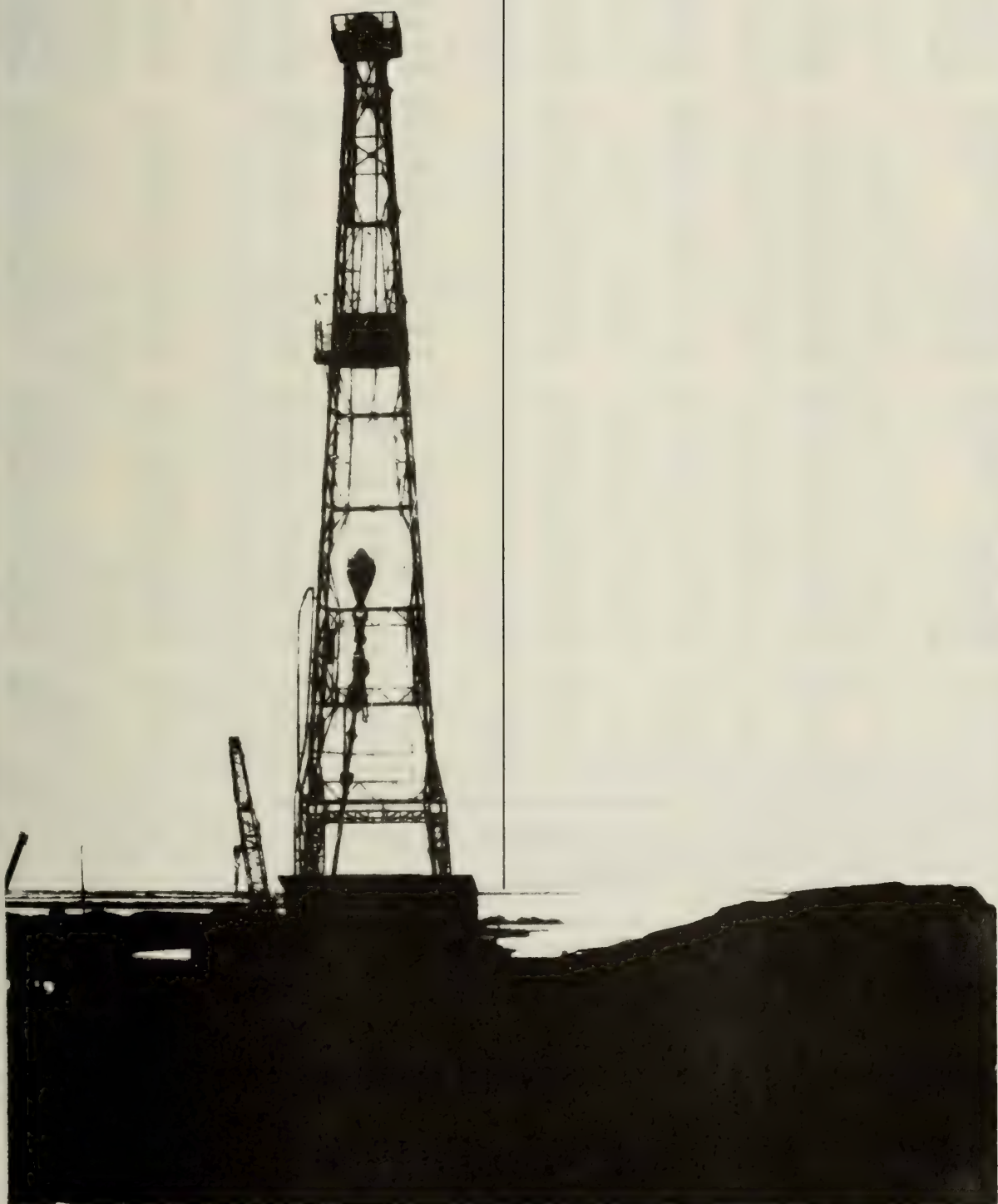
Arconol is basically GTBA containing small amounts of other additives such as acetone and butanes. Petrocoal is a mixture of methanol with cosolvent alcohols and a corrosion inhibitor.

Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) is produced by the reaction of isobutylene (as an alcohol cosolvent) and methanol. It incorporates methanol into gasoline without the problems of using methanol as a stand-alone component.

The current phasedown of lead in gasoline has changed the octane boosting picture significantly. Refiners must determine how to meet octane requirements in the most economical and efficient manner within EPA's latest restrictions. By 1984, lead-level restrictions had been so tightened that the addition of high octane petroleum products was no longer the most economical means of raising octane levels for some refiners. In fact, without the use of lead additives, raising octane ratings of refinery streams to desired levels became prohibitively expensive for some refiners. Unless a refinery has diversified downstream capacity, it cannot meet octane requirements solely through internal processing. Thus, for some refiners the use of oxygenates is a viable alternative. The decision as to which octane enhancers are to be used will be based on economics and local conditions (Table 2).

⁴Energy Policy and Conservation Act, Public Law 94-163.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984	January	10,282	8,659	1,585	-342	1,085	16,726	1,430
	February	10,410	8,726	1,629	186	-1,353	15,389	1,464
	March	10,354	8,718	1,588	-2	643	16,017	1,444
	April	10,347	8,688	1,616	-565	-128	15,484	1,465
	May	10,415	8,752	1,610	-616	-422	15,566	1,497
	June	10,398	8,743	1,612	-95	-77	15,687	1,502
	July	10,487	8,769	1,649	-184	-184	15,547	1,514
	August	10,476	8,781	1,663	250	185	16,130	1,500
	September	10,464	8,759	1,666	266	-736	15,315	1,514
	October	10,549	8,847	1,648	-798	-211	15,631	1,545
	November	10,558	8,846	1,680	-166	-176	15,602	1,556
	December	10,478	8,797	1,649	-255	275	15,353	1,555
	Average	10,435	8,757	1,633	-196	-83	15,707	1,499
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February*	10,598	8,928	1,629	R 281	R 1,232	R 15,975	R 1,467
	March**	NA	8,927	NA	-369	898	15,491	1,447
	Average	NA	8,928	NA	-34	1,190	15,866	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,835	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	839	95	544	4,394
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,347	3,029	2,318	575	153	422	4,772
	February	5,643	2,952	2,691	582	185	397	5,061
	March	5,253	3,455	1,798	840	236	605	4,413
	April	5,319	3,417	1,902	655	172	483	4,664
	May	5,916	3,927	1,989	766	219	548	5,150
	June	5,304	3,410	1,893	864	222	642	4,440
	July	5,387	3,646	1,741	536	108	429	4,851
	August	5,036	3,244	1,793	732	190	542	4,305
	September	5,173	3,294	1,880	664	162	502	4,510
	October	5,767	3,751	2,016	599	141	458	5,167
	November	5,534	3,552	1,983	854	202	652	4,680
	December	4,909	3,126	1,783	986	185	801	3,924
	Average	5,381	3,402	1,979	722	181	541	4,660
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February*	R 3,921	R 2,126	R 1,795	857	221	636	3,064
	March**	4,682	3,099	1,584	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	4,340	2,659	1,681	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

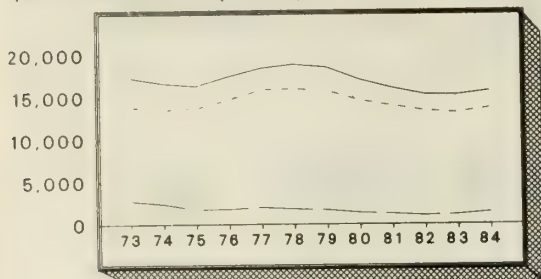
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Petroleum Products Supplied

Refinery Production

Net Petroleum Products Imports

20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

0

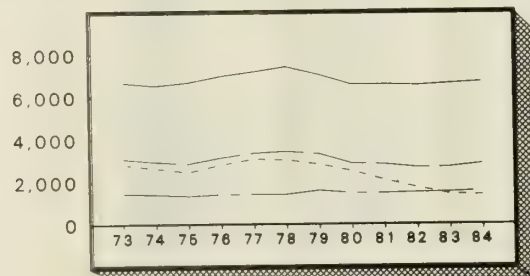
F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1984

1985

Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Legend

Motor Gasoline

Distillate Fuel Oil

Residual Fuel Oil

LPG¹

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

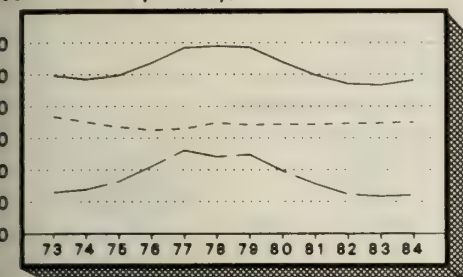
F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1984

1985

Monthly

Oil Supply and Disposition

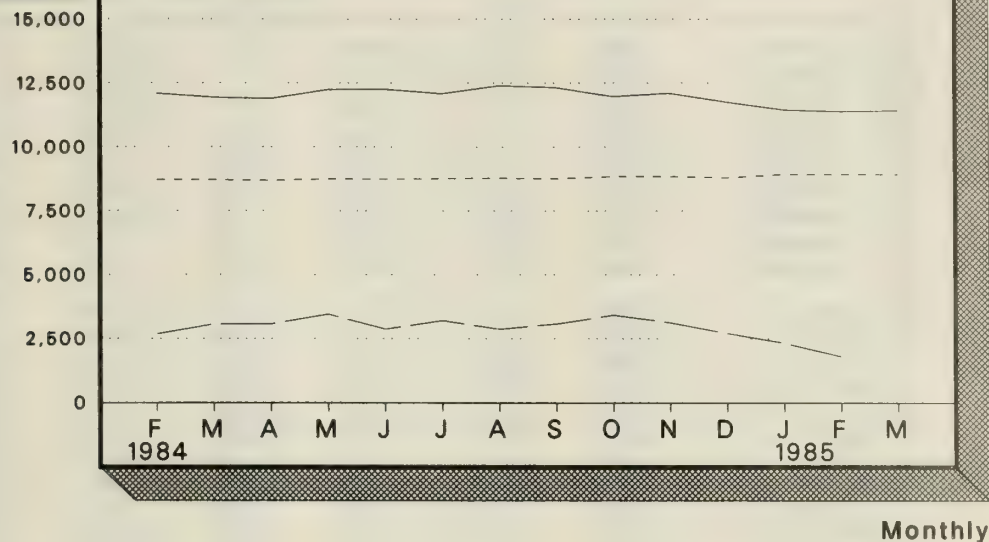
(in Thousand Barrels per Day)



ual

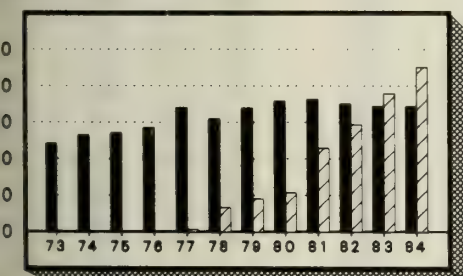
cludes SPR Imports

Legend
 Refinery Inputs
 Domestic Crude Oil Production
 Net Imports¹



Oil Ending Stocks

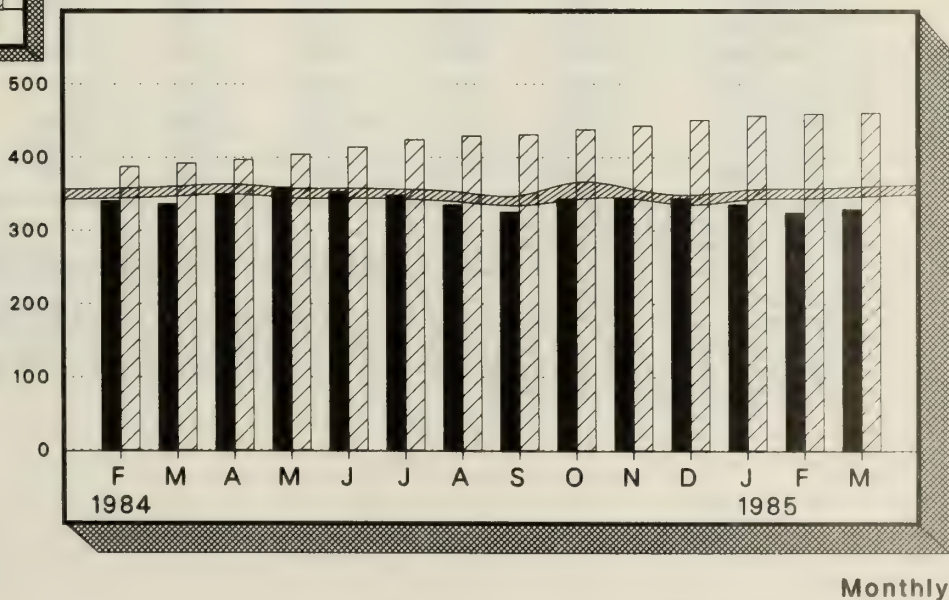
(in Thousand Barrels)



ual

Level and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil are based on years of data, Jan. 82-c. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Legend
 Other Primary
 SPR
 Average Stock Range¹



Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unaccounted for Crude Oil
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	83
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	71
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	170
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	262
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	31
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	98
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	169
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	370
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	-167
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	281
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	-30
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	44
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	34
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	117
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	114
1984	January	8,659	1,741	3,029	200	2,829	-173	451
	February	8,726	1,740	2,952	85	2,868	-96	487
	March	8,718	1,740	3,455	148	3,307	-147	66
	April	8,688	1,725	3,417	170	3,247	-170	590
	May	8,752	1,793	3,927	246	3,681	-245	463
	June	8,743	1,792	3,410	309	3,101	-309	490
	July	8,769	1,769	3,646	329	3,317	-328	25
	August	8,781	1,725	3,244	180	3,064	-179	383
	September	8,759	1,725	3,294	53	3,240	-53	234
	October	8,847	1,708	3,751	187	3,564	-231	385
	November	8,846	1,707	3,552	219	3,332	-160	135
	December	8,797	1,658	3,126	229	2,897	-241	340
	Average	8,757	1,735	3,402	197	3,206	-195	337
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	23
	February*	8,928	1,787	R 2,126	R 98	R 2,028	R -97	346
	March**	8,927	1,786	3,099	61	3,037	-61	NA
	Average	8,928	1,787	2,659	128	2,531	-128	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(^s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984	January	NA	1	11,579	153	64	733	384	348
	February	NA	1	12,100	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,936	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	(^s)	11,893	172	64	744	397	348
	May	NA	2	12,243	219	62	764	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,263	222	61	766	414	353
	July	NA	1	12,087	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,403	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	-2	12,327	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	-1	11,976	141	69	781	438	343
	November	NA	-1	12,103	202	62	786	443	343
	December	NA	(^s)	11,758	185	64	794	451	344
	Average	NA	1	12,055	181	64			
1985	January	NA	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February*	NA	1	R 11,393	221	66	R 786	460	R 325
	March**	NA	NA	11,434	NA	NA	791	461	330
	Average	NA	NA	11,429	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(⁵)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	463	114	278	0	243	547	51	1,939
	February	348	0	324	33	267	0	244	481	174	1,871
	March	283	0	307	112	284	67	260	354	127	1,792
	April	280	0	320	95	221	0	288	581	158	1,944
	May	456	0	329	240	480	0	289	621	242	2,657
	June	284	0	411	46	415	0	243	574	139	2,112
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	535	242	2,237
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	487	216	2,021
	September	343	0	159	113	333	17	160	689	147	1,961
	October	333	0	287	114	436	0	208	578	115	2,070
	November	295	0	183	124	409	24	163	536	173	1,907
	December	220	0	210	211	314	12	159	449	174	1,750
	Average	318	0	322	117	342	10	214	536	163	2,023
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	Average	133	0	107	31	254	0	200	501	77	1,303

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	152	624	705	277	54	382	53	390	772	3,408	5,347
	February	142	620	747	288	77	338	58	418	1,083	3,772	5,643
	March	88	726	707	169	93	400	34	247	996	3,460	5,253
	April	88	691	859	207	91	282	37	257	863	3,375	5,319
	May	31	715	675	192	57	418	38	336	796	3,259	5,916
	June	50	499	732	234	104	318	53	268	934	3,192	5,304
	July	14	574	738	99	120	362	27	292	924	3,150	5,387
	August	57	551	621	205	98	388	34	236	826	3,015	5,036
	September	101	537	762	133	103	490	38	245	803	3,213	5,173
	October	152	685	827	112	122	486	37	321	955	3,697	5,767
	November	88	637	822	174	115	544	44	283	921	3,628	5,534
	December	75	690	684	141	98	337	46	235	853	3,160	4,909
	Average	86	629	739	185	94	396	42	294	893	3,358	5,381
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	Average	65	667	710	84	116	252	40	225	698	2,857	4,160

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

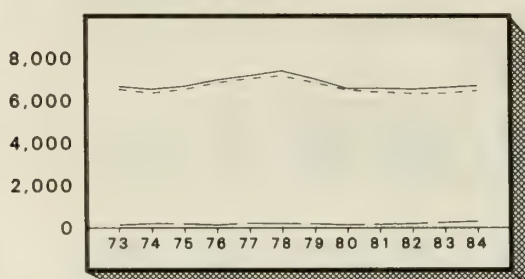
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Finished Gasoline Production

Finished Gasoline Imports

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

F M A M J J A S O N D J F M

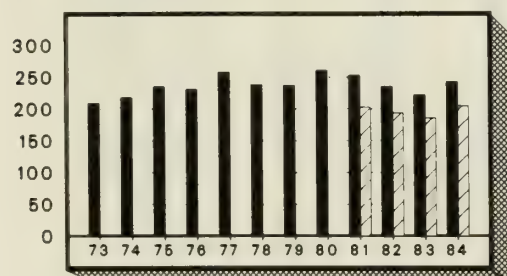
1984

1985

Monthl

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Total Motor Gasoline¹

Finished Motor Gasoline

Average Stock Range²

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

F M A M J J A S O N D J F M

1984

1985

Monthl

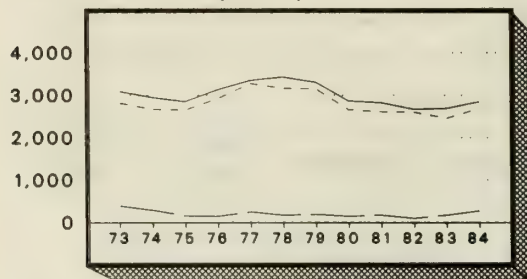
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹		
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied		Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline	
						Total	Unleaded ⁴			Unleaded
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
1975	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	Average	6,852	181	2	0	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1981	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	
1983	January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	0	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
	February	5,848	128	24	0	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
	Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
1984	January	6,037	233	-1	1	6,268	3,606	57.5	225	186
	February	6,320	303	-384	2	6,237	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,375	343	-197	9	6,512	3,747	57.5	243	203
	April	6,528	308	-153	0	6,682	3,854	57.7	248	207
	May	6,650	329	-106	0	6,873	3,990	58.1	253	211
	June	6,620	272	217	17	7,092	4,210	59.4	245	204
	July	6,481	247	130	9	6,849	4,094	59.8	239	200
	August	6,436	243	437	1	7,114	4,263	59.9	225	187
	September	6,545	333	-263	2	6,614	3,982	60.2	235	194
	October	6,396	293	42	1	6,730	4,074	60.5	233	193
	November	6,705	286	-175	11	6,805	4,243	62.3	240	198
	December	6,513	308	-225	16	6,580	4,185	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,467	291	-55	6	6,698	3,987	59.5		
1985	January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
	February*	R 5,900	R 347	R 277	2	R 6,521	4,048	62.1	R 227	R 190
	March**	5,972	381	188	NA	6,533	NA	NA	217	183
	Average	5,921	309	235	NA	6,461	NA	NA		

- ¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.
- ² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
- ³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
- ⁴ Includes gasohol.
- ⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.
- ⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
- ⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
- * See Explanatory Note 9.3.
- ** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
- R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
- Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
- Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
- Source: See the last page of this section.

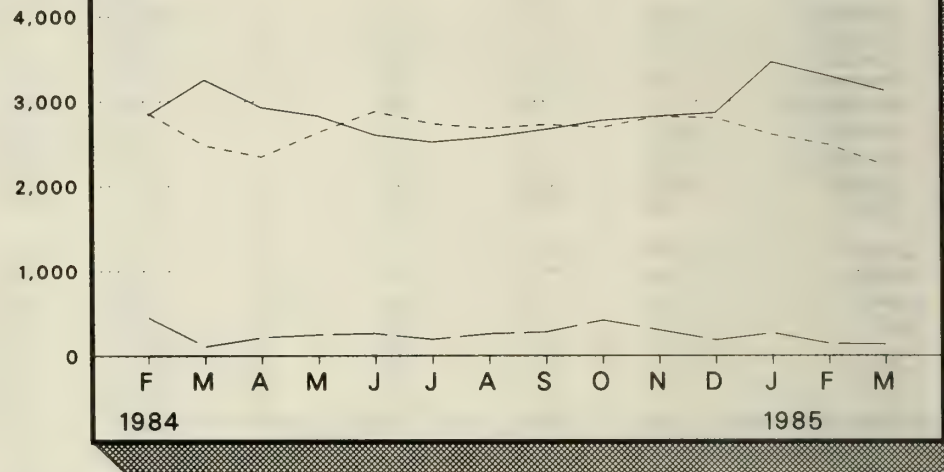
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports



Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range¹

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,585	270	676	NA	40	3,490	119
	February	2,864	458	-439	NA	41	2,842	132
	March	2,480	115	727	NA	66	3,256	110
	April	2,347	220	393	NA	32	2,929	98
	May	2,633	252	-10	NA	48	2,827	98
	June	2,879	266	-490	NA	53	2,602	113
	July	2,736	198	-375	NA	40	2,518	125
	August	2,678	263	-291	NA	74	2,575	134
	September	2,724	285	-322	NA	22	2,665	143
	October	2,692	424	-295	NA	47	2,773	152
	November	2,821	308	-281	NA	24	2,824	161
	December	2,803	190	-11	NA	120	2,862	161
	Average	2,686	270	-57	NA	51	2,848	
1985	January	2,608	271	624	NA	41	3,462	142
	February*	R 2,491	R 148	R 724	NA	64	R 3,299	R 122
	March**	2,246	139	815	NA	NA	3,123	98
	Average	2,447	187	721	NA	NA	3,295	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

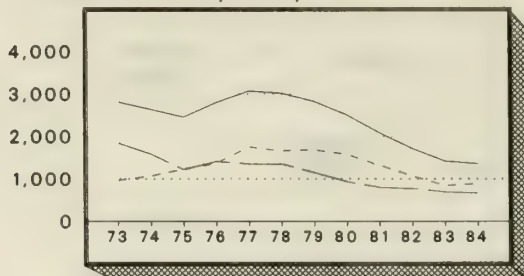
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

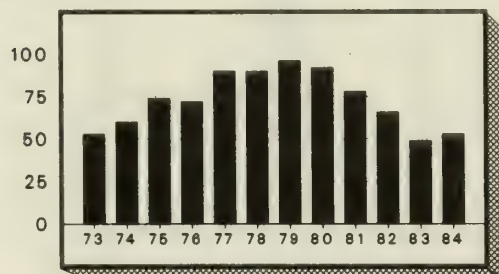
0

F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1984 1985

Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range¹

100

75

50

25

0

F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1984 1985

Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	953	1,061	119	NA	151	1,981	45
	February	1,003	1,107	-420	NA	87	1,602	58
	March	887	633	321	NA	204	1,637	48
	April	840	637	9	NA	130	1,357	47
	May	829	554	35	NA	200	1,218	46
	June	841	676	-17	NA	176	1,324	47
	July	792	596	-77	NA	99	1,213	49
	August	808	572	146	NA	260	1,266	45
	September	861	596	-77	NA	214	1,165	47
	October	912	461	-123	NA	174	1,075	51
	November	936	588	119	NA	286	1,357	47
	December	1,055	627	-193	NA	299	1,190	53
	Average	893	674	-11	NA	190	1,365	
1985	January	991	594	208	NA	312	1,481	47
	February*	R 1,031	R 614	R -7	NA	R 295	R 1,343	R 47
	March**	930	501	20	NA	NA	1,146	46
	Average	983	568	76	NA	NA	1,323	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

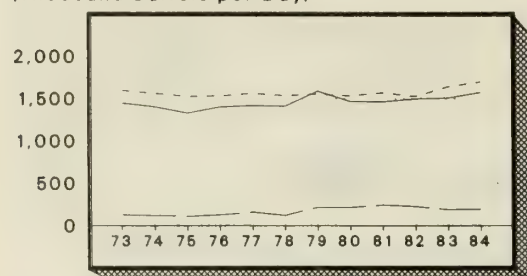
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



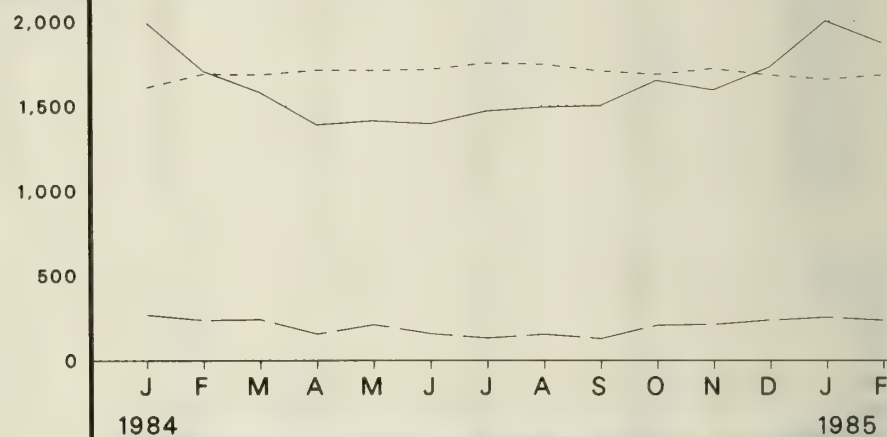
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

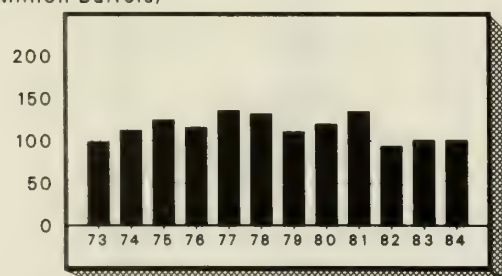
Imports



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas are based on 3 years of data, Jan 82-Dec 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
	February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
	March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
	April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
	May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
	June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
	July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
	August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
	September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
	October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
	November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
	December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984	January	1,610	269	⁴ 470	333	23	1,993	93
	February	1,690	237	146	323	41	1,708	89
	March	1,685	241	12	289	68	1,581	89
	April	1,711	155	-170	253	54	1,389	94
	May	1,709	211	-221	244	42	1,412	101
	June	1,714	158	-189	237	53	1,394	106
	July	1,750	132	-138	232	43	1,469	111
	August	1,744	154	-132	241	34	1,491	115
	September	1,704	128	-24	283	26	1,499	115
	October	1,683	207	137	322	56	1,648	111
	November	1,719	212	90	376	52	1,593	108
	December	1,681	237	241	351	82	1,727	101
	Average	1,700	195	19	291	48	1,576	
1985	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February*	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	Average	1,670	246	405	311	71	1,940	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,391	486	⁴ -177	561	207	2,931	253
	February	3,582	586	-256	751	225	2,935	261
	March	3,510	466	-218	530	258	2,969	268
	April	3,584	582	-207	627	268	3,063	274
	May	3,683	642	-118	775	257	3,175	277
	June	3,863	521	404	1,229	343	3,213	265
	July	3,866	567	278	1,034	238	3,438	257
	August	3,855	561	24	648	172	3,621	256
	September	3,768	539	-51	712	238	3,306	258
	October	3,580	632	30	724	180	3,336	257
	November	3,530	592	64	948	281	2,960	255
	December*	3,383	421	464	1,054	284	2,931	240
	Average	3,633	549	21	799	246	3,158	
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February*	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	Average	3,318	398	-100	572	214	2,831	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

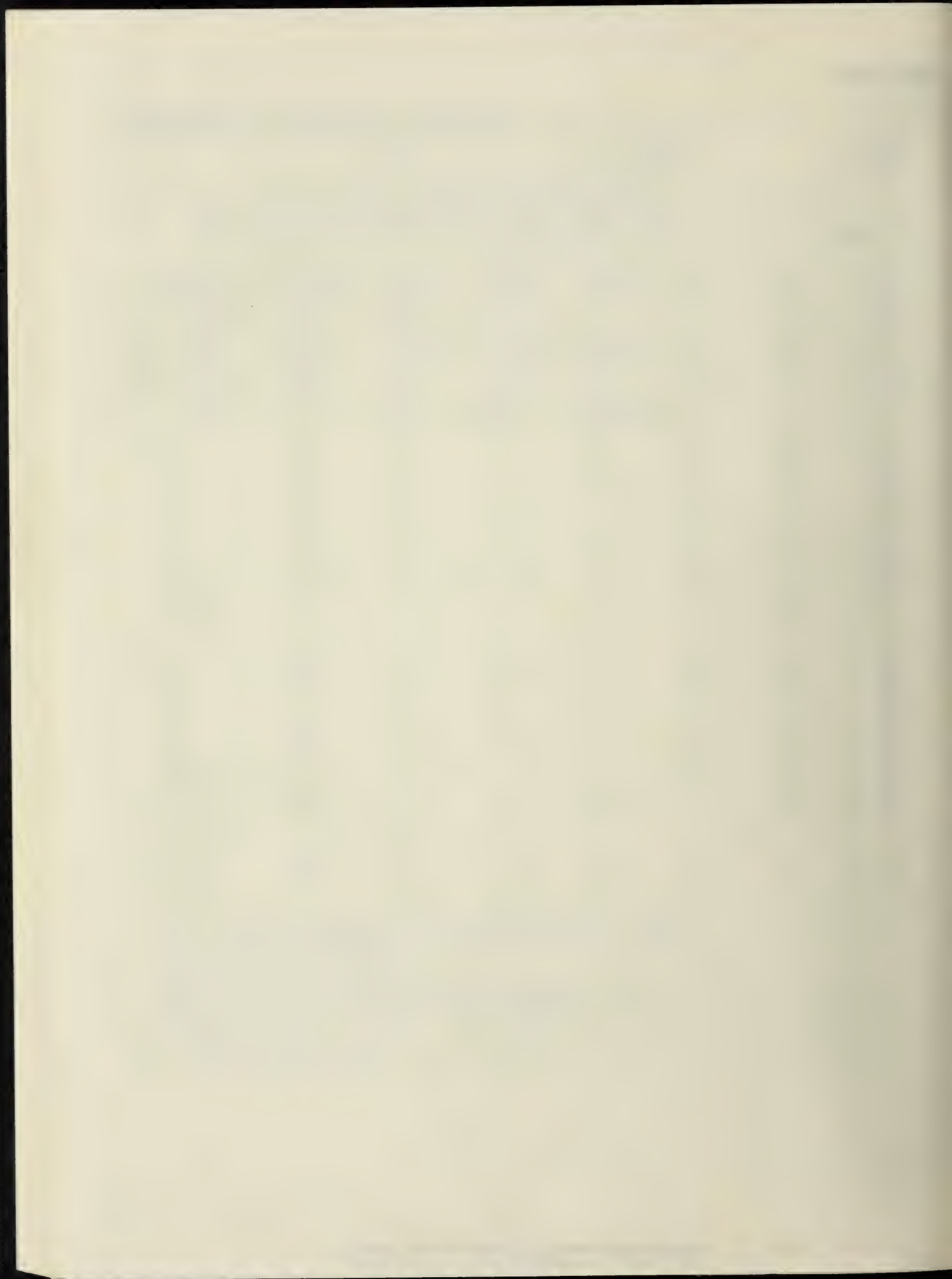
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1983: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1984 through February 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
5. March 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1984 through March 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



Detailed Statistics





Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, February 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
1) Alaska	E 50,039	1,787	E 105,458	1,787
2) Lower 48 States	E 199,946	7,141	E 421,326	7,141
3) Total U.S.	E 249,985	8,928	E 526,784	8,929
Net Imports				
4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	56,789	2,028	133,599	2,264
5) SPR Imports	2,737	98	9,642	163
6) Exports	6,181	221	10,659	181
7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	53,346	1,905	132,583	2,247
Other Sources				
8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-2,729	-97	-9,633	-163
9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	10,591	378	18,059	306
10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,867	-67	-4,046	-69
11) Unaccounted for 1	9,681	346	10,387	176
12) Total Other Sources	15,676	560	14,767	250
13) Crude Input to Refineries	319,007	11,393	674,134	11,426
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
4) Field Production	45,625	1,629	96,516	1,636
5) Net Imports 2	390	14	1,216	21
6) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	-381	-14	661	11
7) Total NGPL Supply	45,634	1,630	98,393	1,668
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
8) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	226	8	-4,572	-77
9) Imports	8,247	295	13,420	227
10) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production) ..	1,144	41	2,419	41
11) Refinery Processing Gain 1	12,742	455	27,082	459
12) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,851	66	3,996	68
13) Total Other Liquids	24,210	865	42,345	718
(23) = (18) through (22)				
14) Total Production of Products 3	388,851	13,888	814,873	13,811
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
15) Imports (Gross)	41,554	1,484	87,422	1,482
16) Exports	17,744	634	37,732	640
17) Imports (Net)	23,810	850	49,690	842
18) Total New Supply of Products	412,661	14,738	864,563	14,654
(28) = (24) + (27)				
19) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	34,652	1,238	83,141	1,409
20) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	447,313	15,975	947,704	16,063
(30) = (28) + (29)				
21) Finished Motor Gasoline	182,596	6,521	379,008	6,424
22) Distillate Fuel Oil	92,381	3,299	199,716	3,385
23) Residual Fuel Oil	37,608	1,343	83,513	1,415
24) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	52,416	1,872	114,447	1,940
25) Other 4	80,461	2,874	167,024	2,831
26) Crude Oil	1,851	66	3,996	68
27) Total Product Supplied	447,313	15,975	947,704	16,063
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	325,463	--	325,463	--
39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	460,138	--	460,138	--
40) Unfinished Oils	99,656	--	99,656	--
41) Gasoline Blending Components 5	37,332	--	37,332	--
42) Pentanes Plus	6,939	--	6,939	--
43) Finished Refined Products 3	537,895	--	537,895	--
44) Total Stocks	1,467,423	--	1,467,423	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 8.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 249,985	0	59,527	7,862	9,681	16	319,007	6,181	1,851	785,601
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	45,530	9,543	7,088	9,072	0	0	14,504	2,072	54,657	83,909
Pentanes Plus	7,972	0	459	-381	0	0	5,740	69	2,241	6,939
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37,558	9,543	6,629	9,453	0	0	8,764	2,003	52,416	76,970
Ethane	13,458	384	1,419	1,348	0	0	43	137	16,428	17,532
Propane	15,180	7,155	3,124	6,487	0	0	121	1,556	30,269	40,283
Normal Butane	5,931	2,056	1,266	733	0	0	5,312	241	4,433	11,580
Isobutane	2,989	-52	821	885	0	0	3,288	69	1,286	7,575
Other Liquids	1,144	0	8,247	226	0	0	12,686	0	-3,069	136,988
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,144	0	0	7	0	0	1,151	0	0	249
Unfinished Oils	0	0	5,250	762	0	0	7,153	0	-1,141	99,656
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,997	-569	0	0	4,368	0	-1,940	36,784
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	26	0	0	14	0	12	299
Finished Petroleum Products	95	349,396	34,925	25,199	0	0	0	15,741	393,874	460,925
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	165,190	9,713	7,743	0	0	0	51	182,596	190,040
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	60,389	3,045	5,869	0	0	0	51	69,253	82,605
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	104,801	6,668	1,874	0	0	0	0	113,343	107,435
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	524	0	7	0	0	0	0	531	2,580
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,332	321	202	0	0	0	0	5,855	6,183
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	26,662	810	-935	0	0	0	0	25,912	35,566
Kerosene	1	4,196	340	583	0	0	0	4	5,116	7,372
Distillate Fuel Oil	41	69,713	4,153	20,274	0	0	0	1,800	92,381	121,531
Residual Fuel Oil	0	28,874	17,194	-208	0	0	0	8,252	37,608	46,970
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	2,634	294	164	0	0	0	141	2,950	1,637
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	6,746	0	-74	0	0	0	420	6,252	1,743
Special Naphthas	0	1,576	959	-580	0	0	0	55	1,900	3,378
Lubricants	0	4,049	380	213	0	0	0	341	4,301	12,731
Waxes	0	366	66	64	0	0	0	24	472	563
Petroleum Coke	0	10,939	0	-354	0	0	0	3,984	6,601	5,149
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	6,386	638	-2,703	0	0	0	4	4,317	23,708
Still Gas	0	14,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,986	0
Miscellaneous Products	52	1,223	57	803	0	0	0	39	2,095	1,774
Total	296,754	358,939	109,786	42,359	9,681	16	346,197	23,993	447,313	1,467,423

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 526,784	0	143,241	8,426	10,387	50	674,134	10,659	3,996	785,601
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	96,317	18,944	15,901	24,561	0	0	30,267	4,319	121,137	83,909
Pentanes Plus	16,750	0	1,363	661	0	0	11,938	147	6,689	6,939
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	79,567	18,944	14,538	23,900	0	0	18,329	4,172	114,447	76,970
Ethane	28,803	793	3,077	2,846	0	0	85	293	35,141	17,532
Propane	32,251	14,929	6,300	17,541	0	0	226	3,142	67,653	40,283
Normal Butane	12,327	3,321	3,123	2,101	0	0	11,298	590	8,983	11,580
Isobutane	6,186	-99	2,038	1,412	0	0	6,720	147	2,671	7,575
Other Liquids	2,419	0	13,420	-4,572	0	0	21,815	0	-10,548	136,988
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	2,419	0	0	50	0	0	2,469	0	0	249
Unfinished Oils	0	0	8,921	-5,916	0	0	9,868	0	-6,863	99,656
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	4,499	1,308	0	0	9,504	0	-3,697	36,784
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-14	0	0	-26	0	12	299
Finished Petroleum Products	199	734,354	72,885	59,241	0	0	0	33,560	833,119	460,925
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	347,735	16,025	15,351	0	0	0	106	379,008	190,040
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3	125,727	5,377	9,869	0	0	0	106	140,870	82,605
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	222,008	10,648	5,482	0	0	0	0	238,138	107,435
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	947	0	146	0	0	0	0	1,093	2,580
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	10,996	963	678	0	0	0	25	12,612	6,183
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	55,655	2,141	-448	0	0	0	703	56,644	35,566
Kerosene	1	7,656	658	4,504	0	0	0	12	12,807	7,372
Distillate Fuel Oil	83	150,529	12,558	39,605	0	0	0	3,059	199,716	121,531
Residual Fuel Oil	0	59,586	35,598	6,244	0	0	0	17,915	83,513	46,970
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	5,686	1,023	286	0	0	0	303	6,692	1,637
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	13,696	0	-319	0	0	0	761	12,616	1,743
Special Naphthas	0	2,747	1,871	-427	0	0	0	110	4,081	3,378
Lubricants	0	8,457	644	-7	0	0	0	788	8,306	12,731
Waxes	0	799	89	89	0	0	0	57	921	563
Petroleum Coke	0	23,185	0	-310	0	0	0	9,615	13,260	5,149
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	13,796	1,208	-6,525	0	0	0	8	8,472	23,708
Still Gas	0	30,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,701	0
Miscellaneous Products	112	2,183	106	374	0	0	0	98	2,678	1,774
total	625,719	753,298	245,447	87,656	10,387	50	726,216	48,537	947,704	1,467,423

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,928	0	2,126	281	346	1	11,393	221	66
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,626	341	253	324	0	0	518	74	1,952
Pentanes Plus	285	0	16	-14	0	0	205	2	80
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,341	341	237	338	0	0	313	72	1,872
Ethane	481	14	51	48	0	0	2	5	587
Propane	542	256	112	232	0	0	4	56	1,081
Normal Butane	212	73	45	26	0	0	190	9	158
Isobutane	107	-2	29	32	0	0	117	2	46
Other Liquids	41	0	295	8	0	0	453	0	-110
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	41	0	0	(s)	0	0	41	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	187	27	0	0	255	0	-41
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	107	-20	0	0	156	0	-69
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	3	12,478	1,247	900	0	0	0	562	14,067
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	5,900	347	277	0	0	0	2	6,521
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,157	109	210	0	0	0	2	2,473
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,743	238	67	0	0	0	0	4,048
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	19	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	19
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	190	11	7	0	0	0	0	209
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	952	29	-33	0	0	0	22	925
Kerosene	(s)	150	12	21	0	0	0	(s)	183
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,490	148	724	0	0	0	64	3,299
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,031	614	-7	0	0	0	295	1,343
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	94	10	6	0	0	0	5	105
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	241	0	-3	0	0	0	15	223
Special Naphthas	0	56	34	-21	0	0	0	2	68
Lubricants	0	145	14	8	0	0	0	12	154
Waxes	0	13	2	2	0	0	0	1	17
Petroleum Coke	0	391	0	-13	0	0	0	142	236
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	228	23	-97	0	0	0	(s)	154
Still Gas	0	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	535
Miscellaneous Products	2	44	2	29	0	0	0	1	75
Total	10,598	12,819	3,921	1,513	346	1	12,364	857	15,975

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - February 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,929	0	2,428	143	176	1	11,426	181	68
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,632	321	270	416	0	0	513	73	2,053
Pentanes Plus	284	0	23	11	0	0	202	2	113
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,349	321	246	405	0	0	311	71	1,940
Ethane	488	13	52	48	0	0	1	5	596
Propane	547	253	107	297	0	0	4	53	1,147
Normal Butane	209	56	36	36	0	0	191	10	152
Isobutane	105	-2	35	24	0	0	114	2	45
Other Liquids	41	0	227	-77	0	0	370	0	-179
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	41	0	0	1	0	0	42	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	151	-100	0	0	167	0	-116
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	76	22	0	0	161	0	-63
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	3	12,447	1,235	1,004	0	0	0	569	14,121
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	5,894	272	260	0	0	0	2	6,424
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,131	91	167	0	0	0	2	2,388
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,763	180	93	0	0	0	0	4,036
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	19
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	186	16	11	0	0	0	(s)	214
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	943	36	-8	0	0	0	12	960
Kerosene	(s)	130	11	76	0	0	0	(s)	217
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,551	213	671	0	0	0	52	3,385
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,010	603	106	0	0	0	304	1,415
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	96	17	5	0	0	0	5	113
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	232	0	-5	0	0	0	13	214
Special Naphthas	0	47	32	-7	0	0	0	2	69
Lubricants	0	143	11	(s)	0	0	0	13	141
Waxes	0	14	2	2	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	393	0	-5	0	0	0	163	225
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	234	20	-111	0	0	0	(s)	144
Still Gas	0	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	520
Miscellaneous Products	2	37	2	6	0	0	0	2	45
Total	10,605	12,768	4,160	1,486	176	1	12,309	823	16,063

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Thousands Barrels											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,588	0	22,794	2,970	501	2,818	0	30,671	0	0	13,594
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	843	957	1,373	209	0	3,754	0	105	54	6,978	2,029
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	731	957	1,067	177	0	3,754	0	33	54	6,599	1,985
Pentanes Plus	112	0	306	32	0	0	0	72	0	378	44
Other Liquids	0	0	3,373	1,021	0	1,008	0	2,688	0	2,714	14,611
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	918	592	0	922	0	2,324	0	108	10,320
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,455	429	0	86	0	364	0	2,606	4,291
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	33,798	27,485	14,261	0	65,923	0	0	844	140,623	146,181
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	15,124	6,369	1,120	0	34,532	0	0	43	57,102	56,432
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,435	1,596	1,671	0	9,501	0	0	43	17,160	21,857
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,689	4,773	-551	0	25,031	0	0	0	39,942	34,575
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	10	0	-28	0	107	0	0	0	89	502
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	587	270	-5	0	340	0	0	0	1,192	1,008
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,112	661	-842	0	8,614	0	0	0	9,545	8,405
Kerosene	0	423	111	612	0	829	0	0	3	1,972	3,395
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	7,357	3,878	12,260	0	20,220	0	0	4	43,711	43,377
Residual Fuel Oil	0	4,695	15,070	1,658	0	617	0	0	302	21,738	21,787
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	82	11	108	0	-100	0	0	132	-31	170
Special Naphthas	0	241	264	-576	0	206	0	0	5	130	1,296
Lubricants	0	504	273	-26	0	300	0	0	66	985	3,025
Waxes	0	82	16	0	0	0	0	0	6	93	71
Petroleum Coke	0	851	0	-46	0	0	0	0	269	536	736
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,083	543	-709	0	103	0	0	1	1,019	5,739
Still Gas	0	1,527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,527	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	120	17	735	0	155	0	0	12	1,015	238
Total	2,431	34,755	55,024	18,461	501	73,503	0	33,464	897	150,314	176,415

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 29,865	0	9,098	2,449	-5,204	35,577	1	71,014	770	0	70,173
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,006	1,863	3,708	2,706	0	3,744	0	4,907	459	16,661	23,740
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,655	1,863	3,708	2,387	0	3,422	0	3,507	390	16,138	21,658
Pentanes Plus	1,351	0	0	319	0	322	0	1,400	69	523	2,082
Other Liquids	103	0	306	-187	0	21	0	307	0	-64	23,530
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	103	0	0	5	0	0	0	108	0	0	148
Unfinished Oils	0	0	306	173	0	21	0	-40	0	540	15,434
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-312	0	0	0	296	0	-608	7,826
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-53	0	0	0	-57	0	4	122
Finished Petroleum Products	12	76,919	563	7,370	0	15,243	0	0	133	99,973	127,603
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	43,987	182	3,928	0	9,852	0	0	6	57,944	59,659
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	17,470	24	2,313	0	4,675	0	0	6	24,477	29,209
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	26,517	158	1,615	0	5,177	0	0	0	33,467	30,450
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	40	0	-43	0	90	0	0	0	87	561
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	672	0	115	0	177	0	0	0	964	1,091
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,772	0	-153	0	1,594	0	0	0	5,213	7,782
Kerosene	0	1,246	0	175	0	305	0	0	1	1,725	1,788
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	15,923	92	4,145	0	3,363	0	0	3	23,520	40,183
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,122	144	-439	0	-111	0	0	0	1,716	3,436
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	376	19	130	0	13	0	0	44	494	206
Special Naphthas	0	256	99	85	0	66	0	0	19	487	421
Lubricants	0	569	5	544	0	7	0	0	11	1,115	1,917
Waxes	0	26	13	10	0	0	0	0	1	48	74
Petroleum Coke	0	2,831	0	-193	0	0	0	0	46	2,592	1,244
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,882	0	-919	0	0	0	0	1	962	8,957
Still Gas	0	3,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,035	0
Miscellaneous Products	12	182	8	-15	0	-113	0	0	2	72	284
Total	39,986	78,782	13,675	12,338	-5,204	54,585	1	76,228	1,362	116,571	245,046

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Thousand Barrels											
Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 120,772	0	22,307	12,712	3,419	-11,847	1	147,239	0	123	600,271
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	30,724	5,658	861	5,927	0	-6,245	0	8,314	1,434	27,177	55,737
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25,489	5,658	861	6,638	0	-6,143	0	4,395	1,434	26,674	51,211
Pentanes Plus	5,235	0	0	-711	0	-102	0	3,919	0	503	4,526
Other Liquids	459	0	4,048	506	0	-1,029	0	8,922	0	-4,938	60,944
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	459	0	0	95
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,026	1,287	0	-943	0	5,668	0	-1,298	45,918
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	22	-829	0	-86	0	2,747	0	-3,640	14,770
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	48	0	0	161
Finished Petroleum Products	80	164,843	4,565	724	0	-83,866	0	0	6,358	79,989	116,829
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	75,101	1,512	-547	0	-46,030	0	0	0	30,037	46,331
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	26,392	803	460	0	-14,955	0	0	(s)	12,701	18,145
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	48,709	709	-1,007	0	-31,075	0	0	0	17,336	28,186
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	347	0	-75	0	-206	0	0	0	66	738
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,506	0	-110	0	-604	0	0	0	1,792	2,168
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	14,208	0	61	0	-10,931	0	0	491	2,847	12,424
Kerosene	1	2,313	229	-213	0	-1,134	0	0	(s)	1,196	1,890
Distillate Fuel Oil	41	33,377	0	3,485	0	-23,777	0	0	455	12,671	23,925
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,310	1,793	-914	0	-506	0	0	3,146	7,537	11,577
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	8,602	264	-157	0	87	0	0	258	8,538	2,723
Special Naphthas	0	953	577	-55	0	-272	0	0	26	1,177	1,323
Lubricants	0	2,762	101	-381	0	-348	0	0	228	1,906	6,563
Waxes	0	179	32	42	0	0	0	0	13	240	368
Petroleum Coke	0	4,277	0	-14	0	0	0	0	1,718	2,545	1,571
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,876	31	-568	0	-103	0	0	(s)	1,235	4,358
Still Gas	0	7,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,286	0
Miscellaneous Products	37	746	27	170	0	-42	0	0	22	917	880
Total	152,035	170,501	31,781	19,869	3,419	-102,987	1	164,475	7,792	102,351	833,781

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock With-drawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unac-counted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 16,243	0	1,098	-275	4,371	-10,335	0	11,094	0	8	13,718
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,963	22	865	-10	0	-1,253	0	407	(s)	2,180	1,111
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,105	22	713	-15	0	-1,033	0	336	(s)	1,455	883
Pentanes Plus	858	0	152	5	0	-220	0	71	0	724	228
Other Liquids	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	74	0	-48	4,477
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	61	0	50	2,210
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-85	0	0	0	13	0	-98	2,267
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	11,395	102	-55	0	-76	0	0	4	11,385	14,443
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	6,151	26	85	0	-112	0	0	0	6,150	6,183
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,311	18	55	0	-145	0	0	0	3,239	3,610
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,840	8	30	0	33	0	0	0	2,911	2,573
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	28	0	5	0	9	0	0	0	42	104
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	315	0	-42	0	-167	0	0	0	106	395
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	594	0	30	0	579	0	0	0	1,203	719
Kerosene	0	24	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	20	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,675	69	226	0	-385	0	0	0	2,585	3,512
Residual Fuel Oil	0	381	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	388	522
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	6
Special Naphthas	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7
Lubricants	0	9	(s)	-8	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	94
Waxes	0	22	(s)	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	21	14
Petroleum Coke	0	271	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	274	194
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	419	0	-341	0	0	0	0	1	77	2,645
Still Gas	0	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	441	0
Miscellaneous Products	3	63	0	-10	0	0	0	0	(s)	56	17
Total	19,209	11,417	2,065	-314	4,371	-11,664	0	11,575	4	13,505	33,749

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply				Net Receipts ³	Disposition			Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)		Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 81,517	0	4,231	-9,994	6,593	-16,213	14	58,989	5,411	1,720	87,845
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	994	1,043	280	240	0	0	0	771	125	1,661	1,292
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	578	1,043	280	266	0	0	0	493	125	1,549	1,233
Pentanes Plus	416	0	0	-26	0	0	0	278	0	112	59
Other Liquids	582	0	520	-1,140	0	0	0	695	0	-733	33,426
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	582	0	0	2	0	0	0	584	0	0	6
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-1,401	0	0	0	-860	0	-541	25,774
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	520	228	0	0	0	948	0	-200	7,630
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	23	0	8	16
Finished Petroleum Products	0	62,441	2,210	2,899	0	2,776	0	0	8,402	61,924	55,869
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	24,827	1,623	3,157	0	1,758	0	0	2	31,363	21,435
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	8,781	603	1,370	0	924	0	0	2	11,676	9,784
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	16,046	1,020	1,787	0	834	0	0	0	19,687	11,651
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	99	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	247	675
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,252	51	244	0	254	0	0	0	1,801	1,521
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,976	148	-31	0	144	0	0	133	7,104	6,236
Kerosene	0	190	0	13	0	0	0	0	(s)	203	278
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,381	113	158	0	579	0	0	1,338	9,893	10,534
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,366	181	-514	0	0	0	0	4,804	6,229	9,648
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	320	0	8	0	0	0	0	127	201	275
Special Naphthas	0	124	19	-34	0	0	0	0	4	105	331
Lubricants	0	205	1	84	0	41	0	0	35	296	1,132
Waxes	0	57	4	13	0	0	0	0	5	70	36
Petroleum Coke	0	2,709	0	-104	0	0	0	0	1,951	654	1,404
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,126	65	-166	0	0	0	0	1	1,024	2,009
Still Gas	0	2,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,697	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	112	5	-77	0	0	0	0	3	37	355
Total	83,093	63,484	7,241	-7,995	6,593	-13,437	14	60,455	13,938	64,572	178,432

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State		Production	
	Total		Daily Average
PAD District I			
Florida	1,127		36
New York	E 71		E 2
Pennsylvania	E 363		E 12
Virginia	E 6		E 0
West Virginia	294		9
Adjustment 2	-178		-6
Total PAD District I	E 1,683		E 54
PAD District II			
Illinois	2,550		82
Indiana	461		15
Kansas	6,350		205
Kentucky	678		22
Michigan	2,300		74
Missouri	E 22		E 1
Nebraska	549		18
North Dakota	4,423		143
Ohio	E 1,271		E 41
Oklahoma	13,945		450
South Dakota	124		4
Tennessee	70		2
Adjustment 2	325		10
Total PAD District II	E 33,068		E 1,067
PAD District III			
Alabama	1,763		57
Arkansas	E 1,600		E 52
Louisiana			
Gulf Coast	41,336		1,333
Rest of State	2,773		89
Total Louisiana	44,109		1,423
Mississippi	2,682		87
New Mexico			
Northwestern	691		22
Southeastern	5,640		182
Total New Mexico	6,331		204
Texas			
TRRC District 01	2,300		74
TRRC District 02	3,332		107
TRRC District 03	10,263		331
TRRC District 04	2,525		81
TRRC District 05	706		23
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,610		116
TRRC District 07B	3,119		101
TRRC District 07C	3,205		103
TRRC District 08	19,967		644
TRRC District 08A	17,901		577
TRRC District 09	3,448		111
TRRC District 10	1,817		59
East Texas	4,062		131
Total Texas	76,255		2,460
Adjustment 2	1,239		40
Total PAD District III	E 133,979		E 4,322
PAD District IV			
Colorado	E 2,424		E 78
Montana	2,539		82
Utah	E 2,728		E 88
Wyoming	10,232		330
Adjustment 2	-188		-6
Total PAD District IV	E 17,735		E 572
PAD District V			
Alaska			
South Alaska	1,675		54
North Slope	51,634		1,666
Adjustment for Alaska ²	-1,899		-61
Total Alaska	51,410		1,658
Arizona	16		1
California			
Central Coastal	6,508		210
East Central	21,827		704
North	15		(s)
South	6,661		215
Total California	35,011		1,129
Nevada	243		8
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	-441		-14
Total PAD District V	86,239		2,782
United States Total	E 272,704		E 8,797

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):

Alaska: State - 1,663;
California: Federal - 2,670, State - 3,446;
Louisiana: Federal - 28,246, State - 2,242;
Texas: Federal - 1,789, State - 151;
U.S. TOTAL - 40,207

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E = Estimated.

- Data not available.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Natural Gas Liquids	299	544	843	2	1,819	476	7,709	10,006	17,173	2,606	6,630	634	3,681	30,724	2,963	994	45,530
Pentanes Plus	52	60	112	0	206	97	1,048	1,351	2,908	321	1,148	179	679	5,235	858	416	7,972
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	247	484	731	2	1,613	379	6,661	8,655	14,265	2,285	5,482	455	3,002	25,489	2,105	578	37,558
Ethane	70	139	209	0	577	4	2,641	3,222	5,569	787	2,433	76	823	9,688	333	6	13,458
Propane	110	243	353	1	671	227	2,696	3,595	5,506	934	1,842	197	1,265	9,744	1,146	342	15,180
Normal Butane	50	69	119	1	196	122	912	1,231	2,263	291	643	128	610	3,935	475	171	5,931
Isobutane	17	33	50	0	169	26	412	607	927	273	564	54	304	2,122	151	59	2,989
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	12	24	40	0	14	2	80	3	0	95
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	0	0	0	41	0	0	41
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	12	21	0	0	14	2	37	3	0	52
Total Production	299	544	843	2	1,821	476	7,719	10,018	17,197	2,646	6,630	648	3,683	30,804	2,966	994	45,625

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	28,077	2,594	30,671	1,573	46,611	7,736	15,094	71,014	13,307	74,977	52,958	4,668	1,329	147,239	11,094	58,989	319,007
Pentanes Plus	72	0	72	0	647	48	705	1,400	1,085	2,207	447	112	68	3,919	71	278	5,740
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	18	15	33	130	2,244	426	707	3,507	612	1,886	1,733	123	41	4,395	336	493	8,764
Ethane	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Propane	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	72	0	6	22	0	0	28	0	21	121
Normal Butane	0	15	15	57	1,417	338	355	2,167	275	1,103	1,020	54	11	2,463	290	377	5,312
Isobutane	18	0	18	73	754	88	352	1,267	337	777	649	69	30	1,862	46	95	3,288
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	104	0	4	108	5	220	234	0	0	459	0	584	1,151
Unfinished Oil (net)	2,258	66	2,324	23	-145	60	22	-40	179	5,459	-63	23	70	5,668	61	-860	7,153
Motor Gasoline Blending																	
Components (net)	330	34	364	5	184	-221	328	296	-15	1,138	1,525	-9	108	2,747	13	948	4,368
Aviation Gasoline Blending																	
Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-28	0	-29	-57	0	-4	52	0	0	48	0	23	14
Total Input to Refineries	30,755	2,709	33,464	1,731	49,617	8,049	16,831	76,228	15,173	85,883	56,886	4,917	1,616	164,475	11,575	60,455	346,197
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,010	93	1,103	56	1,675	276	548	2,556	481	2,746	1,907	170	47	5,352	398	2,076	11,484
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,472	113	1,585	66	2,265	306	712	3,349	558	3,675	2,546	258	68	7,105	561	2,977	15,577
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	68.6	82.0	69.6	85.1	74.0	90.2	77.1	76.3	86.2	74.7	74.9	66.1	69.6	75.3	70.9	69.7	73.7
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	83	57	80	72	74	1.81	.48	81	.61	.90	.70	1.24	.69	.81	.84	1.07	.86
API Gravity, Weighted Average	29.39	39.91	30.43	36.45	36.72	30.68	38.04	36.33	39.13	34.77	29.38	34.19	40.07	33.28	37.02	25.36	32.29
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,472	113	1,585	66	2,265	306	712	3,349	558	3,675	2,546	258	68	7,105	561	2,977	15,577
Operating	1,200	106	1,306	66	2,007	301	696	3,069	545	3,422	2,330	229	68	6,594	541	2,736	14,245
Idle	272	7	279	0	259	5	16	280	13	253	216	29	0	511	20	242	1,331

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				Total		PAD		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	944	13	957	32	1,346	267	218	1,863	306	2,191	3,059	66	36	5,658	22	1,043	9,543
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	423	0	423	0	191	0	0	231	81	1,335	2,087	36	0	3,539	3	202	4,398
For Other Uses	521	13	534	32	1,155	267	178	1,632	225	856	972	30	36	2,119	19	841	5,145
Ethane	10	0	10	0	0	8	25	33	0	324	12	5	0	341	0	0	384
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	1	5	0	279	0	0	279
For Other Uses	10	0	10	0	0	8	25	33	0	51	11	0	0	62	0	0	105
Propane	839	13	852	32	1,335	259	350	1,976	276	1,988	1,155	52	37	3,508	126	693	7,155
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	328	0	328	0	191	0	40	231	81	1,130	173	28	0	1,412	0	139	2,110
For Other Uses	511	13	524	32	1,144	259	310	1,745	195	858	982	24	37	2,096	126	554	5,045
Normal Butane	95	0	95	0	11	0	-157	-146	30	-64	1,892	9	-1	1,866	-109	350	2,056
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	95	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11	1,913	3	3	1,905	-2	63	2,061
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	11	0	-157	-146	30	-53	-21	6	-1	1,905	-107	287	-5
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-57	0	0	0	-57	5	0	-52
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,127	997	15,124	978	28,684	4,395	9,930	43,987	8,181	38,294	26,170	1,508	948	75,101	6,151	24,827	165,190
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,081	354	4,435	358	10,493	1,653	4,966	17,470	3,870	13,142	8,304	593	483	26,392	3,311	8,781	60,389
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	10,046	643	10,689	620	18,191	2,742	4,964	26,517	4,311	25,152	17,866	915	465	48,709	2,840	16,046	104,801
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	0	10	0	33	0	7	40	68	129	150	0	0	347	28	99	524
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	587	0	587	0	440	71	161	672	760	795	571	205	175	2,506	315	1,252	5,332
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,115	-3	1,112	4	2,428	485	855	3,772	846	6,428	6,891	4	39	14,208	594	6,976	26,662
Kerosene	308	115	423	157	977	40	72	1,246	52	1,226	1,002	29	4	2,313	24	190	4,196
Residual Fuel Oil	6,630	727	7,357	336	9,878	1,913	3,796	15,923	3,107	17,001	11,546	1,420	303	33,377	2,675	10,381	69,713
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	4,526	169	4,695	83	1,534	252	253	2,122	688	6,333	3,086	196	0	10,310	381	11,366	28,874
Special Naphthas	7	0	7	0	62	0	92	314	72	1,905	1,474	0	0	2,099	0	146	2,634
Lubricants	225	16	241	0	138	0	118	256	112	763	-58	136	0	6,503	0	174	6,746
Waxes	149	355	504	0	272	0	297	569	11	1,660	713	378	0	2,762	9	205	4,049
Petroleum Coke	0	82	82	0	2	0	24	26	7	69	54	62	9	179	22	57	366
Marketable	835	16	851	25	1,799	560	447	2,831	245	1,943	2,018	62	9	4,277	271	2,709	10,939
Catalyst	316	0	316	0	849	446	313	1,608	47	662	1,400	39	0	2,148	152	2,056	6,280
Asphalt and Road Oil	519	16	535	25	950	114	134	1,223	198	1,281	618	23	9	2,129	119	653	4,659
Still Gas	1,026	57	1,083	88	1,133	221	440	1,882	274	343	434	749	76	1,876	419	1,126	6,386
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,427	100	1,527	61	2,077	325	572	3,035	555	4,460	2,100	134	37	7,286	441	2,697	14,986
For Other Uses	128	16	144	0	0	0	0	0	4	696	79	0	0	779	17	92	1,032
Miscellaneous Products	1,299	84	1,383	61	2,077	325	572	3,035	551	3,764	2,021	134	37	6,507	424	2,605	13,954
Fuel Use	52	68	120	3	140	33	6	182	-18	314	415	35	0	746	63	112	1,223
Non-Fuel Use	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	-107	186	0	0	79	13	13	127
Total Production	32,043	2,712	34,755	1,767	51,165	8,562	17,288	78,782	15,373	88,776	59,747	4,971	1,634	170,501	11,417	63,484	358,939
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,288	-3	-1,291	-36	-1,548	-513	-457	-2,554	-200	-2,893	-2,861	-54	-18	-6,026	158	-3,029	-12,742

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1985

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Dist. V Rocky Mt.	Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	45.2	35.6	44.4	52.8	54.9	53.1	54.2	48.2	40.8	42.0	27.3	52.3	41.6	51.4	38.7	44.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.2	.5	.2	.2	.0	.0	.2	.3	.1	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.1	.5	2.9	2.0	2.9	3.4	1.4	2.6	2.3	5.8	1.4	2.6	3.7	.2	1.8	2.9
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.9	.0	1.8	.0	.9	.9	1.1	.9	5.6	1.0	1.1	12.5	1.6	2.8	2.2	1.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.7	-1	3.4	.3	5.2	6.2	5.7	5.3	6.3	8.0	.1	2.8	9.3	5.3	12.0	8.2
Kerosene	1.0	4.3	1.3	9.8	2.1	.5	.5	1.8	.4	1.5	.6	.3	1.5	.2	.3	1.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	21.9	27.3	22.3	21.1	21.3	24.5	25.1	22.4	23.0	21.1	21.8	21.7	21.8	24.0	17.9	21.4
Residual Fuel Oil	14.9	6.4	14.2	5.2	3.3	3.2	1.7	5.1	7.9	5.8	4.2	.5	6.7	3.4	19.6	8.9
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.2	.0	.2	.0	.5	.0	.6	.4	.5	2.4	.2	.0	1.4	.0	.3	.8
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.1	.8	6.1	2.8	.0	.4	.0	.3	2.1
Special Naphthas .....	.7	.6	.7	.0	.3	.0	.8	.4	.8	.9	.1	.0	.6	.0	.2	.5
Lubricants .....	.5	13.3	1.5	.0	.6	.0	2.0	.8	.1	2.1	1.3	.0	1.8	.1	1.2	1.2
Waxes .....	.0	3.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.2	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	2.8	.6	2.6	1.6	3.9	7.2	3.0	4.0	1.8	2.4	3.8	.6	2.8	2.4	4.7	3.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.4	2.1	3.3	5.5	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.0	.4	.8	5.4	1.2	3.8	1.9	2.0
Still Gas	4.7	3.8	4.6	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.1	5.5	4.0	2.6	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.6
Miscellaneous Products .....	.2	2.6	.4	.2	.3	.4	.0	.3	-1	.4	.8	.0	.5	.6	.2	.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-4.2	-1	-3.9	-2.3	-3.3	-6.6	-3.0	-3.6	-1.5	-3.6	-5.4	-1.2	-3.9	1.4	-5.2	-3.9

¹ Based on crude oil input and net returns of unfinished oils.

² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	22,794	11,165	20,240	1,098	4,231	59,527
Natural Gas Liquids	1,373	3,708	861	865	280	7,088
Pentanes Plus	306	0	0	152	0	459
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,067	3,708	861	713	280	6,629
Ethane	0	1,419	0	0	0	1,419
Propane	886	1,430	283	465	59	3,124
Normal Butane	108	516	361	149	133	1,266
Isobutane	72	344	217	99	88	821
Other Liquids ¹	3,373	306	4,048	0	520	8,247
Unfinished Oils ¹	918	306	4,026	0	0	5,250
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,455	0	22	0	520	2,997
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	27,485	563	4,565	102	2,210	34,925
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,369	182	1,512	26	1,623	9,713
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,596	24	803	18	603	3,045
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	4,773	158	709	8	1,020	6,668
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	270	0	0	0	51	321
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	661	0	0	0	148	810
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	47	0	0	0	0	47
Other	615	0	0	0	148	763
Kerosene	111	0	229	0	0	340
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,878	92	0	69	113	4,153
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	15,070	144	1,793	6	181	17,194
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonded Ships Bunkers	15,070	144	1,793	6	181	17,194
Other	11	19	264	0	0	294
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	264	99	577	0	19	959
Special Naphthas	273	5	101	(S)	1	380
Lubricants	16	13	32	(S)	4	66
Waxes	543	0	31	0	65	638
Asphalt and Road Oil	17	8	27	0	5	57
Miscellaneous Products						
Total Imports	55,024	15,742	29,714	2,065	7,241	109,786

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	48,579	24,192	57,773	2,031	10,666	143,241
Natural Gas Liquids						
Pentanes plus	2,357	8,352	2,728	1,575	889	15,901
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	353	0	717	292	0	1,363
Ethane	2,004	8,352	2,010	1,283	889	14,538
Propane	0	3,077	0	0	0	3,077
Normal Butane	1,448	3,441	521	755	134	6,300
Isobutane	334	1,100	920	316	453	3,123
	222	734	570	211	302	2,038
Other Liquids ¹	4,621	666	7,314	0	819	13,420
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,492	666	6,763	0	0	8,921
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,129	0	551	0	819	4,499
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	59,975	893	7,596	218	4,202	72,885
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,400	198	2,225	45	2,156	16,025
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,526	34	1,057	31	730	5,377
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	7,874	164	1,169	14	1,427	10,648
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	697	0	0	0	266	963
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,718	0	0	0	423	2,141
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	48	0	0	0	0	48
Other	1,670	0	0	0	423	2,093
Kerosene	429	0	229	0	0	658
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,072	149	0	155	183	12,558
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	12,072	149	0	155	183	12,558
Residual Fuel Oil	31,662	238	2,924	18	757	35,598
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	31,662	238	2,924	18	757	35,598
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	49	32	907	0	36	1,023
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	616	212	1,016	0	27	1,871
Lubricants	455	15	101	(s)	72	644
Waxes	26	20	34	1	8	89
Asphalt and Road Oil	824	0	117	0	267	1,208
Miscellaneous Products	27	31	43	0	6	106
Total Imports	115,532	34,104	75,411	3,825	16,576	245,447

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,519	0	0	2,519	4,871	174
Kuwait	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	710	25
Saudi Arabia	2,170	0	0	0	841	0	0	0	0	0	0	841	3,011	108
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,232	0	0	0	841	0	0	0	2,519	0	0	3,360	8,592	307
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	0	0	349	1,094	39
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	6,488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,488	232
Nigeria	3,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	0	0	549	3,679	131
Venezuela	5,442	188	1,516	0	869	290	0	1,717	4,029	0	613	9,222	14,664	524
Subtotal Other OPEC	15,804	188	1,516	0	869	290	0	1,717	4,928	0	613	10,121	25,925	926
Other														
Angola	2,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	3,025	108
Australia	680	0	0	0	203	21	0	34	206	0	1	465	1,145	41
Bahamas	0	0	492	0	0	10	0	220	319	0	0	1,040	1,040	37
Brazil	0	0	0	22	457	0	0	412	988	25	(s)	1,905	1,905	68
Canada	12,255	5,442	314	0	594	102	9	595	698	125	299	8,177	20,432	730
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
Mexico	14,546	675	1,376	296	803	55	0	0	316	0	100	3,621	18,167	649
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,226	0	0	0	1,325	0	100	1,325	1,325	47
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	204	0	0	713	0	167	1,083	1,083	39
Norway	1,510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,510	54
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	520	165	0	0	0	282	186	0	685	685	24
Peru	0	0	138	0	319	0	0	203	0	480	248	1,387	1,387	17
Puerto Rico	0	0	279	1,990	190	0	0	0	0	0	237	2,696	2,696	50
Romania	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	8	215	215	96
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	109	324	0	12	568	3,334	119
Trinidad and Tobago	2,766	0	0	0	601	0	0	0	0	8	1	935	4,201	150
United Kingdom	3,266	325	594	0	664	219	0	808	3,357	0	0	5,973	5,973	213
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	6
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Zaire	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	11
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	544	72	0	616	616	22
Hemisphere	840	(s)	542	169	2,400	107	0	56	1,299	63	101	4,736	5,577	199
Other Eastern Hemisphere	38,491	6,441	3,734	2,997	8,003	841	340	2,436	9,747	959	1,280	36,778	75,269	2,688
Subtotal Other	59,527	6,629	5,250	2,997	9,713	1,131	340	4,153	17,194	959	1,893	50,259	109,786	3,921
Total Imports	59,527	6,629	5,250	2,997	9,713	1,131	340	4,153	17,194	959	1,893	50,259	109,786	3,921

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,519	0	0	2,519	3,830	137
Kuwait	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	710	25
Saudi Arabia	861	0	0	0	841	0	0	0	0	0	0	841	1,702	61
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,882	0	0	0	841	0	0	0	2,519	0	0	3,360	6,242	223
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	0	0	349	349	12
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,100	111
Nigeria	2,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	0	0	549	2,572	92
Venezuela	3,368	0	493	0	160	269	0	1,717	2,815	0	535	5,989	9,357	334
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,490	0	493	0	160	269	0	1,717	3,714	0	535	6,888	15,378	549
Other														
Angola	3,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	1,589	57
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	181	181	6
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	220	319	0	0	548	548	20
Brazil	0	0	0	0	457	0	0	412	988	0	(s)	1,858	1,858	66
Canada	1,476	743	8	0	106	51	9	410	542	15	101	1,984	3,460	124
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	(s)
Mexico	3,178	0	0	296	0	55	0	0	316	0	0	667	3,845	137
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	756	27
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	204	0	0	713	0	0	916	916	33
Norway	1,510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,510	54
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	0	0	282	282	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	138	0	319	0	0	203	0	249	248	1,157	1,157	41
Romania	0	0	279	1,990	190	0	0	0	0	0	237	2,696	2,696	96
Spain	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	8	215	215	8
Trinidad and Tobago	1,382	0	0	0	0	122	0	109	324	0	12	568	1,950	70
United Kingdom	2,109	325	0	0	601	0	0	0	0	0	1	927	3,036	108
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	664	219	102	808	3,357	0	0	5,150	5,150	184
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	6
Zaire	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	11
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	544	0	0	544	544	19
Other Eastern Hemisphere	576	0	0	169	1,894	0	0	0	571	0	19	2,653	3,229	115
Subtotal Other	11,421	1,067	424	2,455	5,368	662	111	2,161	8,837	264	632	21,983	33,404	1,193
Total Imports	22,794	1,067	918	2,455	6,369	932	111	3,878	15,070	264	1,166	32,231	55,024	1,965
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	11
Subtotal Arab OPEC	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other	9,097	3,708	306	0	182	0	0	92	144	99	45	4,577	13,674	488
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	1,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,768	63
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	10,865	3,708	306	0	182	0	0	92	144	99	45	4,577	15,442	551
Subtotal Other	11,165	3,708	306	0	182	0	0	92	144	99	45	4,577	15,742	562
Total Imports	11,165	3,708	306	0	182	0	0	92	144	99	45	4,577	15,742	562
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	741	26
Algeria	1,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,309	47
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	2,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050	73
Subtotal Arab OPEC	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	741	26
Other OPEC	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	744	27
Ecuador	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	24
Indonesia	1,107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,107	40
Nigeria	2,074	188	1,022	0	709	0	0	0	1,214	0	79	3,213	5,287	189
Venezuela	4,608	188	1,022	0	709	0	0	0	1,214	0	79	3,213	7,821	279
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,436	51
Other	0	0	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	18
Angola	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	47	2
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	9,601	673	1,376	0	803	0	0	0	0	0	31	2,883	12,484	446
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	96	96	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	167	167	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	186	186	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	231	231	8
Trinidad and Tobago	1,384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,384	49
United Kingdom	1,157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,157	41
Virgin Islands	0	0	594	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	823	823	29
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	72	72	3
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3	0	542	0	0	0	0	0	579	63	81	1,265	1,268	45
Subtotal Other	13,582	673	3,004	22	803	0	229	0	579	577	376	6,262	19,843	709
Total Imports	20,240	861	4,026	22	1,512	0	229	0	1,793	577	455	9,474	25,714	1,061

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,098	713	0	0	26	0	0	69	6	0	153	967	2,065	74
Subtotal Other	1,098	713	0	0	26	0	0	69	6	0	153	967	2,065	74
Total Imports	1,098	713	0	0	26	0	0	69	6	0	153	967	2,065	74
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	2,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,705	97
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	1
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,705	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	2,725	97
Other														
Australia	680	0	0	0	203	21	0	34	25	0	1	284	965	34
Canada	584	278	0	0	280	51	0	23	6	11	1	650	1,234	44
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	69	71	71	3
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	4	474	474	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	685	24
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	261	0	0	0	506	107	0	56	149	8	(s)	818	1,079	39
Subtotal Other	1,525	280	0	520	1,623	179	0	113	181	19	74	2,990	4,515	161
Total Imports	4,231	280	0	520	1,623	199	0	113	181	19	74	3,010	7,241	259

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,552	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,637	0	449	4,276	7,828	133 (s)
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	494	1,486	100
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	2
Saudi Arabia	4,465	239	0	0	1,589	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,829	6,293	107
United Arab Emirates	1,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0	378	1,845	31
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,477	529	0	0	1,589	0	0	0	4,509	0	449	7,076	17,554	298
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	705	0	0	705	2,659	45
Gabon	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	5
Indonesia	14,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,983	254
Nigeria	10,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	878	0	0	878	11,806	200
Venezuela	10,429	188	2,216	0	1,747	453	25	5,060	8,345	224	884	19,143	29,572	501
Subtotal Other OPEC	38,609	188	2,216	0	1,747	453	25	5,060	9,928	224	884	20,726	59,335	1,006
Other														
Angola	3,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	4,241	72
Australia	1,403	274	0	0	361	79	0	47	253	0	1	1,015	2,417	41
Bahamas	0	0	729	0	0	93	0	831	1,842	0	320	3,815	3,815	65
Brazil	0	0	0	258	1,148	215	0	822	1,452	25	1	3,921	3,921	66
Canada	22,862	11,446	682	0	836	188	15	1,115	1,079	260	851	16,472	39,334	667
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	11
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	11
Mexico	35,588	1,242	2,222	589	1,057	57	0	283	318	290	248	6,305	41,893	710
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	1,753	0	0	209	0	22	148	2,133	2,133	36
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	0	437	0	422	3,315	0	471	4,954	4,954	84
Norway	2,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,562	43
People's Republic of China	604	0	0	819	165	0	0	0	295	186	0	984	1,589	27
Peru	383	0	138	0	319	419	69	390	0	648	406	2,389	2,389	15
Puerto Rico	0	0	279	2,439	190	0	0	0	0	0	237	3,146	3,146	40
Romania	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	26	234	234	53
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	109	632	0	12	876	6,834	4
Trinidad and Tobago	5,958	0	0	0	732	0	0	0	0	8	4	1,602	14,887	116
United Kingdom	13,286	857	594	0	1,857	801	549	1,852	7,606	0	0	13,259	13,259	252
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	225
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Zaire	2,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,658	45
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	1,107	129	0	1,493	1,493	25
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,636	2	1,495	394	3,889	241	0	1,420	2,559	78	368	10,445	15,082	256
Subtotal Other	94,155	13,821	6,705	4,499	12,688	2,651	633	7,498	21,161	1,646	3,101	74,403	168,558	2,857
Total Imports	143,241	14,538	8,921	4,499	16,025	3,104	658	12,558	35,598	1,871	4,434	102,206	245,447	4,160

See footnotes at end of table.

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,078	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,637	0	0	3,637	5,904	100
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	17
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	2
Saudi Arabia	1,583	0	0	0	1,589	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,589	3,172	54
United Arab Emirates	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	9
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,155	289	0	0	1,589	0	0	0	3,637	0	0	5,516	10,672	181
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	705	0	0	705	705	12
Gabon	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	5
Indonesia	5,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,276	89
Nigeria	5,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	878	0	0	878	6,497	110
Venezuela	5,363	0	493	0	578	433	25	5,060	6,873	0	806	14,268	19,632	333
Subtotal Other OPEC	16,574	0	493	0	578	433	25	5,060	8,456	0	806	15,851	32,425	550
Other														
Angola	1,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	2,303	39
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	181	181	3
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	831	1,842	0	0	2,683	2,683	45
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,148	215	0	822	1,452	0	1	3,638	3,638	62
Canada	2,770	1,202	16	0	135	112	15	789	811	28	182	3,290	6,060	103
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6
Mexico	8,141	0	0	296	0	57	0	283	316	289	0	1,240	9,381	159
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	1,283	0	0	209	0	0	(s)	1,492	1,492	25
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	0	437	0	422	3,315	0	0	4,483	4,483	76
Norway	1,510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,510	26
People's Republic of China	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	295	295	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	138	0	319	229	69	390	0	298	406	1,849	1,849	31
Romania	0	0	279	2,439	190	0	0	0	0	0	237	3,146	3,146	53
Spain	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	26	234	234	4
Trinidad and Tobago	2,311	0	0	0	0	122	0	109	632	0	12	876	3,187	54
United Kingdom	7,626	512	0	0	732	0	0	0	0	0	4	1,248	8,874	150
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,857	801	320	1,852	7,606	0	0	12,436	12,436	211
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	3
Zaire	2,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,309	39
Other Western Hemisphere														
Hemisphere	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	1,107	0	0	1,363	1,363	23
Other Eastern Hemisphere	579	2	(s)	394	3,186	0	0	1,307	1,309	0	55	6,253	6,832	116
Subtotal Other	26,849	1,715	999	3,129	9,233	1,982	404	7,012	19,568	616	928	45,586	72,436	1,228
Total Imports	48,579	2,004	1,492	3,129	11,400	2,415	429	12,072	31,662	616	1,734	66,953	115,532	1,958

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - February 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	5
Subtotal Arab OPEC	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	5
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,480	25
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,480	25
Other														
Canada	17,358	8,351	666	0	198	0	0	149	238	212	97	9,911	27,269	462
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,588	78
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	22,412	8,352	666	0	198	0	0	149	238	212	97	9,911	32,323	548
Total Imports	24,192	8,352	666	0	198	0	0	149	238	212	97	9,911	34,104	578
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	449	1,623	28
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	494	494	8
Saudi Arabia	2,882	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	3,121	53
United Arab Emirates	964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0	378	1,342	23
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,022	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	0	449	1,560	6,582	112
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,954	33
Indonesia	2,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,082	35
Nigeria	3,830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,830	65
Venezuela	5,066	188	1,722	0	1,169	0	0	0	1,472	224	79	4,855	9,921	168
Subtotal Other OPEC	12,931	188	1,722	0	1,169	0	0	0	1,472	224	79	4,855	17,786	301
Other														
Angola	1,938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,938	33
Bahamas	0	0	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	1,049	1,049	18
Brazil	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	283	283	5
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	278	5
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Mexico	22,858	1,237	2,222	293	1,057	0	0	0	1	1	120	4,931	27,789	471
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	144	167	167	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	440	440	7
Norway	1,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	18
People's Republic of China	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	10
Peru	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	186	568	10

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - February 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	350	350	6
Trinidad and Tobago	3,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,182	54
United Kingdom	5,659	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	346	6,005	102
Virgin Islands	0	0	594	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	823	823	14
Zaire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	6
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	129	129	2
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,796	0	1,495	0	0	0	0	0	579	78	89	2,241	6,037	102
Subtotal Other	39,821	1,583	5,041	551	1,057	0	229	0	580	791	1,392	11,223	51,044	865
Total Imports	57,773	2,010	6,763	551	2,225	0	229	0	2,924	1,016	1,920	17,638	75,411	1,278
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	2,031	1,283	0	0	45	0	0	155	18	0	293	1,794	3,825	65
Subtotal Other	2,031	1,283	0	0	45	0	0	155	18	0	293	1,794	3,825	65
Total Imports	2,031	1,283	0	0	45	0	0	155	18	0	293	1,794	3,825	65
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	7,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,625	129
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	(s)
Subtotal Other OPEC	7,625	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	7,645	130
Other														
Australia	1,403	274	0	0	361	79	0	47	72	0	1	834	2,237	38
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	1
Canada	702	610	0	0	458	76	0	23	12	20	1	1,200	1,902	32
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	11
Mexico	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	128	134	134	2
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	4	474	474	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	31	1
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	984	984	17
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	3
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	261	0	0	0	702	241	0	113	672	0	224	1,951	2,213	38
Subtotal Other	3,041	889	0	819	2,156	669	0	183	757	27	390	5,869	8,931	151
Total Imports	10,666	889	0	819	2,156	669	0	183	757	27	390	5,910	16,576	281

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	770	0	0	5,411	6,181
Natural Gas Liquids	54	459	1,434	(s)	125	2,072
Pentanes Plus	0	69	0	0	0	69
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	54	390	1,434	(s)	125	2,003
Ethane	0	137	0	0	0	137
Propane	22	115	1,368	(s)	50	1,556
Normal Butane	31	69	66	(s)	75	241
Isobutane	0	69	0	0	0	69
Finished Motor Gasoline	43	6	(s)	0	2	51
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	491	0	133	624
Kerosene	3	1	(s)	0	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	4	3	455	0	1,338	1,800
Residual Fuel Oil	302	0	3,146	0	4,804	8,252
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	52	9	38	(s)	42	141
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	80	35	220	0	86	420
Special Naphthas	5	19	26	1	4	55
Lubricants	66	11	228	2	35	341
Waxes	6	1	13	(s)	5	24
Petroleum Coke	269	46	1,718	0	1,951	3,984
Asphalt	1	1	(s)	1	1	4
Miscellaneous Products	12	2	22	(s)	3	39
Total Product Exports	897	592	7,792	4	8,527	17,813
Total Exports	897	1,362	7,792	4	13,938	23,993

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	1,102	0	0	9,557	10,659
Natural Gas Liquids	99	979	2,811	(s)	430	4,319
Pentanes Plus	0	147	0	0	0	147
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99	832	2,811	(s)	430	4,172
Ethane	0	293	(s)	0	0	293
Propane	52	246	2,671	(s)	172	3,142
Normal Butane	47	147	140	(s)	257	590
Isobutane	0	147	0	0	0	147
Finished Motor Gasoline	93	6	(s)	0	6	106
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	25	25
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	491	0	212	703
Kerosene	8	2	2	0	(s)	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	54	4	994	0	2,008	3,059
Residual Fuel Oil	302	0	9,200	0	8,412	17,915
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	124	22	77	1	78	303
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	215	136	323	0	87	761
Special Naphthas	8	37	57	1	6	110
Lubricants	197	24	492	4	72	788
Waxes	10	2	37	(s)	9	57
Petroleum Coke	880	332	3,902	0	4,501	9,615
Asphalt	1	2	(s)	1	3	8
Miscellaneous Products	58	4	30	(s)	6	98
Total Product Exports	2,049	1,549	18,418	9	15,855	37,879
Total Exports	2,049	2,850	18,418	9	25,412	48,537

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1985

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	8	(s)
Australia	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	8	(s)	130	(s)	35	175	6
Bahamas	0	26	2	0	0	300	0	1	0	0	0	0	329	12
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	0	861	0	0	864	31
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	76	0	0	77	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	30	0	0	30	1
Canada	770	396	47	554	30	251	23	46	2	201	2	126	2,450	87
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	1	1	0	0	9	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	(s)	0	0	3	13	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	(s)	0	0	1	10	(s)
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	43	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	3	44	2
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	0	7	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	(s)	0	0	0	14	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	204	0	0	197	0	(s)	(s)	2	156	0	38	597	21
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	41	74	18	0	(s)	0	0	0	5	139	5
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	0	25	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	0	29	1
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	0	9	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	235	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	2	237	8
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	24	(s)	0	0	0	27	1
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	43	0	0	0	353	0	(s)	0	543	0	266	1,206	43
Ivory Coast	0	28	0	0	0	286	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	314	11
Jamaica	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	2
Japan	0	19	(s)	0	794	1,209	6	4	2	1,001	0	30	3,064	109
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	210	1,103	1	10	(s)	55	0	5	1,385	49
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	16	(s)	0	17	1
Mexico	0	897	2	28	0	1,210	1	44	6	17	(s)	5	2,209	79
Netherlands	0	97	0	0	0	415	15	1	(s)	273	0	1	801	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	693	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	693	25
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	122	(s)	4	127	5
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	47	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	37	0	0	37	1
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	2	(s)
Philippines	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	87	90	3
Puerto Rico	1,544	25	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	17	2	0	0	22	1,611	58
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	99	0	0	102	4
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	7	(s)
Singapore	0	3	0	0	0	559	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	564	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1985

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	199	0	(s)	199	7
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	(s)	13	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	21	0	0	225	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	248	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	1	1,310	0	1	(s)	27	(s)	1	1,340	48
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	14	93	3
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	23	0	2	31	1
Virgin Islands	3,394	0	0	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,755	134
West Germany	0	99	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	28	0	(s)	129	5
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other	473	39	0	2	32	184	0	9	2	0	(s)	13	754	27
Total	6,181	2,003	51	624	1,800	8,252	55	341	24	3,984	4	674	23,993	857

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other 2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)	1	0	1	10	(s)
Australia	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	14	(s)	0	352	73	450	8
Bahamas	0	38	2	0	14	1,192	0	2	0	0	0	1	1,249	21
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	64	0	(s)	64	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	32	1	17	(s)	1,513	0	1	1,565	27
Brazil	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	325	0	0	329	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	30	0	(s)	30	1
Canada	1,102	840	97	609	383	771	42	101	4	747	3	337	5,035	85
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	(s)	2	0	1	20	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	235	(s)	19	2	2	0	1	260	4
Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	(s)	0	0	3	15	(s)
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	13	(s)	0	0	1	18	(s)
Denmark	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	80	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	4	0	0	4	82	1
Ecuador	0	76	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	0	85	1
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	14	(s)	0	0	(s)	14	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Finland	0	339	0	0	197	158	(s)	22	(s)	3	402	141	1,263	21
France	0	0	0	41	74	164	0	1	0	0	0	5	285	5
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	1	116	2
Guatemala	0	107	0	0	0	309	(s)	10	0	0	0	0	310	5
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Honduras	0	0	0	0	235	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	1	239	4
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	248	0	(s)	24	(s)	0	0	10	283	5
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	83	0	(s)	86	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Iran	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Israel	0	44	0	0	0	353	0	1	1	1,559	0	266	2,224	38
Italy	0	28	0	0	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	314	5
Ivory Coast	0	32	0	0	0	0	(s)	35	(s)	0	0	1	68	1
Jamaica	0	22	0	0	899	2,289	0	15	4	2,439	0	39	5,715	97
Japan	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	13	1	56	0	(s)	1,623	(s)
Jordan	0	0	0	0	438	1,103	2	0	0	0	0	9	4	28
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	18	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	16	0	(s)	11	77
Mexico	0	2,163	3	76	0	2,123	1	97	13	60	0	11	4,548	41
Netherlands	0	98	0	0	0	1,359	27	15	1	923	0	1	2,424	34
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,008	(s)	1	0	201	0	5	2,011	4
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	0	0	1	15	(s)
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	48	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	123	0	(s)	124	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	(s)	0	0	1	346	6
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	95	238	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	0	3	5	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	(s)	(s)	0	88	97	2
Philippines	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	26	(s)	3	0	29	2,037	35
Puerto Rico	1,936	42	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	6	16	99	0	(s)	122	2
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	6	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	0	0	22	27	(s)
Singapore	0	3	0	0	(s)	1,031	2	9	(s)	0	(s)	1	1,046	18
Spain	0	0	0	0	213	288	(s)	(s)	0	247	0	123	872	15
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	1	13	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	1	4	(s)
Switzerland	0	21	0	0	225	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	250	4
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	1	(s)	0	1	13	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	16	0	58	0	1	77	1
United Kingdom	0	2	0	0	1	2,547	0	42	(s)	31	1	5	2,631	45
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	120	0	59	235	4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	36	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)	109	0	3	158	3
Virgin Islands	6,134	0	0	0	0	1,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,237	123
West Germany	0	99	0	0	0	0	(s)	23	1	46	(s)	46	217	4
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other	1,487	84	3	2	32	325	(s)	18	2	0	1	14	1,967	33
Total	10,659	4,172	106	728	3,059	17,915	110	768	57	9,615	8	1,321	48,537	823

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories

(especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 28, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	12,086	--	--	--	--	12,085	--	--	--	--	--	39,239	2,048	22,439	87,897
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,440	--	--	--	--	56,437	--	--	--	--	--	84,101	10,320	33,392	185,690
Leases	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	1,651	--	--	--	--	--	16,793	1,350	1,365	21,227
Strategic Petroleum Reserve¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	460,138	0	0	460,138
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	30,649	30,649
Total	--	--	13,594	--	--	--	--	70,173	--	--	--	--	--	600,271	13,718	87,845	785,601
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	36,524	2,513	39,037	903	40,054	7,907	14,176	63,040	9,420	69,525	42,333	4,837	1,065	127,180	13,593	62,699	305,549
Bulk Terminal	--	--	97,409	--	--	--	--	74,363	--	--	--	--	--	61,275	3,592	23,444	260,083
Pipeline	--	--	26,269	--	--	--	--	35,775	--	--	--	--	--	38,878	2,623	4,361	107,906
Natural Gas Processing Plant	63	43	106	0	524	67	1,104	1,695	1,125	4,337	423	71	221	6,177	223	83	8,284
Total	--	--	162,821	--	--	--	--	174,873	--	--	--	--	--	233,510	20,031	90,587	681,822
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	13	0	13	0	60	24	84	168	39	215	108	14	4	380	23	13	597
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	1,337	--	--	--	--	--	1,525	0	7	2,889
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	272	--	--	--	--	--	1,541	111	5	1,929
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	10	11	0	63	17	225	305	346	551	137	28	18	1,080	94	34	1,524
Total	--	--	44	--	--	--	--	2,082	--	--	--	--	--	4,526	228	59	6,939
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	329	9	338	116	1,167	162	537	1,982	125	765	1,650	20	28	2,588	262	547	5,717
Bulk Terminal	--	--	566	--	--	--	--	11,733	--	--	--	--	--	37,874	60	637	50,870
Pipeline	--	--	986	--	--	--	--	6,556	--	--	--	--	--	5,769	433	0	13,744
Natural Gas Processing Plant	62	33	95	0	458	50	879	1,387	666	3,784	286	41	203	4,980	128	49	6,639
Total	--	--	1,985	--	--	--	--	21,658	--	--	--	--	--	51,211	883	1,233	76,970
Ethane																	
Refinery	19	0	19	0	4	16	0	20	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	46
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,977	--	--	--	--	--	10,130	0	0	12,107
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,625	--	--	--	--	--	2,114	133	0	3,872
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	26	0	217	243	77	1,182	1	0	1	1,261	3	0	1,507
Total	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	3,865	--	--	--	--	--	13,512	136	0	17,532

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 28, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II						PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																
Refinery	51	0	51	0	121	0	5	126	1	7	66	1	0	75	0	0
Total	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	126	--	--	--	--	--	75	0	0
Propane For Other Uses																
Refinery	200	7	207	2	591	18	163	774	66	84	1,109	3	2	1,264	66	152
Bulk Terminal	--	--	487	--	--	--	--	7,765	--	--	--	--	--	19,228	58	134
Pipeline	--	--	849	--	--	--	--	3,357	--	--	--	--	--	2,502	175	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	24	32	56	0	382	39	499	920	327	1,327	154	22	90	1,920	88	29
Total	--	--	1,599	--	--	--	--	12,816	--	--	--	--	--	24,914	387	315
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	1	0	11	6	0
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	11	6	0
Normal Butane For Other Uses																
Refinery	59	2	61	57	255	69	232	613	40	294	208	6	16	564	134	357
Bulk Terminal	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	891	--	--	--	--	--	5,071	2	319
Pipeline	--	--	137	--	--	--	--	1,087	--	--	--	--	--	783	82	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	37	1	38	0	25	11	115	151	200	755	83	12	103	1,153	35	13
Total	--	--	296	--	--	--	--	2,742	--	--	--	--	--	7,571	253	689
Isobutane																
Refinery	0	0	0	57	196	47	137	437	18	363	267	9	10	667	56	38
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	1,100	--	--	--	--	--	3,445	0	184
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	487	--	--	--	--	--	370	43	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	0	1	0	25	0	48	73	62	520	48	7	9	646	2	7
Total	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	2,097	--	--	--	--	--	5,128	101	229
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	147	0	1	148	1	86	8	0	0	95	0	6
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	148	--	--	--	--	--	95	0	6
Unfinished Oils																
Refinery	3,501	189	3,690	51	2,430	111	1,093	3,685	485	9,427	5,274	207	30	15,423	408	4,467
Naphtha and Lighter	1,812	10	1,822	0	1,637	2	392	2,031	451	5,268	2,810	81	5	8,615	326	3,697
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	3,105	298	3,403	104	3,368	251	1,299	5,022	565	7,320	6,464	167	93	14,609	884	12,605
Heavy Gas Oils	1,262	143	1,405	2	3,677	6	1,011	4,696	296	3,597	3,335	43	0	7,271	592	5,005
Residuum	9,680	640	10,320	157	11,112	370	3,795	15,434	1,797	25,612	17,883	498	128	45,918	2,210	25,774
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 28, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,230	51	4,281	40	5,437	939	1,287	7,703	1,743	7,570	4,709	114	177	14,313	2,267	7,621	36,185
Bulk Terminal	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	386	0	9	515
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	71	0	84	0
Total	--	--	4,291	--	--	--	--	7,826	--	--	--	--	--	14,770	2,267	7,630	36,784
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	80	0	42	122	0	31	130	0	0	161	0	16	299
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	122	--	--	--	--	--	161	0	16	299
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	6,396	201	6,597	97	6,316	1,643	2,791	10,847	2,387	10,139	4,340	501	146	17,513	2,731	8,354	46,042
Bulk Terminal	--	--	35,581	--	--	--	--	32,507	--	--	--	--	--	10,131	2,080	11,592	91,891
Pipeline	--	--	14,254	--	--	--	--	16,305	--	--	--	--	--	18,687	1,372	1,489	52,107
Total	--	--	56,432	--	--	--	--	59,659	--	--	--	--	--	46,331	6,183	21,435	190,040
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	1,886	104	1,990	67	2,635	885	1,524	5,111	1,227	3,826	1,509	222	78	6,862	1,704	3,580	19,247
Bulk Terminal	--	--	14,343	--	--	--	--	16,453	--	--	--	--	--	4,336	1,120	5,611	41,863
Pipeline	--	--	5,524	--	--	--	--	7,645	--	--	--	--	--	6,947	786	593	21,495
Total	--	--	21,857	--	--	--	--	29,209	--	--	--	--	--	18,145	3,610	9,784	82,605
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,510	97	4,607	30	3,681	758	1,267	5,736	1,160	6,313	2,831	279	68	10,651	1,027	4,774	26,795
Bulk Terminal	--	--	21,238	--	--	--	--	16,054	--	--	--	--	--	5,795	960	5,981	50,028
Pipeline	--	--	8,730	--	--	--	--	8,660	--	--	--	--	--	11,740	586	896	30,612
Total	--	--	34,575	--	--	--	--	30,450	--	--	--	--	--	28,186	2,573	11,651	107,435
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	54	0	54	0	89	0	9	98	24	367	199	0	0	590	90	284	1,116
Bulk Terminal	--	--	439	--	--	--	--	432	--	--	--	--	--	76	14	370	1,331
Pipeline	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	62	0	21	123
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Total	--	--	502	--	--	--	--	561	--	--	--	--	--	738	104	675	2,580

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 28, 1985 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	267	0	267	0	380	106	133	619	408	455	423	163	122	1,571	253	731	3,441	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	587	--	--	--	--	353	--	--	--	--	--	75	9	482	1,506	
Pipeline	--	--	154	--	--	--	--	119	--	--	--	--	--	522	133	308	1,236	
Total	--	--	1,008	--	--	--	--	1,091	--	--	--	--	--	2,168	395	1,521	6,183	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	800	6	806	0	1,005	153	318	1,476	459	3,348	1,992	11	46	5,856	357	3,336	11,831	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,840	--	--	--	--	3,498	--	--	--	--	--	1,796	221	2,096	11,451	
Pipeline	--	--	3,759	--	--	--	--	2,808	--	--	--	--	--	4,772	141	804	12,284	
Total	--	--	8,405	--	--	--	--	7,782	--	--	--	--	--	12,424	719	6,236	35,566	
Kerosene																		
Refinery	233	31	264	39	471	49	284	843	73	416	496	30	6	1,021	0	228	2,356	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,982	--	--	--	--	790	--	--	--	--	--	456	31	49	4,308	
Pipeline	--	--	149	--	--	--	--	155	--	--	--	--	--	402	0	1	707	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Total	--	--	3,395	--	--	--	--	1,788	--	--	--	--	--	1,880	31	278	7,372	
Distillate Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	6,977	283	7,260	59	6,668	1,988	2,781	11,496	901	7,554	2,911	696	78	12,140	2,180	4,263	37,339	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	29,164	--	--	--	--	19,230	--	--	--	--	--	4,797	899	4,704	58,794	
Pipeline	--	--	6,953	--	--	--	--	9,457	--	--	--	--	--	6,985	433	1,567	25,395	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	
Total	--	--	43,377	--	--	--	--	40,183	--	--	--	--	--	23,925	3,512	10,534	121,531	
Residual Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	2,639	54	2,693	44	1,555	284	142	2,025	353	5,174	3,021	125	11	8,684	522	7,218	21,142	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19,089	--	--	--	--	1,411	--	--	--	--	--	2,893	0	2,364	25,757	
Pipeline	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	66	71	
Total	--	--	21,787	--	--	--	--	3,436	--	--	--	--	--	11,577	522	9,648	46,970	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	164	0	164	0	128	0	56	184	45	617	527	2	0	1,191	0	98	1,637	
Total	164	0	164	0	128	0	56	184	45	617	527	2	0	1,191	0	98	1,637	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	6	0	6	0	22	0	0	22	149	1,135	248	0	0	1,532	6	177	1,743	
Total	6	0	6	0	22	0	0	22	149	1,135	248	0	0	1,532	6	177	1,743	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 28, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	657	28	685	0	151	0	144	295	33	885	129	160	0	1,207	7	299	2,493
Bulk Terminal	—	—	611	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	25	0	32	794
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	91
Total	—	—	1,296	—	—	—	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	1,323	7	331	3,378
Lubricants																	
Refinery	955	910	1,865	0	839	0	643	1,482	33	3,707	1,603	847	0	6,190	90	488	10,115
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,160	—	—	—	—	435	—	—	—	—	—	373	4	644	2,616
Total	—	—	3,025	—	—	—	—	1,917	—	—	—	—	—	6,563	94	1,132	12,731
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	71	71	0	31	0	43	74	17	156	129	66	0	368	14	36	563
Total	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	368	14	36	563
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	736	0	736	0	369	705	170	1,244	2	458	946	165	0	1,571	194	1,404	5,149
Total	736	0	736	0	369	705	170	1,244	2	458	946	165	0	1,571	194	1,404	5,149
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	2,294	182	2,476	351	3,854	1,471	913	6,589	796	432	730	1,323	319	3,600	2,373	1,662	16,700
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,263	—	—	—	—	2,368	—	—	—	—	—	758	272	347	7,008
Total	—	—	5,739	—	—	—	—	8,957	—	—	—	—	—	4,358	2,645	2,009	23,708
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	94	47	141	0	173	13	3	189	35	403	151	102	0	691	14	144	1,179
Bulk Terminal	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	110	2	111	353
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	67	0	100	226
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	10	0	0	2	0	12	1	0	16
Total	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	284	—	—	—	—	—	880	17	355	1,774
Total Stocks, All Oils																	
	—	—	176,415	—	—	—	—	245,046	—	—	—	—	—	833,781	33,749	178,432	1,467,423

¹ Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, February 28, 1985
(Thousand barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	16,333	25,845	3,246	36,424	21,782
Connecticut	511	745	46	1,758	658
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	556	1,673	286	2,147	1,984
Florida	2,047	3,141	94	1,321	850
Georgia	1,244	1,635	83	1,142	333
Maine	328	553	93	1,131	454
Massachusetts	945	934	64	2,671	1,209
New Hampshire, Vermont	20	25	w	550	220
New Jersey	2,295	5,032	620	9,416	8,189
New York	2,201	3,842	356	5,940	3,655
North Carolina	1,051	1,211	471	1,251	642
Pennsylvania	2,656	3,819	613	5,490	2,043
Rhode Island	195	276	w	498	284
South Carolina	607	780	206	791	373
Virginia	1,479	1,933	259	2,126	864
West Virginia	198	246	19	192	14
PAD District II Total	21,564	21,790	1,633	30,726	3,436
Illinois	4,352	5,156	247	6,349	1,167
Indiana	2,923	2,383	169	4,854	580
Iowa	870	677	w	1,510	w
Kansas	1,282	1,252	46	1,939	57
Kentucky	1,037	1,027	94	821	134
Michigan	1,801	2,263	161	2,546	278
Minnesota	1,530	1,134	w	2,420	260
Missouri	704	745	w	881	w
Nebraska	391	202	0	548	0
North & South Dakota	517	312	0	1,043	w
Ohio	2,711	3,344	494	3,255	294
Oklahoma	1,038	864	247	1,717	132
Tennessee	1,020	1,160	74	1,001	161
Wisconsin	1,386	1,271	w	1,842	113
PAD District III Total	11,198	16,446	1,477	16,937	11,577
Alabama	770	801	36	685	376
Arkansas	226	240	w	143	45
Louisiana	1,669	2,816	503	3,047	4,297
Mississippi	789	1,073	50	1,303	544
New Mexico	281	194	w	212	11
Texas	7,463	11,322	866	11,547	6,304
PAD District IV Total	2,824	1,987	31	3,079	522
Colorado	644	691	0	479	100
Idaho	273	125	0	259	0
Montana	795	418	w	1,014	116
Utah	348	219	0	660	197
Wyoming	764	534	w	667	109
PAD District V Total	9,191	10,755	277	8,967	9,582
Alaska	554	294	w	1,153	w
Arizona	293	324	w	149	0
California	4,561	6,676	212	4,530	7,186
Hawaii	335	209	0	216	w
Nevada	145	200	w	89	w
Oregon	1,011	986	w	1,074	343
Washington	2,292	2,066	w	1,756	1,122
United States Total	61,110	76,823	6,664	96,133	46,899

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	172	2,488	630	0	492	30,906	0	0	1,528	0	7,961	3,004	0	2,154	0	14,059	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	7,747	212	0	3,228	4,283	2,105	0	75,416	19,540	0	1,528	1,337	835	1,262	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	544	0	0	74	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,227	1,903	200	0	2,527	6,208	0	0	544	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,057	12	0	1,275	1,385	1,173	0	38,326	8,263	0	838	365	0	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,570	8	0	311	636	574	0	11,768	3,403	0	428	223	0	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,487	4	0	964	749	599	0	26,558	4,860	0	410	142	0	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	107	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	146	0	0	0	114	0	0	486	45	0	187	100	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	490	0	0	135	75	589	0	8,969	1,903	0	134	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	116	0	0	10	0	0	0	935	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,877	55	0	321	416	134	0	21,831	2,103	0	314	254	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	77	34	0	0	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	40	100	0	19	10	0	0	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	45	0	45	50	0	0	300	102	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	36	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	7,747	212	0	3,400	6,771	2,735	0	75,908	50,446	0	1,528	9,298	3,839	1,262	2,154	0	14,073	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	69	2,488	630	0	30,906	0	0	7,961	3,004	0	1,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	5,099	0	0	2,866	4,130	2,105	0	58,050	17,981	0	1,473	1,337	835	1,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	296	0	0	0	544	0	0	74	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,227	1,903	200	0	2,268	6,208	0	0	544	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,321	0	0	1,099	1,349	1,173	0	30,361	7,548	0	838	365	0	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,597	0	0	249	618	574	0	9,374	3,252	0	428	223	0	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,724	0	0	850	731	599	0	20,987	4,296	0	410	142	0	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	10	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	167	45	0	187	100	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	307	0	0	119	75	589	0	6,732	1,593	0	134	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	71	0	0	10	0	0	0	744	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,400	0	0	292	393	134	0	17,768	1,745	0	314	254	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	5,099	0	0	2,935	6,618	2,735	0	58,050	48,887	0	1,473	9,298	3,839	1,262	1,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III	
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	492	0	492	0	0	0	2,154	0	12,982
Petroleum Products	2,648	212	0	0	362	153	0	17,366	1,057	4,065	12,244	1,559	55	0	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	0	259	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	0	813	130	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,736	12	0	0	176	36	0	7,965	249	586	7,130	715	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	973	8	0	0	62	18	0	2,394	26	146	2,222	151	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	763	4	0	0	114	18	0	5,571	223	440	4,908	564	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	16	22	59	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	319	0	0	319	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	183	0	0	0	16	0	0	2,237	236	405	1,596	310	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	118	73	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	477	55	0	0	29	23	0	4,063	508	1,814	1,741	358	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	77	34	0	540	0	0	540	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	40	100	0	0	19	10	0	21	0	0	21	2	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	108	98	66	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	45	0	0	45	50	0	300	48	163	89	102	55	0	0	14
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36	0	6	0	0	0	0
Total	2,648	212	0	0	465	153	0	17,858	1,057	4,557	12,244	1,559	55	2,154	0	12,996

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	2,818	0	2,818	38,867	3,290	35,577	19,551	31,398	-11,847	630	10,965	-10,335	0	16,213	-16,213
Petroleum Products	78,644	7,959	70,685	28,624	9,616	19,008	5,344	96,484	-91,140	2,105	3,434	-1,329	2,790	14	2,776
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	618	296	322	442	544	-102	0	220	-220	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,754	0	3,754	6,752	3,330	3,422	2,592	8,735	-6,143	200	1,233	-1,033	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	943	21	922	21	0	21	0	943	-943	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	86	0	86	0	0	0	0	86	-86	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	39,601	5,069	34,532	13,685	3,833	9,852	1,397	47,427	-46,030	1,173	1,285	-112	1,758	0	1,758
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	12,079	2,578	9,501	6,196	1,521	4,675	644	15,599	-14,955	574	719	-145	924	0	924
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	27,522	2,491	25,031	7,489	2,312	5,177	753	31,828	-31,075	599	566	33	834	0	834
Finished Aviation Gasoline	107	0	107	99	9	90	0	206	-206	9	0	9	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	486	146	340	291	114	177	114	718	-604	0	167	-167	254	0	254
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,104	490	8,614	2,393	799	1,594	75	11,006	-10,931	589	10	579	144	0	144
Kerosene	945	116	829	315	10	305	0	1,134	-1,134	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	22,152	1,932	20,220	4,234	871	3,363	471	24,248	-23,777	134	519	-385	579	0	579
Residual Fuel Oil	617	0	617	0	111	-111	34	540	-506	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	40	140	-100	42	29	13	110	23	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	206	0	206	66	0	66	0	272	-272	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	345	45	300	102	95	7	109	457	-348	0	0	0	55	14	41
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	103	0	103	0	0	0	0	103	-103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	155	0	155	6	119	-113	0	42	-42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	81,462	7,959	73,503	67,491	12,906	54,585	24,895	127,882	-102,987	2,735	14,399	-11,664	2,790	16,227	-13,437

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mts.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	4,526	169	4,695	83	1,534	252	253	2,122	688	6,333	3,086	196	7	10,310	381	11,366	28,874
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	34	24	58	0	48	0	0	48	26	719	271	84	7	1,107	114	893	2,220
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,558	4	2,562	20	491	0	139	650	490	766	991	74	0	2,321	68	1,823	7,424
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,934	141	2,075	63	995	252	114	1,424	172	4,848	1,824	38	0	6,882	199	8,650	19,230

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		
Residual Fuel Oil — 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																
Refinery	26	34	60	0	41	0	0	41	58	114	103	16	11	302	107	747
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,426	—	—	—	—	251	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Total	—	—	5,486	—	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	—	302	107	747
Residual Fuel Oil — 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,706	3	1,709	40	349	4	99	492	106	1,204	1,106	64	0	2,480	186	6,288
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,988	—	—	—	—	252	—	—	—	—	—	1,441	0	7,898
Total	—	—	7,697	—	—	—	—	744	—	—	—	—	—	3,921	186	14,186
Residual Fuel Oil — Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	907	17	924	4	1,165	280	43	1,492	189	3,856	1,812	45	0	5,902	229	13,597
Bulk Terminal	—	—	7,675	—	—	—	—	908	—	—	—	—	—	1,452	0	2,147
Total	—	—	8,599	—	—	—	—	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	7,354	229	7,197
																25,779

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	I	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	77	34	0	540	0	0	540	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	116	0	0	116	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	424	0	0	424	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	2,519	0	0	2,519
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,519	0	0	2,519
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	175	0	174	349
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	166	384	0	549
Venezuela	652	553	2,824	4,029
Subtotal Other OPEC	993	936	2,998	4,928
Other				
Angola	(5)	702	0	702
Australia	0	187	19	206
Bahamas	319	0	0	319
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	584	404	0	988
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	233	282	184	698
Congo	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	316	316
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	522	0	191	713
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	282	282
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syna	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	324	324
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1,408	1,096	852	3,357
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	99	0	444	544
Other Eastern Hemisphere	985	259	54	1,299
Subtotal Other	4,150	2,930	2,667	9,747
Total Imports	7,663	3,867	5,665	17,194

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

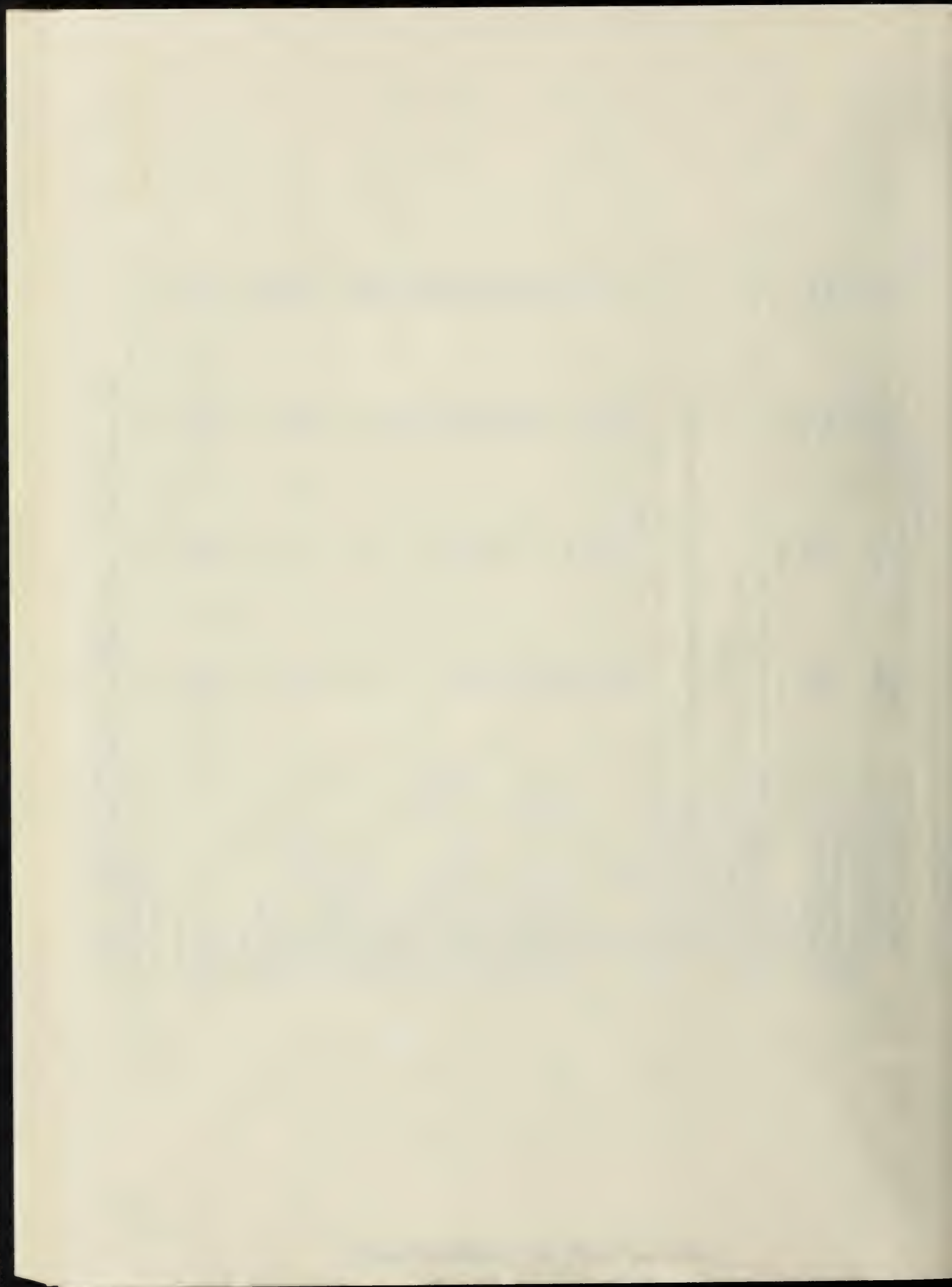
Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	6,451	3,460	5,159	15,070
Georgia	153	0	0	153
Maine	121	0	297	418
Maryland	175	0	531	706
Massachusetts	541	202	1,101	1,844
New Hampshire	0	0	186	186
New Jersey	1,703	854	473	3,030
New York	3,752	1,602	1,842	7,197
North Carolina	0	0	268	268
Pennsylvania	0	802	0	802
South Carolina	0	0	294	294
Vermont	4	0	16	20
Virginia	0	0	153	153
PAD District II	(s)	41	103	144
Illinois	0	0	96	96
Michigan	0	41	0	41
Minnesota	0	0	7	7
North Dakota	(s)	0	(s)	1
PAD District III	1,211	259	323	1,793
Louisiana	325	0	323	648
Texas	886	259	0	1,145
PAD District IV	(s)	0	6	6
Montana	(s)	0	6	6
PAD District V	(s)	107	73	181
California	0	0	(s)	(s)
Hawaii	(s)	101	73	175
Washington	0	6	0	6
All PAD Districts	7,663	3,867	5,665	17,194

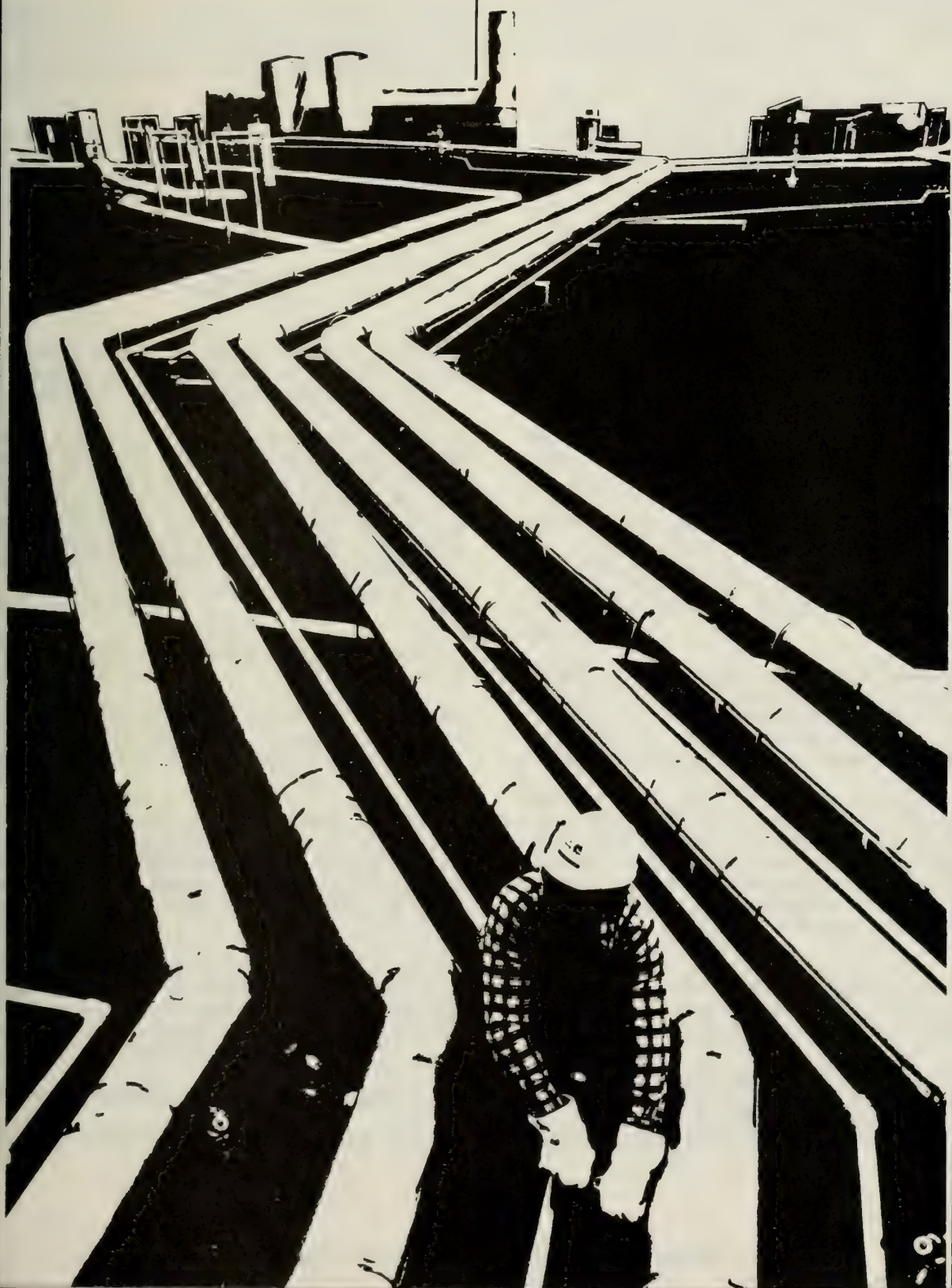
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See *Motor Gasoline (Finished)*.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils-over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines Refining districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

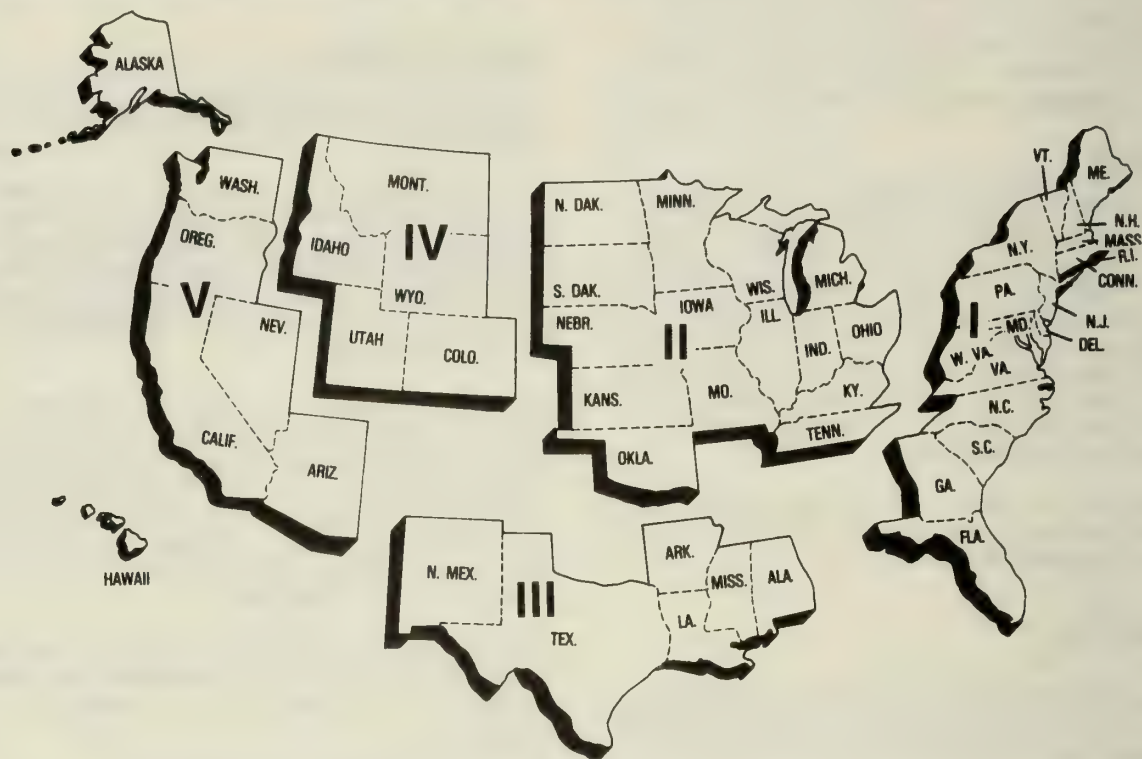
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

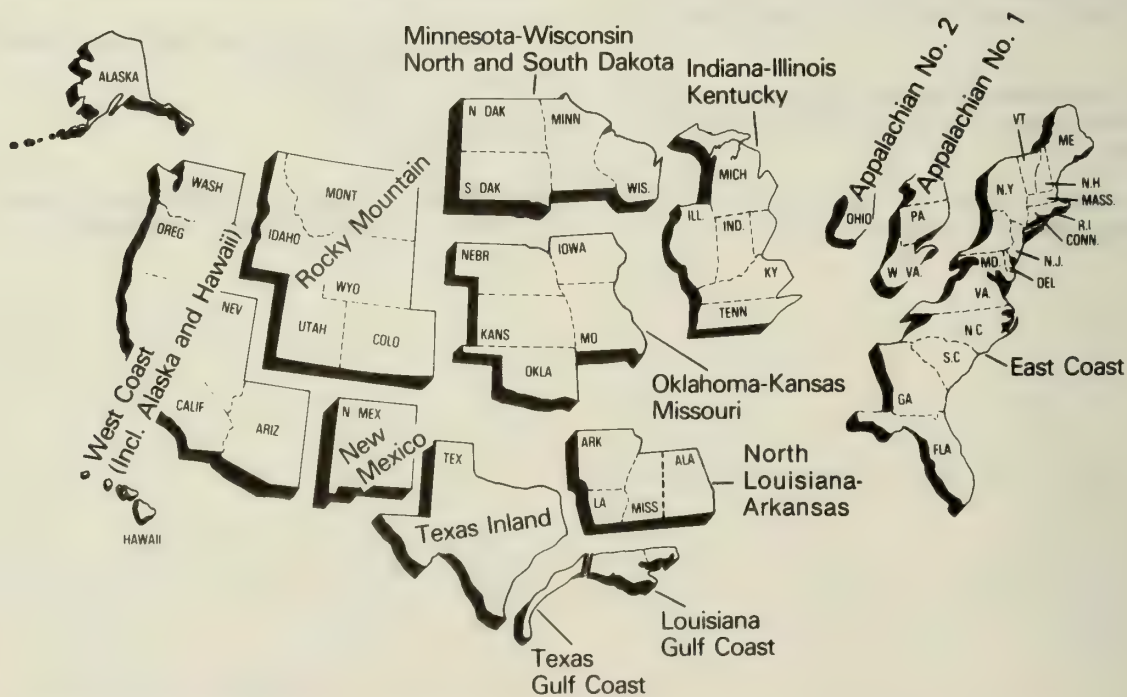
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

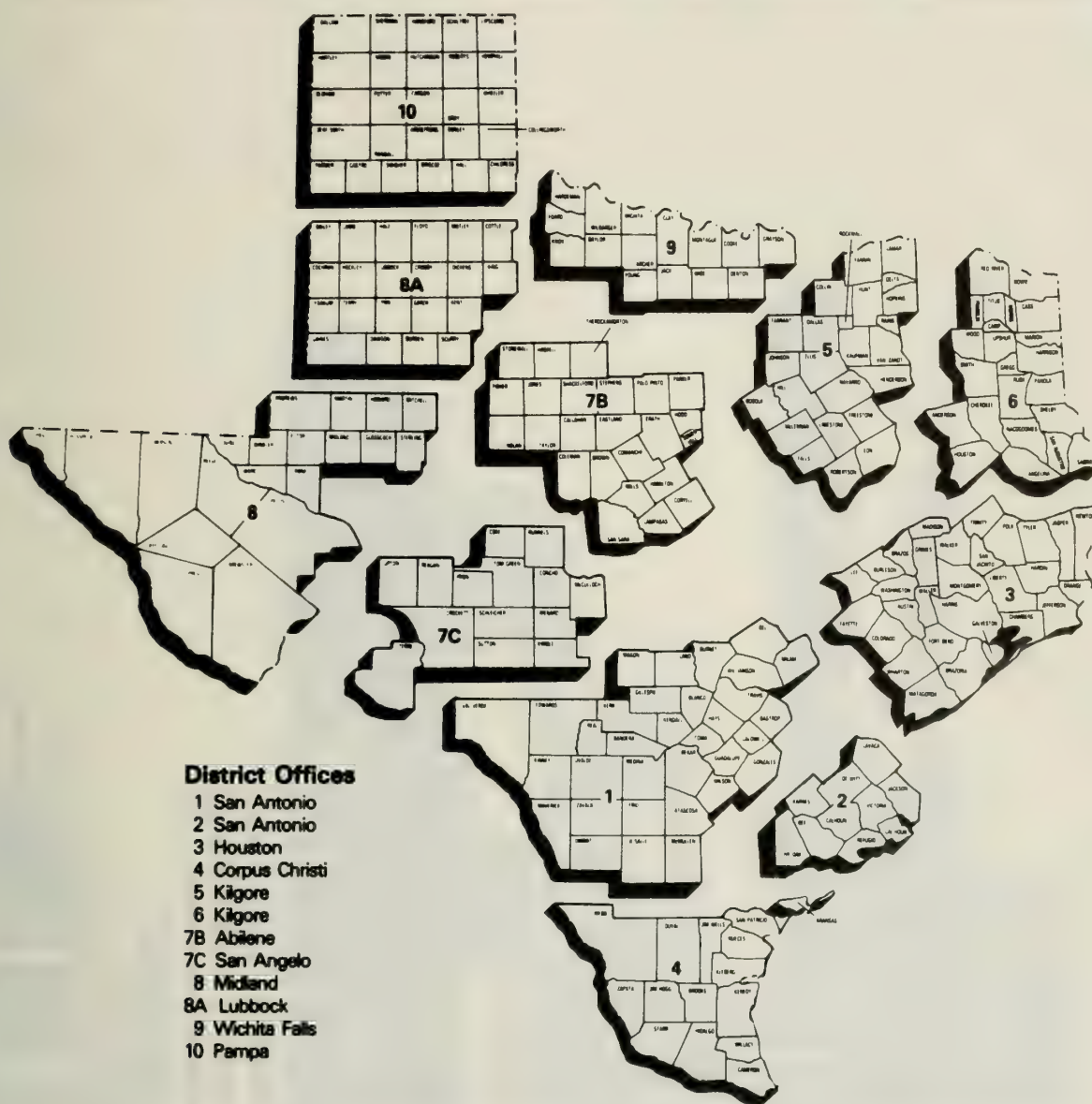
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





Explanatory



100



Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (Em-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Custom's officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1977-1983. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, data for 1978-1983 were used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): *Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): *NGPL Net Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): *Other liquids Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (—) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145) ...	100%				
Butane (IM-145) ...			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD) ..	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

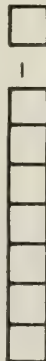
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.



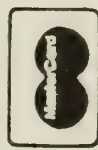
SEND ORDER FORM TO: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402

☐ Check

☐ Money order, or charge to my Deposit Account No.



Order No. _____



Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges \$ _____ Fill in the boxes below

Credit
Card No.Expiration Date
Month/Year

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

NAME AND ADDRESS

NAME - FIRST, LAST

COMPANY NAME OR ADDITIONAL ADDRESS LINE

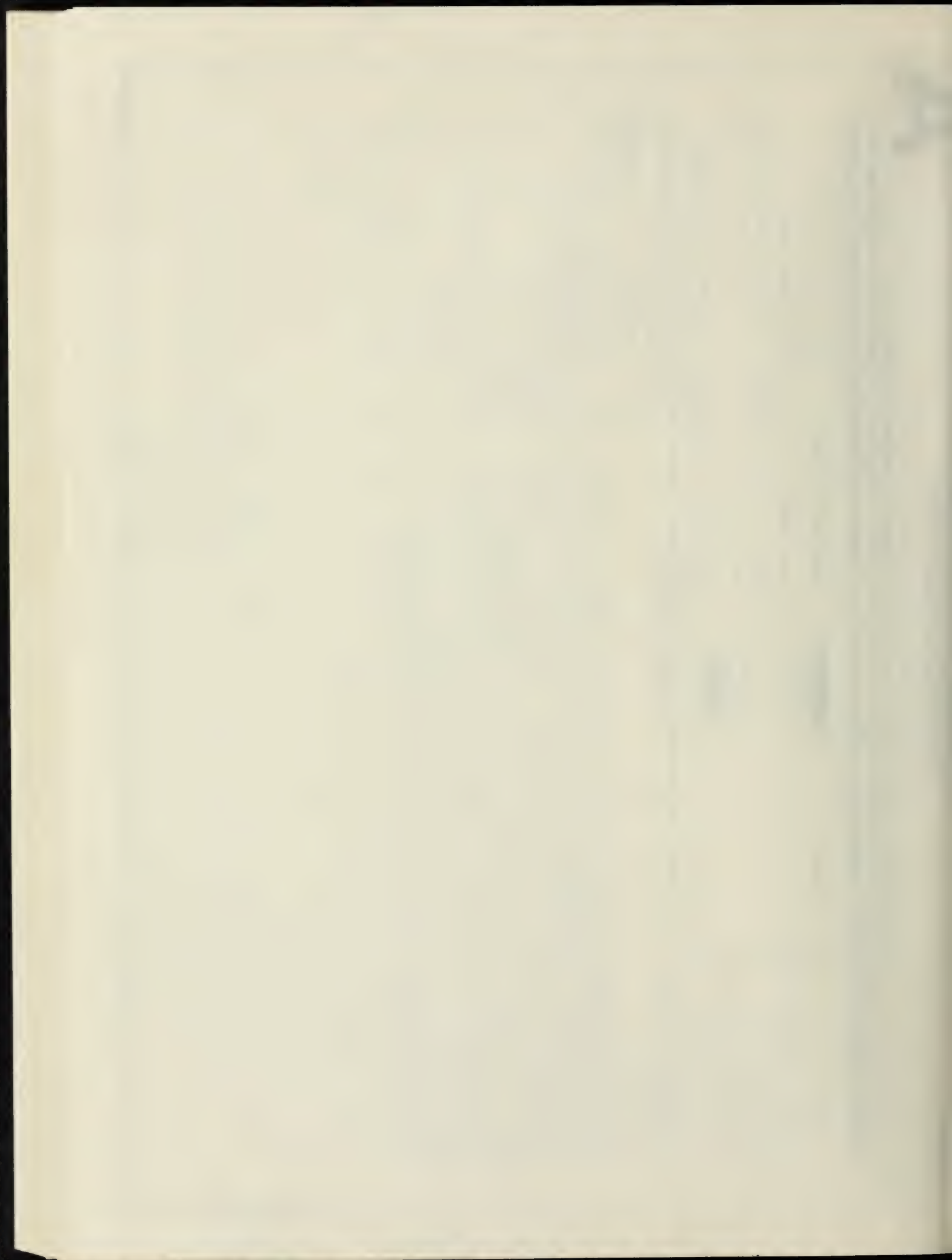
STREET ADDRESS

CITY

OR COUNTRY)

PRINT OR TYPE TITLES OF ITEMS YOU WISH TO RECEIVE ON A SUBSCRIPTION BASIS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	QUANTITY	CHARGES
	ENCLOSED	
	TO BE MAILED	
	SUBSCRIPTIONS	
	POSTAGE	
	FOREIGN HANDLING	
	MMOB	
	OPNR	
	UPNS	
	DISCOUNT	
	REFUND	



**Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Washington, D.C. 20585**

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
PERMIT NO. G 20

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

FIRST CLASS MAIL



A-0109(85/03)

Doc.
E3.11/5:
85/03

BOOKSTACKS
DOCUMENTS

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.

Petroleum Supply Monthly



March 1985

Published:
March 1985

PETROLEUM SUPPLY ANNUAL FOR 1984
AVAILABLE
See Inside Cover



This publication and the Petroleum Supply Annual for 1984 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Ordering information and purchase of these and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be obtained from the GPO or the EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the NEIC. Addresses and telephone numbers appear below. For your convenience, order forms are included in the back of this publication.

National Energy Information Center, EI-20
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 252-8800

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Released for printing: May 22, 1985

petroleum supply monthly



March 1985

Published:
July 1985

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C. 20585

DOE/EIA-019(85/03)
Dist. Category UC-98

DEPOSITORY

JUN 13 1985

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.



**Energy Information Administration
Electronic Publication System (EPUB)
User Instructions**

Selected Weekly *Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* statistics are now available electronically on the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Computer Facility. Public access to these machine-readable statistics is possible by dialing (202) 252-8658 for 300 baud or 1200 baud line speeds. Communications are Asynchronous and require a standard ASCII-type terminal. There is no charge for this service. Although there is not a required password, you will be requested to use your telephone number as a user identifier. This service is available from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. weekdays and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekends and holidays (Washington, D.C. time). The weekly data will be updated with the current week's statistics after 5 p.m. on Wednesday of each week (Thursday in the event of a holiday). Monthly data for the current available month will be updated by 5 p.m. on the 24th of each month. Questions or comments should be directed to T.C. Swann at (202) 252-1155.

Access Instructions:

- 1) DIAL (202) 252-8658
- 2) HIT RETURN (CARRIAGE RETURN) ONCE TO ESTABLISH BAUD RATE AND TYPE **LOGON** TO LINK TO EIA DIAL FOLLOWED BY A SECOND RETURN

LOGON

WELCOME TO THE
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION SYSTEM

- 3) SELECT THE STATISTICS YOU WISH FROM THE MENU

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE.
WPSR—WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT
PSMR—PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY
STKS—PSM STATE STOCKS TABLE
PLEASE ENTER THE DESIRED REPORT ID. . .

TYPE **WPSR** OR **PSMR** OR **STKS**

- 4) ENTER YOUR 10 DIGIT PHONE NUMBER

\$WP1081 LOGON IN PROGRESS AT 13:23:22 ON MAY 9, 1984
PLEASE ENTER YOUR PHONE NUMBER. . .

- 5) YOU WILL THEN SEE A BANNER WHICH SHOWS THE REPORT YOU HAVE SELECTED AND PAUSES TO ALLOW AMPLE TIME TO GET READY TO RECEIVE OUTPUT

YOU HAVE SELECTED MONTHLY STATISTICS FROM PETROLEUM SUPPLY
MONTHLY (PSM) SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM WILL DISPLAY THE MOST RE-
CENT PSM DATA FOR TABLES 4, 11, 18, AND 24. PLEASE TURN ON
YOUR PRINTER NOW IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN HARD COPY OUTPUT.

(PRINTING WILL BEGIN IN 20 SECONDS)

Note: Users who experience problems when first attempting to logon should check their terminal switch settings for the following:

- 7 Data Bits
- 1 Stop Bit
- Even Parity

EIA Petroleum Data Available On Magnetic Tapes

Petroleum supply statistics are available on four magnetic tapes. One tape contains final 1983 and 1984 petroleum supply statistics by month, taken from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*; the second contains preliminary 1985 statistics to date by month, from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Two additional tapes contain current and historical statistics on imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The current import tape contains preliminary 1985 statistics to date by month. The historical import tape contains final statistics for the years 1977 through 1984, by month. The current tapes are updated each month. All tapes are fully documented.

Tapes are sold for \$140 each and should be referenced by NTIS number:

<i>Petroleum Supply Annual</i> —1983-1984	#PB84-233022
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> —Preliminary (1985)	#PB84-234418
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual—1977-1984	#PB84-209006
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Monthly— Preliminary (1985)	#PB84-191154

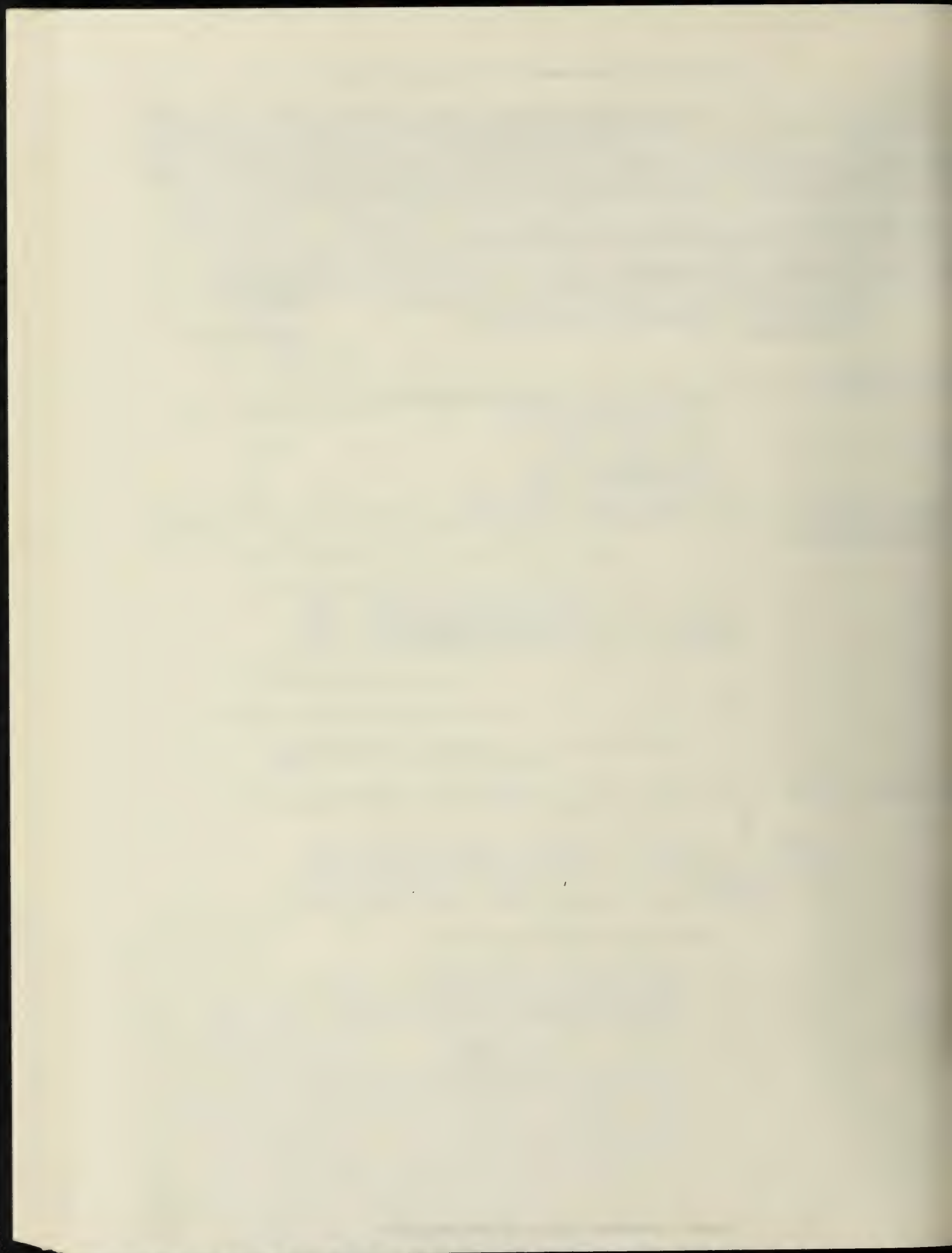
To order, contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Office of Data Base Services
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
703/487-4650

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Information Center (NEIC), telephone 202/252-1097. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. Ordering information may be obtained by calling 703/487-4807.

EIA

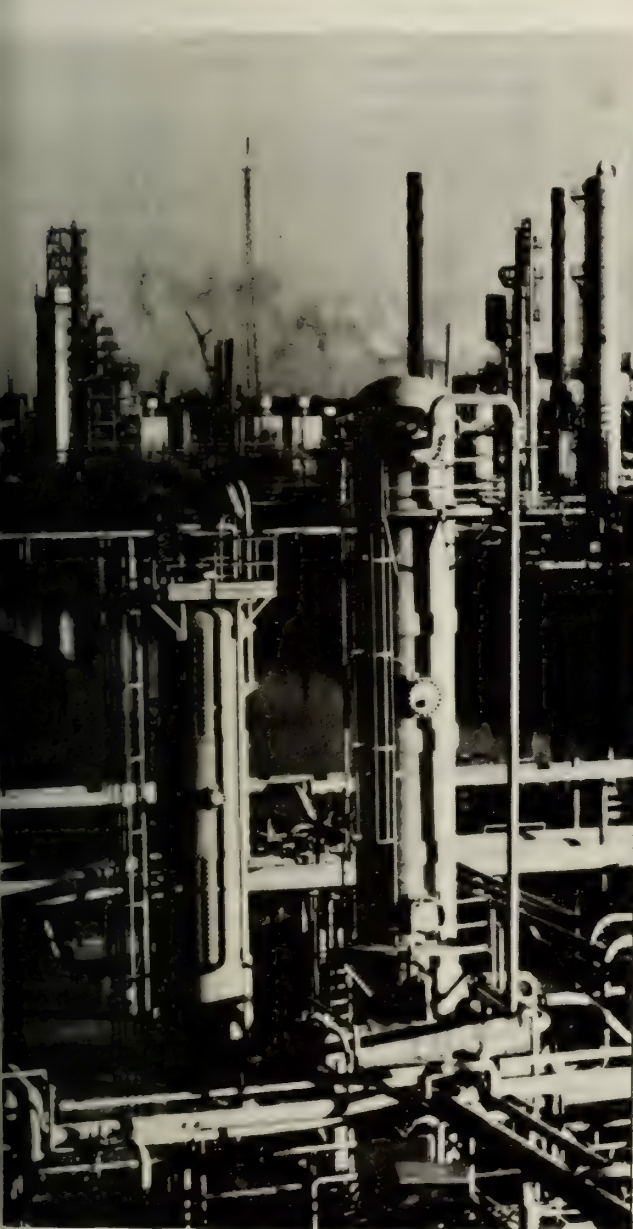
EIA Program Contact: Joseph E. Kelly, 202/252-4810
EIA Media Contact (NEIC): Leola Withrow, 202/252-1171
DOE Press Contact: Bob White, 202/252-5810



Contents

This Month in the PSM

This issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* features "Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook." This article begins on page xiii and focuses on the relationships between demand and operable capacity. Also, this issue features "Idle Refineries—Are they really operational?" on page xviii and is accompanied by a box on "Idle Refineries as of January 1, 1985" (page xix).



General bulk refinery in Baytown, Texas.

Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary	xi
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	xiii
Idle Refineries—Are they really operational? ..	xviii

Summary Statistics—through April 1985

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview. .	2
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition.	6
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Imports. . .	8
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition.	11
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition.	13
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition.	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition.	17
Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition.	18
Sources	19

Detailed Statistics—March 1985

National Statistics

1. U.S. Petroleum Balance.	23
2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.	24
3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.	25
4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.	26
5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	27

Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD Districts

6. PAD District I.	28
7. PAD District II.	29
8. PAD District III.	30
9. PAD District IV.	31
10. PAD District V.	32

Production of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate

11. Production by PAD District and State, January 1985.	33
--	----

Natural Gas Processing

12. Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD Districts	34
---	----

Refinery Operations by PAD District

13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.	35
14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products	36
15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products	37

Contents (Continued)

	Page
Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	
16. Imports by PAD District	38
17. Year-to-Date Imports by PAD District	39
18. Imports by Source and PAD District	40
19. Year-to-Date Imports by Source and PAD District	44
20. Exports by PAD District	48
21. Year-to-Date Exports by PAD District	49
22. Exports by Destination	50
23. Year-to-Date Exports by Destination	52
Stocks	
24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	54
25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State	59
Transportation of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between PAD Districts	
26. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	60
27. Movements by Pipeline	60
28. Movements by Tanker and Barge	61
29. Net Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	62
Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Content	
30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil	63
31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	63
32. Movements by Tanker and Barge	63
33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Country of Origin	64
34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by State of Entry	65
Glossary	
Definitions of Petroleum Products and Others Terms	69
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts	75
Maps	
PAD Districts	76
Bureau of Mines Refinery Districts	76
District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Railroad Commission of Texas	77

Explanatory Notes

1. Data Collection Methodology	81
1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)	82
1.2 Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)	83
1.3 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data	84
2. Supply	85
3. Domestic Crude Oil Production	86
4. Disposition	86
5. Stocks	86
6. Average Stock Levels	87
7. Movements	87
8. Preliminary Monthly Statistics	87
9. Notes on Tables	88
10. New Stock Basis	88
11. Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil	88
12. Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting	88
13. NGL Import/Export Algorithm	90
14. Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data	90

Figures

Petroleum Overview	1
Petroleum Products Supplied	1
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	1
Crude Oil Ending Stocks	1
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	1
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks	1
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	1
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	1
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	1
Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks	1

Photo Credit

Exxon Corporation, page v (courtesy of American Petroleum Institute Photo Library).

Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues of the *PSM*.

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1981.....	Mar 1982
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Monthly Petroleum Supply Data	Apr 1982
Focus on Motor Gasoline Statistics	Apr 1982
Focus on Crude Oil Production Data	Apr 1982
Motor Gasoline Outlook: Summer 1982	May 1982
Gasoline Use in the United States	May 1982
The Impact of Changing Vehicle Characteristics and Use on Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1982
1982 EIA Petroleum Refinery Survey Results	Jun 1982
What is a Refinery?	Jun 1982
Mid-year Petroleum Supply Review	Jul 1982
Petroleum Imports and Exports	Aug 1982
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982.....	Sep 1982
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-83	Sep 1982
Recent Trends in Fuel Oil	Sep 1982
Futures Trading on Heating Oil Markets	Sep 1982
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report	Oct 1982
Trends in Domestic Crude Oil Production and Reserves.....	Nov 1982
Major Energy Companies' Investment and Resource Development Patterns, 1974-80	Nov 1982
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1982.....	Jan 1983
Trends in Petroleum Products Consumption, 1971-1982.....	Jan 1983
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982.....	Feb 1983
U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1983
Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview	Mar 1983
Summer Gasoline Overview	May 1983
Principal Factors Influencing Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1983
U.S. Petroleum Refinery Trends and Outlook	Jun 1983
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	Jul 1983
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Aug 1983
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview: Winter 1983-84	Sep 1983
Fuel Oil Trends.....	Sep 1983
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves.....	Sep 1983
PG Market Trends	Nov 1983
National Petroleum Council Revises Minimum Operating Inventory Estimates	Dec(1) 1983
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1983.....	Dec(2) 1983
An Overview of Petroleum Transportation	Dec(3) 1983
EIA Revises Petroleum Supply Reporting System	Jan 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1984
Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector.....	Jan 1984
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	Feb 1984
Recent Motor Gasoline Trends.....	Feb 1984
New Patterns Emerging in U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1984
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook.....	Apr 1984
Mid-Year Petroleum Review.....	Jun 1984
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Jun 1984
Winter 1984-1985 Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook	Jul 1984
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview	Jul 1984
Recent Trends in Primary Petroleum Storage Capacity	Aug 1984
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	Aug 1984
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	Sept 1984
An Evaluation of Crude Oil Production Statistics	Sept 1984
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1984	Nov 1984
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends	Dec 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1985

Articles (Continued)

Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1985.....	Feb 1985
Motor Gasoline Trends.....	Feb 1985
Octane Boosting Additives	Feb 1985

Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period Million Barrels Per Day)	April			Cumulative January Through April		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.8	6.7	1.7	6.6	6.4	2.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.9	- 6.7	3.1	3.1	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	1.4	- 33.2	1.2	1.6	- 24.3
Other Products	4.4	4.5	- 1.7	4.6	4.7	- 1.9
Total	14.9	15.5	- 3.9	15.6	15.9	- 2.1
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.8	11.9	- 1.1	11.5	11.9	- 3.1
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.5	10.3	1.5	10.6	10.3	2.2
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.5	3.2	7.2	2.7	3.1	- 12.0
SPR	0.1	0.2	- 37.1	0.1	0.2	- 21.1
Products	1.4	1.9	- 27.3	1.7	2.2	- 22.5
Total	5.0	5.3	- 6.6	4.5	5.4	- 16.5
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.2	0.2	9.9	0.2	0.2	- 0.5
Products	0.5	0.5	4.6	0.6	0.5	19.7
Total	0.7	0.7	6.0	0.8	0.7	14.0
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	- 0.6	- 0.4	—	(s)	(s)	—
Products	0.1	- 0.1	—	0.8	0.1	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	465	397	17.1			
Other	349	348	0.4			
Total	814	744	9.3			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	211	248	- 15.0			
Distillate Fuel Oil	96	98	- 1.5			
Residual Fuel Oil	46	47	- 3.7			
Other	301	327	- 8.0			
Total	654	720	- 9.2			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,467	1,465	0.2			

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

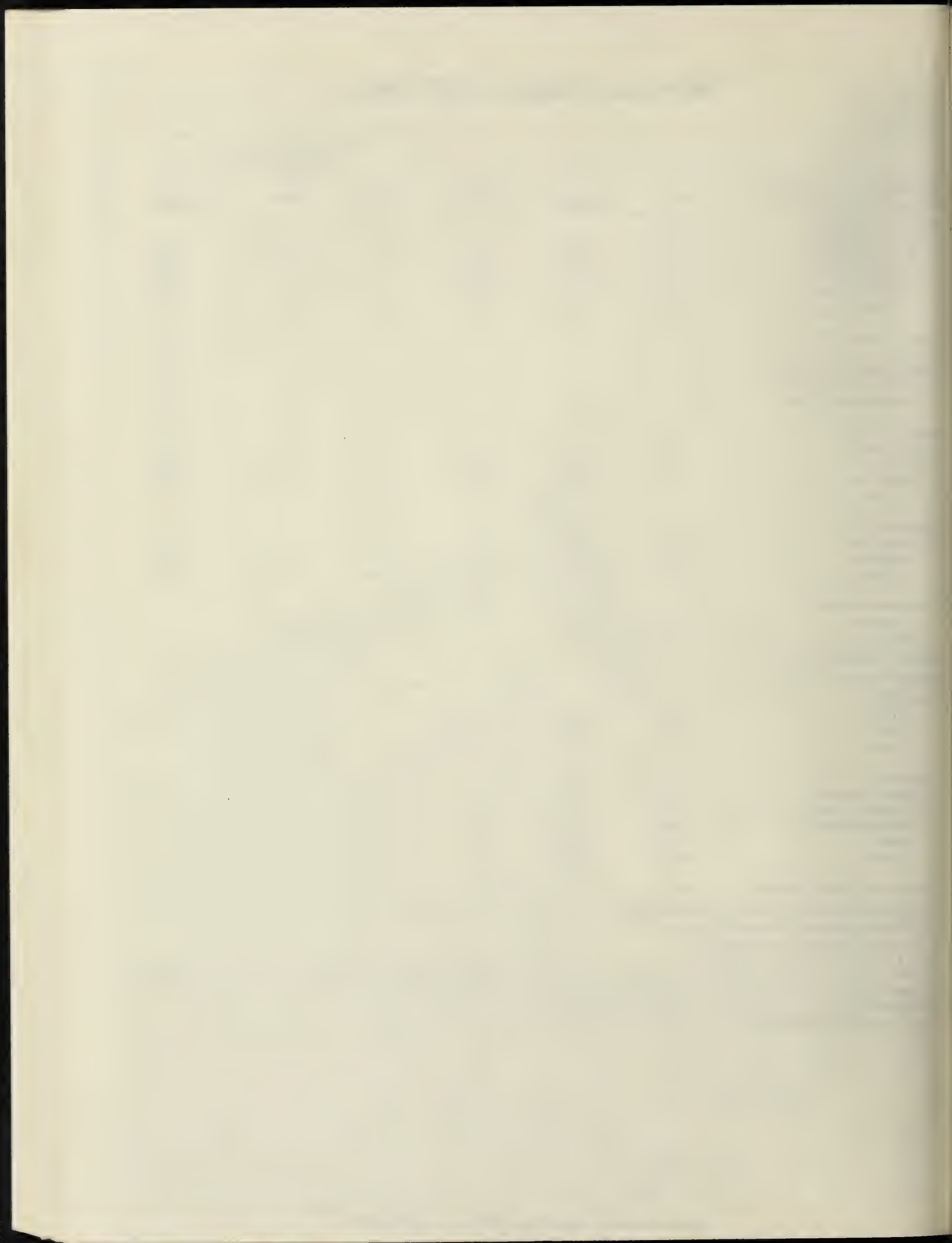
² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. April 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are March 1985 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1985.



Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook

The year 1984 was a transition period for the U.S. refining industry, as demand for petroleum products (measured as "products supplied") and end-of-year operable crude oil distillation capacity of U.S. refineries converged (Figure A1). Each measured approximately 16.7 million barrels per day. The balance in 1984 was preceded by 4 years (1980 through 1983) in which demand was substantially less than operable capacity. From 1962 through 1979, demand was greater than operable capacity. This article will focus on the relationships between demand and operable capacity.

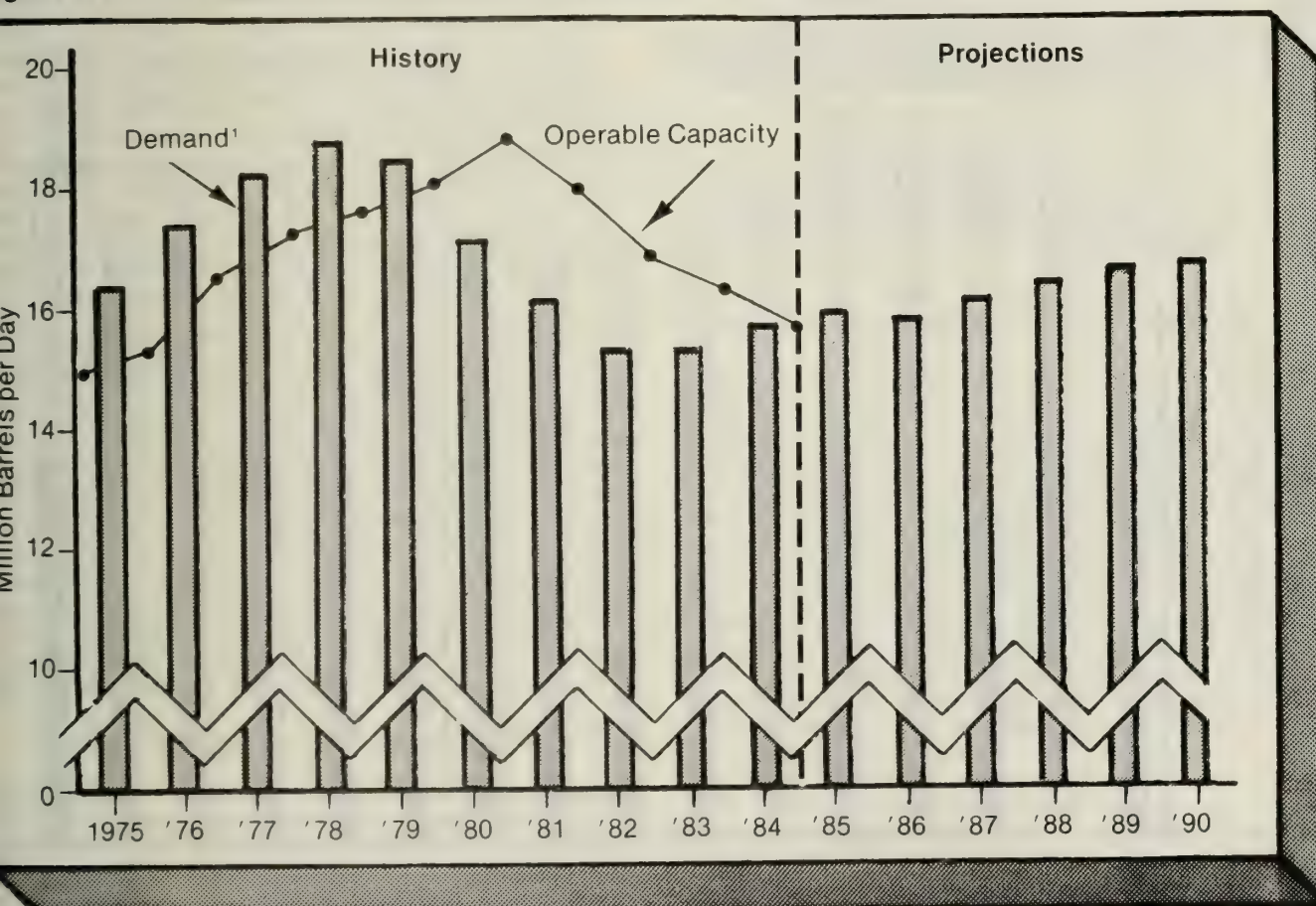
- The near-term projections for domestic demand by product, and their implications for refinery configurations.

Note: The information in this article is based on data contained in the Energy Information Administration's *Petroleum Supply Annual 1984*, Volume 1, DOE/EIA-0340, and predecessor reports. Projections are based on the *Annual Energy Outlook 1984*, DOE/EIA-0384(84), and on company submissions to EIA's survey "Annual Refinery Report (Form EIA-820)". The results of this year's "Annual Refinery Report" are published in detail in the EIA publication *Petroleum Supply Annual 1984*, Volume 1, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1, which is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. For your convenience, ordering information may be found on the inside front cover and an order blank is included in the back of this publication.

cluded in the analysis are:

- The historical relationships between operable capacity and the sources of supply used to meet U.S. demand for petroleum products;
- The likelihood of a continued decline in crude oil distillation capacity, and the potential effects of such a decline on refinery utilization rates; and

Figure A 1. U.S. Petroleum Demand¹ and Operable Crude Oil Distillation Capacity, 1975-1990



Measured as "Product Supplied."

Note: The dot points (to the left of each demand bar) on the operable capacity line represent operable capacity as of January 1, of the demand year that the dot point precedes.

Source: • History: 1975 through 1982 Operable Capacity and Demand, Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*, 1983, DOE/EIA-0383(83), Table 35, Table 43; 1983 and 1984 Operable Capacity and Demand and 1985 Operable Capacity, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1. • Projections: *Annual Energy Outlook*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0383(84), Table A15.

Demand and Distillation Capacity

U.S. demand for petroleum products showed a moderate increase in 1984, to 15.7 million barrels per day. This was approximately 0.5 million barrels per day (3 percent) above the 1983 level and reversed a 5-year downward trend. Operable crude oil distillation capacity¹ (operable capacity) continued to decline during 1984, to an end-of-year level of 15.7 million barrels per calendar day, bringing demand and operable capacity into balance.

If demand exceeds crude oil distillation capacity in upcoming years, as was the case between 1962 and 1979, the United States will be a net importer of refined products, regardless of the levels of domestic crude oil and natural gas liquids production and crude oil imports. This situation, by itself, is not significant, because the United States has been a net importer of petroleum products to varying degrees since 1950. What is significant is the changing degree of overall import dependence the United States has experienced over the

last ten years. This dependence level (the share of demand supplied through net imports) can be partially explained by examining the relationship of domestic production of crude oil and natural gas liquids to demand.

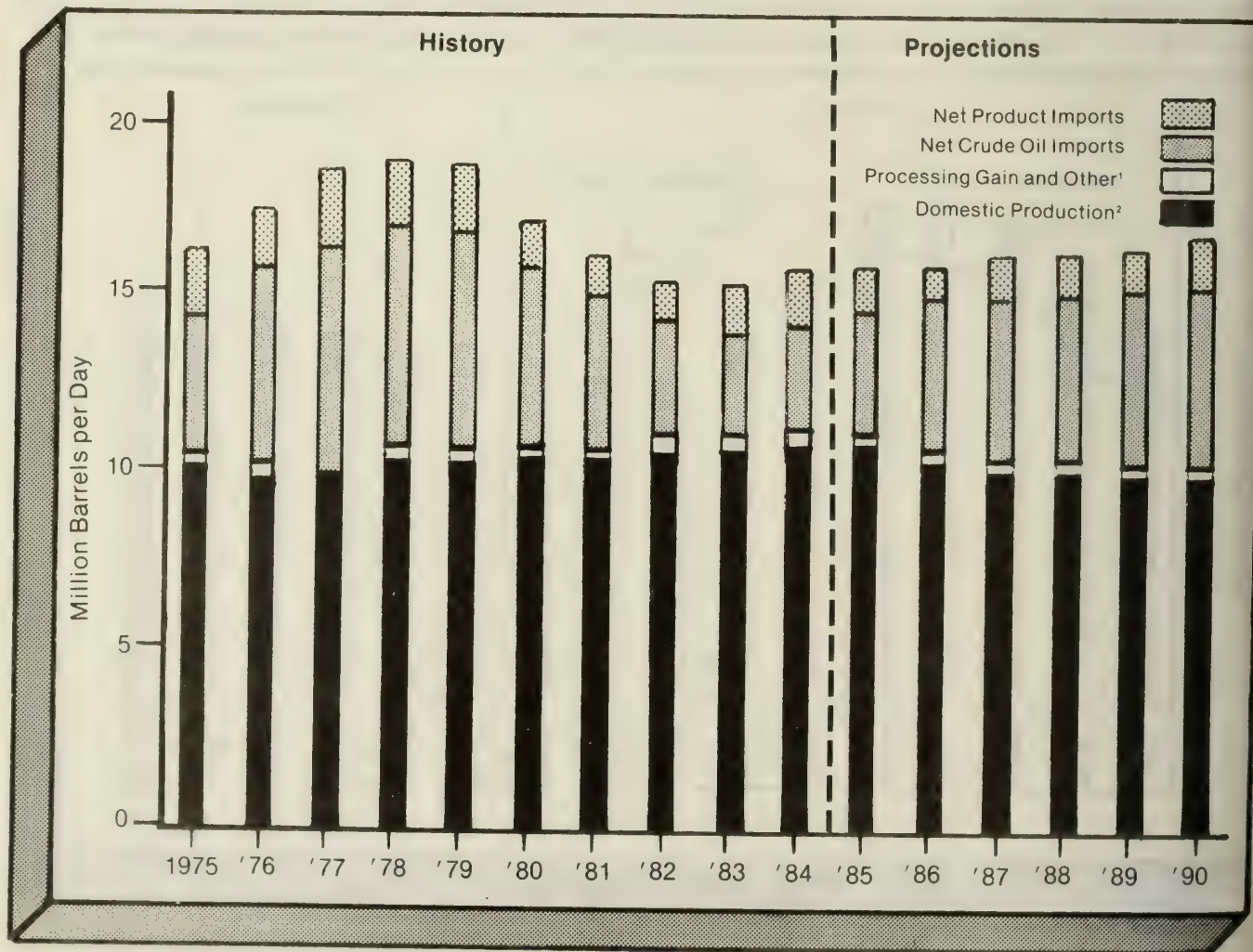
Domestic Production and Demand

Most of the demand for petroleum products in the United States is met by converting domestic crude oil and natural gas liquids into petroleum products at refineries. When the demand for petroleum products exceeds domestic production, imports of crude oil or products are required to make up the difference.

Figure A2 plots the historical and projected sources of supply used to meet demand from 1975 through 1990.

¹The initial processing unit that crude oil enters at a refinery is the crude oil distillation unit. This unit uses heat to distill (or fractionate) the hydrocarbons in crude oil into intermediate and finished petroleum products. The intermediate products are further processed in "downstream units" such as catalytic cracking and catalytic reforming units.

Figure A2. Petroleum Supply by Source, 1975-1990



¹Includes crude oil losses, unaccounted-for crude oil and stock withdrawals.

²Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Source: • History: 1975 through 1982, Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*, 1983, DOE/EIA-0383(83), Table 35, Table 37, and Table 39; 1983 and 1984, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1. • Projections: *Annual Energy Outlook*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0383(84), Table A15.

domestic production of crude oil and natural gas liquids has been relatively constant during this period, ranging from a low of 9.8 million barrels per day in 1976 to a high of 10.6 in 1984. U.S. dependence on imports has varied as imports of crude oil and/or petroleum products have increased or decreased to accommodate changes in demand. Between 1977 and 1979, both demand and net imports reached their highest levels in U.S. history. Net imports averaged more than 40 percent of petroleum products supplied to meet demand in the late 1970's, compared with approximately 20 percent in 1984.

How does this relate to future refinery activity in the United States? The EIA projects that domestic production of crude oil and natural gas liquids (10.6 million barrels per day in 1984) will decrease to a level of 9.8 million barrels per day by 1990.

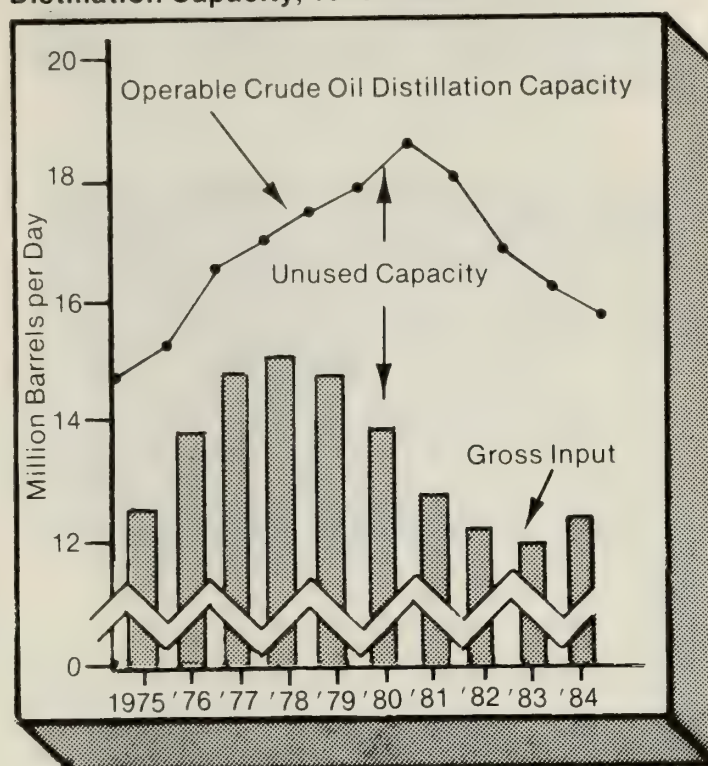
This projection is based on a middle world crude oil price level of \$30 per barrel by 1990 (in 1984 dollars) and could vary by 1.0 million barrels per day for either the low (\$25 per barrel) or the high (\$40 per barrel) world oil price case. EIA projects U.S. petroleum demand of 17.3 million barrels per day in 1990 (also based on a middle crude oil price and an assumed economic growth of 2.5 percent per year in terms of real GNP). The projected base case demand exceeds domestic production by 6.9 million barrels per day. Faster economic growth could increase petroleum demand to 17.3 million barrels per day by 1990, or 7.5 million barrels per day higher than domestic production. The projected differences between domestic production and demand translate into an increase in import dependency approaching the high dependency levels reached in the late 1970's. By 1990 net imports of crude oil and petroleum products to the United States are projected to be about one and one-half times the 1984 level and to account for approximately 40 percent of supply.

In relation to domestic refinery activity and current low refinery utilization rates, the projected split between net imports of crude oil and petroleum products is very uncertain. Assuming that the ratio of crude oil imports to petroleum product imports maintains historical patterns (as is the case in the 1990 EIA projections) net imports of crude oil will increase by approximately 1.8 million barrels per day by 1990. Assuming 1984 gross inputs of 12.2 million barrels per day are increased by the amount of the projected increase in crude oil imports, and operable capacity remains at the current level of 15.7 million barrels per day, utilization rates at refineries will increase to approximately 90 percent. Utilization rates are an important issue and are discussed in the next section.

Distillation Capacity and Utilization Rates

According to responses to the Form EIA-820 "Annual Refinery Report," 26 refineries were shut down during 1984. These refineries had a combined crude oil distillation capacity (operable capacity) of approximately 0.6 million barrels per calendar day and downstream capacity of approximately 0.7 million barrels per stream day. During the same period, gross inputs to crude oil distillation units increased by 0.1 million barrels per day. Consequently, as gross inputs rose and operable capacity fell, the refinery utilization rate increased to an average of 76.2 percent.

Figure A3. Gross Inputs and Crude Oil Distillation Capacity, 1975-1984



Note: The dot points (to the left of each demand bar) on the operable capacity line represents operable capacity as of January 1, of the demand year that the dot point precedes.

Source: 1975 through 1982, Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*, 1983, DOE/EIA-0383(83), Table 43; 1983 and 1984, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1.

The decline in operable capacity started in 1981, lagging 2 years behind the decline in gross inputs that started in 1979 (Figure A3). The result of this lag was a steady decline in the utilization rate from 87.4 percent in 1978 to 68.5 percent in 1981. Starting in 1982, the operable capacity declined more rapidly than gross inputs, and utilization began to increase. As gross inputs increased in 1984 for the first time since 1978, and operable capacity continued to decline, the utilization rate increased to 76.2 percent. Despite this increase, the 1984 rate still indicates an unused capacity of approximately 24 percent. This compares to an unused capacity range of 6 to 16 percent experienced through the 1970's when refinery utilization rates ranged between 84 and 94 percent.

Utilization rates can be increased either by decreasing operable capacity or by increasing gross inputs. According to the Energy Information Administration's *Annual Energy Outlook 1984*, demand for petroleum products is expected to increase and domestic production of crude oil and natural gas liquids is projected to decrease. An increase in inputs from imported crude oil or an increase in product imports will be required to meet the projected increase in demand. Most refineries

are designed for greatest efficiency and profitability when operating between 85 and 90 percent utilization. U.S. refiners can therefore be expected to either shut down excess capacity or increase gross inputs through imports of crude oil as they strive to reach this utilization range.

Whether more U.S. refineries will be totally or partially shut down will be influenced by a number of complex variables besides utilization rates. Some of these variables are: the relative prices of imported crude oil and products; future margins between heavy (low API gravity) crude oil and light (high API gravity) crude oil; increased injections into the world market of products refined by countries that traditionally are exporters of crude oil; the estimated 20 million barrels per calendar day of worldwide unused operable capacity² in 1984; recently announced Environmental Protection Agency regulations limiting the amount of lead in motor gasoline to 0.5 grams per gallon by July 1, 1985 and 0.1 grams per gallon by January 1, 1986; and the complexity, size, age and location of existing U.S. refineries.

Refinery complexity, size, age and location have been primary considerations in refinery shutdowns since 1981. These shutdowns were in response to narrowing margins (the difference between wholesale product prices and refiners' crude oil acquisition costs), shrinking demand, and change in government regulations. The elimination of the Crude Oil Entitlements Program and decontrol of crude oil prices in 1981 forced many small refiners to shut down as they were no longer assured of the availability of supply or subsidized in the acquisition of crude oil. Additionally, many small refineries which were unable to meet environmental regulations restricting the use of lead to raise gasoline octane levels were forced to close.

Respondents to Form EIA-820 "Annual Refinery Report," project that on January 1, 1986, crude oil distillation capacity will total 15.55 million barrels per calendar day.³ This represents a projected decrease of approximately 0.1 million barrels per calendar day below the January 1, 1985 level. One major refiner has already announced closures of that amount of capacity in 1985: Texaco recently announced the closing of both its 20,000 barrel-per-calendar-day Amarillo, Texas refinery and its 80,000 barrel-per-calendar-day Lawrenceville, Illinois refinery.

In view of projections for increasing product demand through 1990, the projected decrease in operable capacity as of January 1, 1986 indicates that the U.S. refining industry will be reentering an operating phase in which demand exceeds operable capacity. Demand also exceeded operable capacity from 1962 through 1979, when operable capacity was growing. Given the current low utilization rates, it is unlikely the industry will increase operable capacity. It does however, suggest that industry may strive for higher utilization rates while maintaining current operable capacity levels.

Product Demand and Refinery Configuration

Product yield (the relative product production ratio a refiner achieves when converting crude oil into petroleum products) is a factor that should be examined when relating product demand to refinery configuration. How much gasoline versus distillate fuel oil refiners decide to produce from a barrel of crude oil is determined by demand for individual products; however, a refiner's ability to achieve a desired product yield is determined largely by refinery configuration.

In 1982 the United States accounted for approximately 26 percent of the world demand for petroleum products.⁴ Approximately 43 percent of U.S. petroleum demand was for gasoline. (Gasoline held the same share of U.S. demand in 1984.) In comparison, gasoline accounted for approximately 20 percent of the total demand for petroleum products in Western Europe in 1982.

Product demand ratios (demand for individual products divided by total demand) influence selection of product yield and refinery configurations. The typical gasoline yield that can be produced from crude oil in a crude oil distillation unit is generally between 5 and 20 percent, depending on the quality of the crude oil processed. The wide margin between gasoline's share of U.S. product demand and the production yield of gasoline from crude oil distillation units has been met historically by further processing of other petroleum products in "downstream units."

Most downstream units are designed to increase the production of high octane gasoline blendstock and/or enhance the quality of products produced at refineries. For example, downstream units use chemical and/or heat processes to combine light hydrocarbon products, such as liquefied petroleum gases, into gasoline range products; they break down heavy hydrocarbon products such as distillates and residual fuel oil into gasoline range products; or they remove contaminants such as sulfur and metals that are damaging to the environment or to the production processes and the downstream units themselves.⁵

From January 1, 1980 to January 1, 1985, total downstream capacity increased by 5.0 million barrels per stream day. This increase in downstream capacity was

²F. Fesharaki, D.T. Isaak, and T.R. Wilson, *The Changing Structure of the World Refining Industry: Implications for U.S. Energy Security*, PE 70040-1, Report prepared for U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Oil and Gas Analysis (Washington, D.C., February 1985), p. 2.

³Estimate based on 1985 calendar day/stream day ratio applied to reported 1986 projected stream day.

⁴Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual, 1983*, DOE/EIA-0219(83), (Washington, D.C., November 1984), pp. 38-39.

⁵J.H. Gary and G.E. Handwerk, *Petroleum Refining, Technology and Economics*, Marcel Dekker, Inc., (New York: 1984) p. 19.

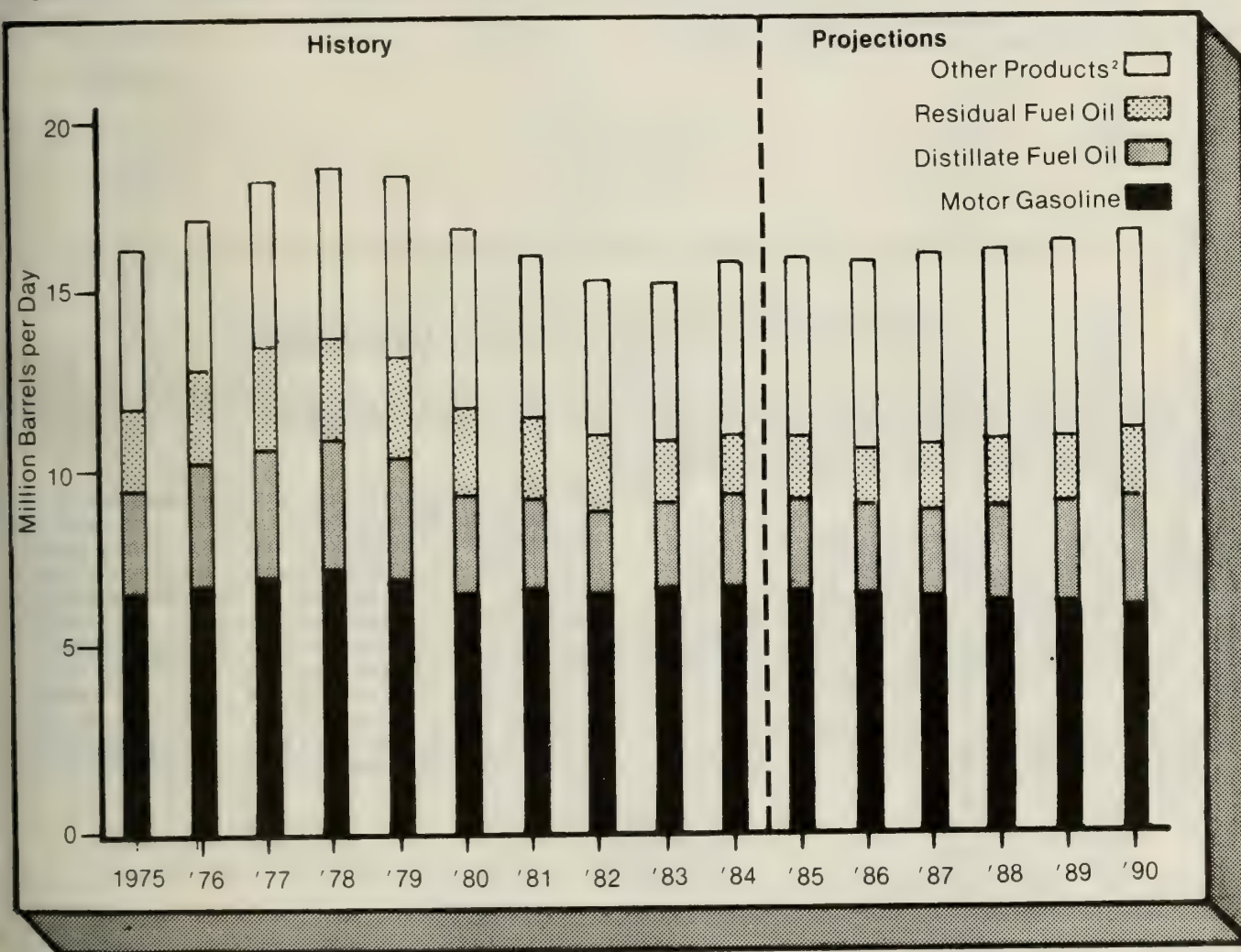
in response to increased consumer requirements for unleaded gasoline, a drastic reduction in the demand for heavy fuel oil, increased emphasis on diesel fuel production, and the expectation that these market trends would accelerate in the future. These changes involved upgrading through retrofitting, extensions, and modernizations, and occurred at the same time that the industry shut down 1.5 million barrels per calendar day of crude oil distillation capacity.

The leading processing technologies at the beginning of 1980 were vacuum distillation and catalytic cracking, accounting for 28 and 25 percent of total downstream capacity, respectively. This refinery configuration was designed to focus on additional production of gasoline from heavy fuel oils.

By the beginning of 1985, major downstream emphasis had been redirected to catalytic hydrotreating (31 percent of total downstream charge, or input capacity), followed by vacuum distillation (with a 25 percent share). This provided refiners greater flexibility in converting heavier sour crude oils and residual fuel oil feedstocks into gasolines and distillates.

Between 1985 and 1990 domestic product yields can be expected to reflect the projected increase in demand for fuel oils and other products. (See Figure A4). A decrease in the gasoline yield from 46 percent in 1985 to 41 percent in 1990 is expected to accompany these increases. Meanwhile, a continued phaseout of leaded gasoline will increase the average octane requirement of unblended gasoline streams.

Figure A4. Petroleum Demand¹ by Product Type, 1975-1990



¹Measured as "Product Supplied."

²Other products include liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, crude oil used as fuel, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuel, kerosene, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas and miscellaneous products.

Source: • History: 1975 through 1982, Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*, 1983, DOE/EIA-0383(83), Table 45, 1983 and 1984, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1. • Projections: *Annual Energy Outlook*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0383(84), Table A15.

To produce higher octane gasoline blendstock, refiners can run downstream units such as catalytic reforming units under more severe operating conditions (increased temperature, pressure, and/or longer time of processing). Increasing "processing severity" produces higher octane blendstocks, but at lower volumes. To maintain or increase the volume of higher octane gasoline in this situation, refiners are required to increase crude oil input to distillation units to produce the feedstock required for processing in catalytic reformers. This option is consistent with projections by refiners on the Form EIA-820 that crude oil inputs will increase by approximately 0.4 million barrels per calendar day during 1985. This, in turn, will increase utilization rates, but refiners must also consider the marketability of the remaining products produced from increased crude oil inputs.

Conclusions

Domestic refiners have rapidly adapted to the significant changes that have occurred in their industry over the last five years. They have responded to slowdowns

in product demand, shifts in product mix, changes in crude oil quality, and changing government regulations. In the future refiners will be facing the challenges of projected increases in demand, possible decreases in domestic production of crude oil and natural gas liquids, continued shifts in product demand, increased competition from growing refinery centers around the world, and higher gasoline octane requirements as the scheduled lead phaseout is implemented.

These challenges strongly suggest three points:

1. Significant reductions in operable capacity levels, such as those experienced in the early 1980's, are not expected to occur in the next 5 years;
2. The U.S. refining industry is expected to increase utilization rates over the same period; and
3. U.S. dependence on petroleum imports may again approach the high levels reached in the late 1970's.

Idle Refineries—Are they really operational?

Included in the operable distillation capacity total published by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) are 24 refineries where all crude oil distillation units were completely idle but not permanently shut down on January 1, 1985.

From time to time, people ask if the total U.S. operable distillation capacity reported by the EIA is overstated because some idle refineries have been out of operation for so long that it is unlikely that they will be reactivated. A refinery falls into the "operable-idle" category when, in the opinion of the refinery operator, on the first day of the month its crude distillation units are:

- Not in operation, and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or

- Not in operation, but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

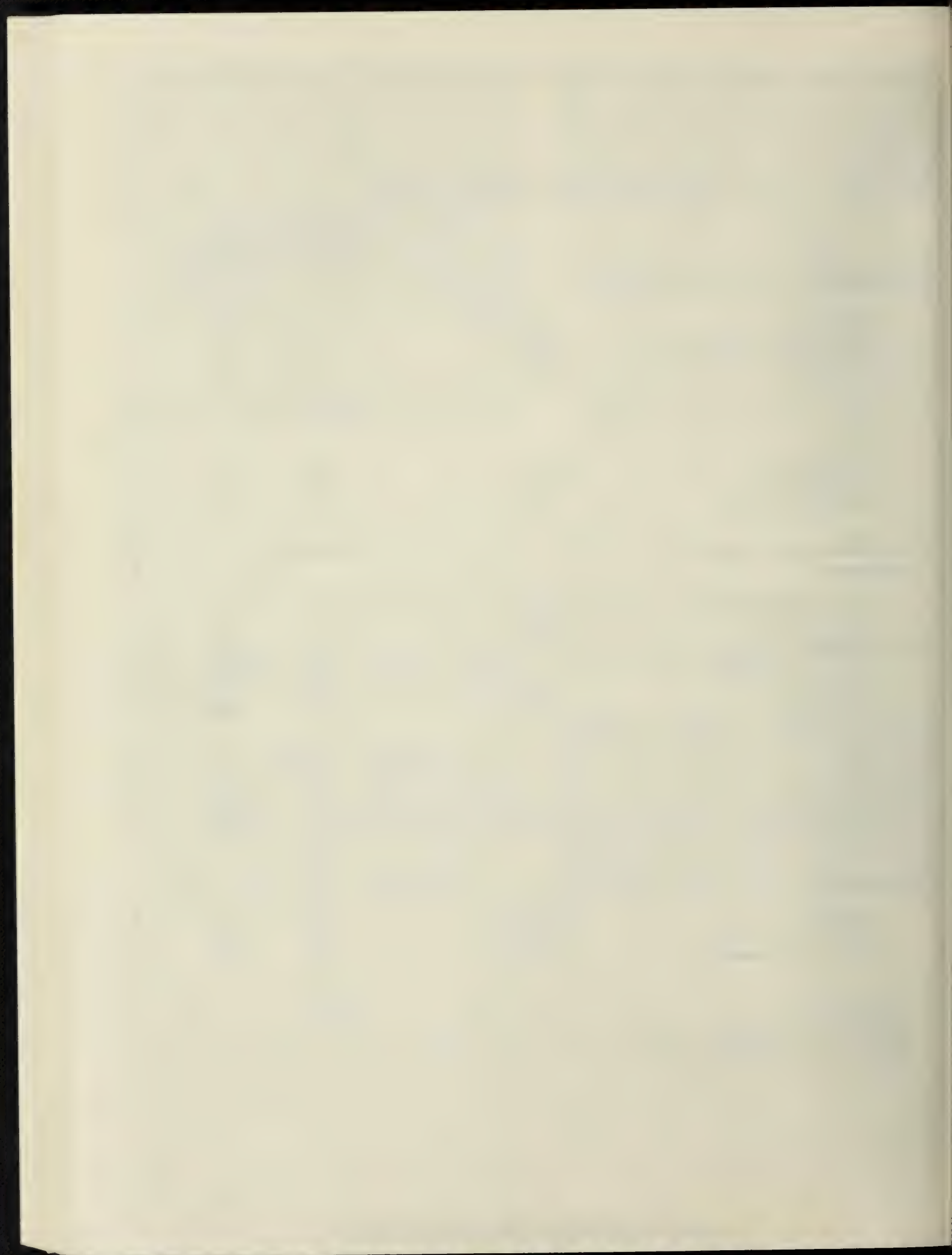
The refineries that were identified as "operable-idle" as of January 1, 1985 are listed on page xix, along with the date that their crude distillation units were most recently operated. In total, 618,000 barrels per calendar day of capacity are in this category; 186,000 barrels per calendar day were most recently operated in 1985; 256,000 barrels per calendar day were most recently operated in 1984; 71,000 barrels per calendar day were most recently operated in 1983; and 105,000 barrels per calendar day were most recently operated in 1982 or earlier. The operators of these refineries have certified each month that their facilities were operable but were in an "idle" status.

Idle Refineries, as of January 1, 1985

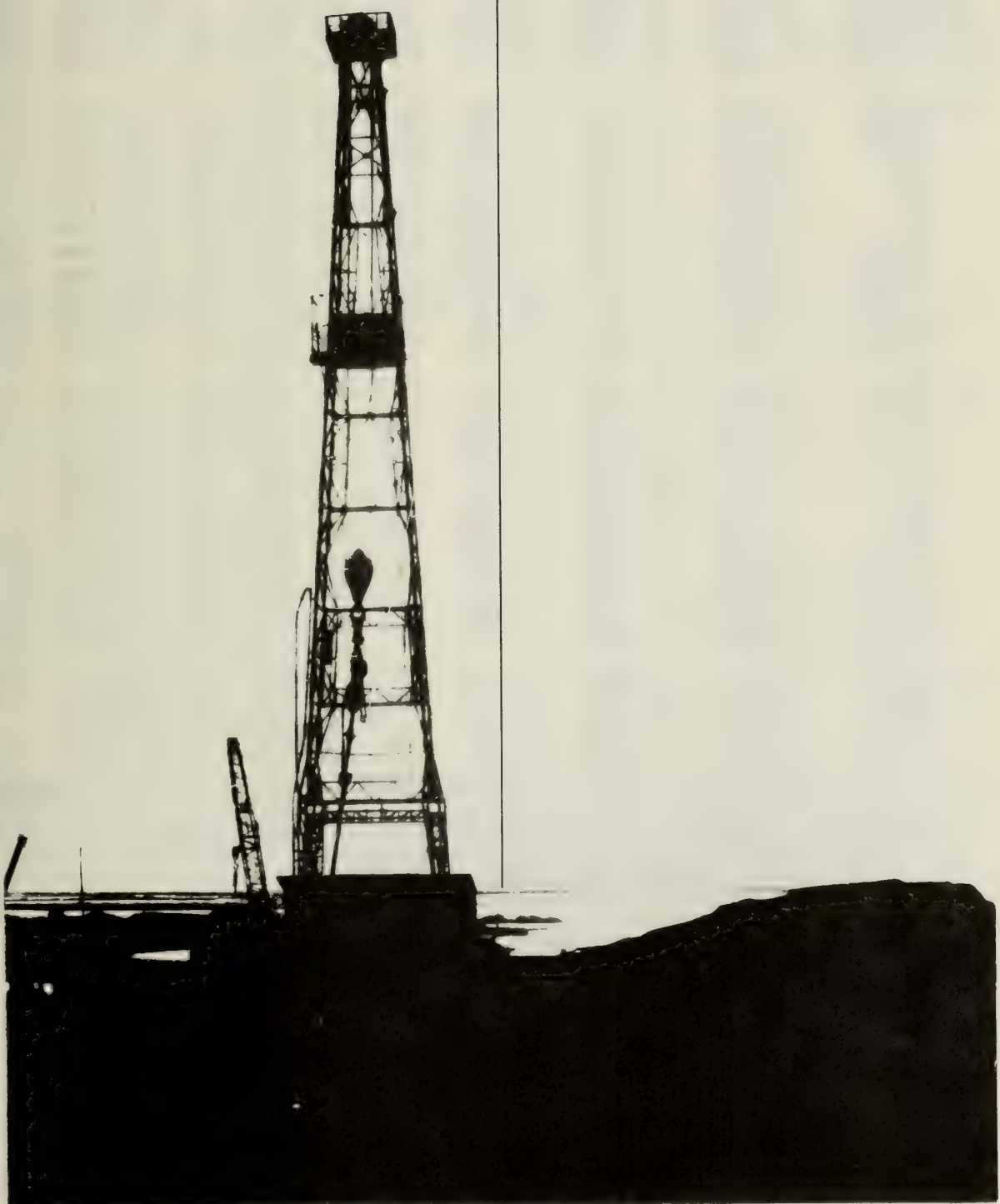
District/Refinery	Location	Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (B/CD)	Date Most Recently Operated
PAD District I			
Amerada Hess Corp.	Port Reading, NJ	68,000	11/74 ¹
American Refining Group Inc.	Indianola, PA	180	3/84
Chevron USA Inc.	Baltimore, MD	14,200	7/83
Cibro Petroleum Products Inc.	Albany, NY	41,850	11/84
GNC Energy Corp.	Greensboro, NC	3,000	8/84
Total		127,230	
PAD District II			
Allied Materials Corp.	Stroud, OK	7,600	12/84
Flying J Petroleum Inc.	Williston, ND	5,000	8/84
Kentucky Oil & Refining Co.	Betsy Lane, KY	600	12/82
Unocal Corp.	Lemont, IL	151,000	7/84
Total		164,200	
PAD District III			
Charter International Oil Co.	Houston, TX	65,000	2/85
Clark Oil and Refining Co.	Mt. Airy, LA	0 ²	8/84
International Processors	St. Rose, LA	28,356	9/82
Mobile Bay Refining Co.	Chickasaw, AL	26,600	8/83
Petromax Refining Co. Inc.	Channelview, TX	2,000	9/82
Texaco Refining & Marketing	Port Neches, TX	31,000	3/85
Texas NAPCO Inc.	St. James, LA	20,000	8/83
Tropicana Energy Co.	Fort Worth, TX	4,650	12/83
Vulcan Refining Co.	Cordova, AL	9,500	11/84
Total		187,106	
PAD District IV			
Flying J Petroleum Inc.	Cutbank, MT	5,600	3/83
Morrison Petroleum Co.	Woods Cross, UT	6,000	12/82
Total		11,600	
PAD District V			
Chevron USA Inc.	Willbridge, OR	15,000	3/85
Golden Eagle Refining Co. Inc.	Carson, CA	16,170	11/84
Paramount Petroleum Corp.	Bakersfield, CA	21,500	8/84
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.	Wilmington, CA	75,000	3/85
Total		127,670	
United States Total		617,806	

¹Refinery was in a shutdown status during 1984.

²Refinery does not have atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity. Vacuum distillation unit at 11,000 barrels per stream day reported idle, as of January 1, 1985.



Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984	January	10,282	8,659	1,585	-342	1,085	16,726	1,430
	February	10,410	8,726	1,629	186	-1,353	15,389	1,464
	March	10,354	8,718	1,588	-2	643	16,017	1,444
	April	10,347	8,688	1,616	-565	-128	15,484	1,465
	May	10,415	8,752	1,610	-616	-422	15,566	1,497
	June	10,398	8,743	1,612	-95	-77	15,687	1,502
	July	10,487	8,769	1,649	-184	-184	15,547	1,514
	August	10,476	8,781	1,663	250	185	16,130	1,500
	September	10,464	8,759	1,666	266	-736	15,315	1,514
	October	10,549	8,847	1,648	-798	-211	15,631	1,545
	November	10,558	8,846	1,680	-166	-176	15,602	1,556
	December	10,478	8,797	1,649	-255	275	15,353	1,555
	Average	10,435	8,757	1,633	-196	-83	15,707	
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March*	10,588	8,927	1,615	R -165	R 426	R 15,321	R 1,459
	April**	NA	8,842	NA	-756	74	14,874	1,467
	Average	NA	8,906	NA	-161	789	15,574	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,347	3,029	2,318	575	153	422	4,772
	February	5,643	2,952	2,691	582	185	397	5,061
	March	5,253	3,455	1,798	840	236	605	4,413
	April	5,319	3,417	1,902	655	172	483	4,664
	May	5,916	3,927	1,989	766	219	548	5,150
	June	5,304	3,410	1,893	864	222	642	4,440
	July	5,387	3,646	1,741	536	108	429	4,851
	August	5,036	3,244	1,793	732	190	542	4,305
	September	5,173	3,294	1,880	664	162	502	4,510
	October	5,767	3,751	2,016	599	141	458	5,167
	November	5,534	3,552	1,983	854	202	652	4,680
	December	4,909	3,126	1,783	986	185	801	3,924
	Average	5,381	3,402	1,979	722	181	541	4,660
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064
	March*	R 4,689	R 2,808	R 1,881	694	189	505	3,996
	April**	4,970	3,588	1,382	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	4,499	2,816	1,683	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

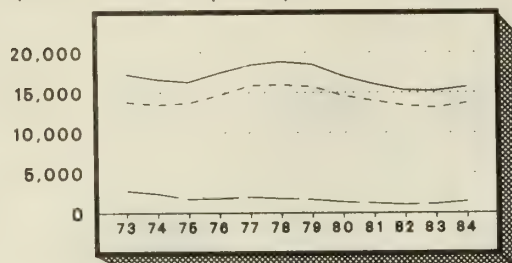
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Petroleum Products Supplied
Refinery Production
Net Petroleum Products Imports

20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

0

M A M J J A S O N D J F M A

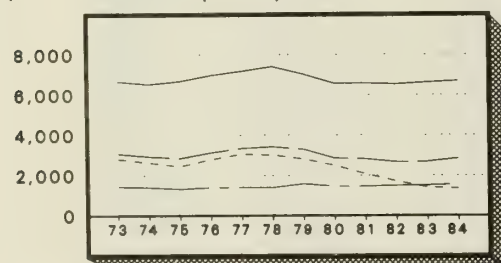
1984

1985

Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel Oil
Residual Fuel Oil
LPG¹

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

M A M J J A S O N D J F M A

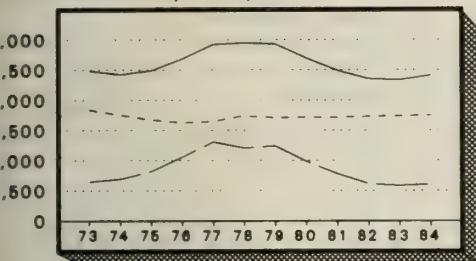
1984

1985

Monthly

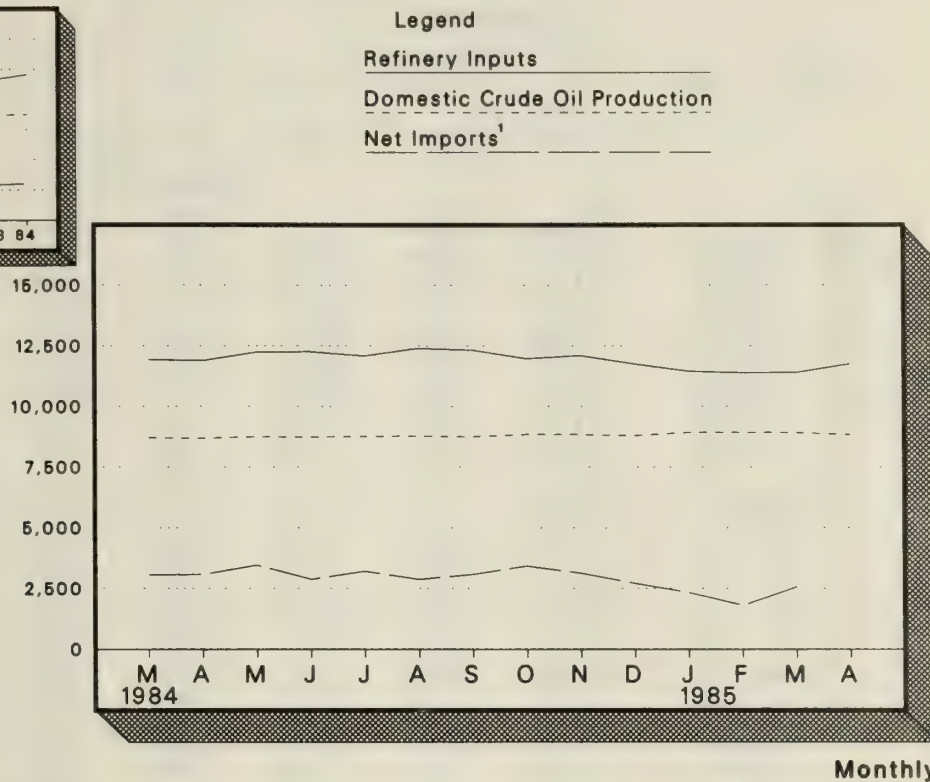
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(thousand Barrels per Day)



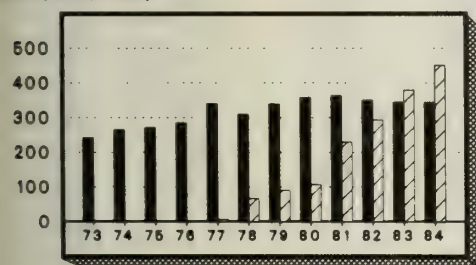
Annual

Excludes SPR Imports



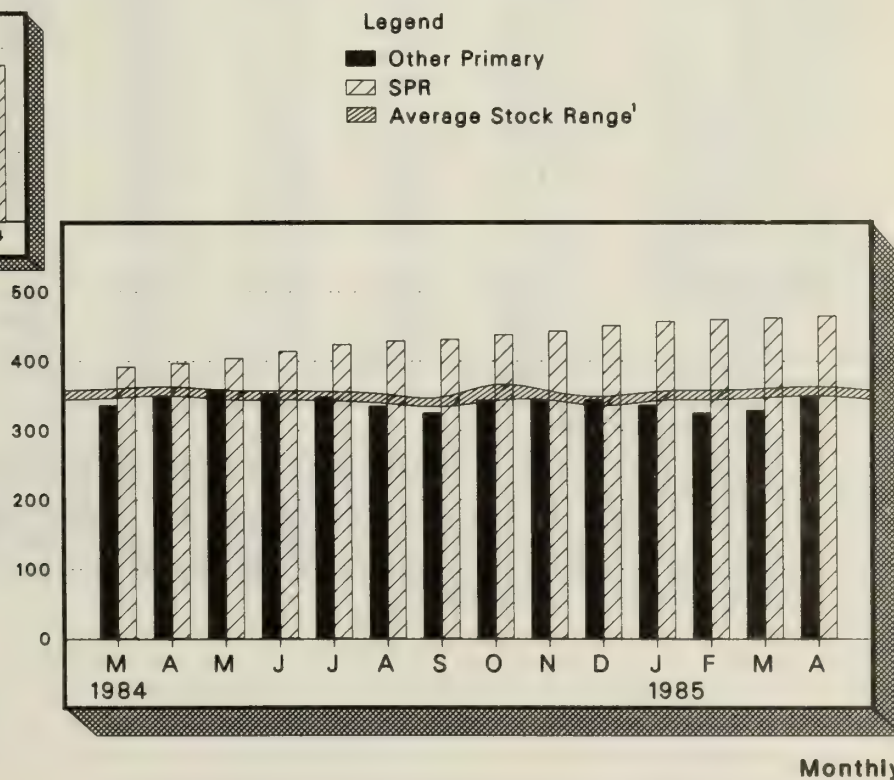
Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Level and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unac- counted for Crude Oil
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	83
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	71
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	170
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	262
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	31
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	98
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	169
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	370
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	-167
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	281
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	-30
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	44
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	34
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	117
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	114
1984	January	8,659	1,741	3,029	200	2,829	-173	451
	February	8,726	1,740	2,952	85	2,868	-96	487
	March	8,718	1,740	3,455	148	3,307	-147	66
	April	8,688	1,725	3,417	170	3,247	-170	590
	May	8,752	1,793	3,927	246	3,681	-245	463
	June	8,743	1,792	3,410	309	3,101	-309	490
	July	8,769	1,769	3,646	329	3,317	-328	25
	August	8,781	1,725	3,244	180	3,064	-179	383
	September	8,759	1,725	3,294	53	3,240	-53	234
	October	8,847	1,708	3,751	187	3,564	-231	385
	November	8,846	1,707	3,552	219	3,332	-160	135
	December	8,797	1,658	3,126	229	2,897	-241	340
	Average	8,757	1,735	3,402	197	3,206	-195	337
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	23
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	346
	March*	8,927	1,786	R2,808	R 48	R 2,760	R -48	92
	April**	8,842	1,699	3,588	107	3,481	-109	NA
	Average	8,906	1,765	2,816	120	2,697	-120	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(^s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984	January	NA	1	11,579	153	64	733	384	348
	February	NA	1	12,100	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,936	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	(^s)	11,893	172	64	744	397	348
	May	NA	2	12,243	219	62	764	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,263	222	61	766	414	353
	July	NA	1	12,087	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,403	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	-2	12,327	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	-1	11,976	141	69	781	438	343
	November	NA	-1	12,103	202	62	786	443	343
	December	NA	(^s)	11,758	185	64	794	451	344
	Average	NA	1	12,055	181	64			
1985	January	NA	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	NA	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March*	NA	1	R11,404	189	69	791	462	R329
	April**	NA	NA	11,758	NA	NA	814	465	349
	Average	NA	NA	11,503	NA	NA			

(^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(s)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	463	114	278	0	243	547	51	1,939
	February	348	0	324	33	267	0	244	481	174	1,871
	March	283	0	307	112	284	67	260	354	127	1,792
	April	280	0	320	95	221	0	288	581	158	1,944
	May	456	0	329	240	480	0	289	621	242	2,657
	June	284	0	411	46	415	0	243	574	139	2,112
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	535	242	2,237
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	487	216	2,021
	September	343	0	159	113	333	17	160	689	147	1,961
	October	333	0	287	114	436	0	208	578	115	2,070
	November	295	0	183	124	409	24	163	536	173	1,907
	December	220	0	210	211	314	12	159	449	174	1,750
	Average	318	0	322	117	342	10	214	536	163	2,023
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	Average	174	0	99	39	264	0	193	526	80	1,375

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

(s)

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	150	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	152	624	705	277	54	382	53	390	772	3,408	5,347
	February	142	620	747	288	77	338	58	418	1,083	3,772	5,643
	March	88	726	707	169	93	400	34	247	996	3,460	5,253
	April	88	691	859	207	91	282	37	257	863	3,375	5,319
	May	31	715	675	192	57	418	38	336	796	3,259	5,916
	June	50	499	732	234	104	318	53	268	934	3,192	5,304
	July	14	574	738	99	120	362	27	292	924	3,150	5,387
	August	57	551	621	205	98	388	34	236	826	3,015	5,036
	September	101	537	762	133	103	490	38	245	803	3,213	5,173
	October	152	685	827	112	122	486	37	321	955	3,697	5,767
	November	88	637	822	174	115	544	44	283	921	3,628	5,534
	December	75	690	684	141	98	337	46	235	853	3,160	4,909
	Average	86	629	739	185	94	396	42	294	893	3,358	5,381
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	Average	54	747	783	73	123	214	36	228	709	2,967	4,342

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

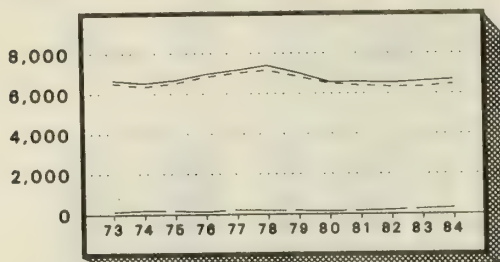
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

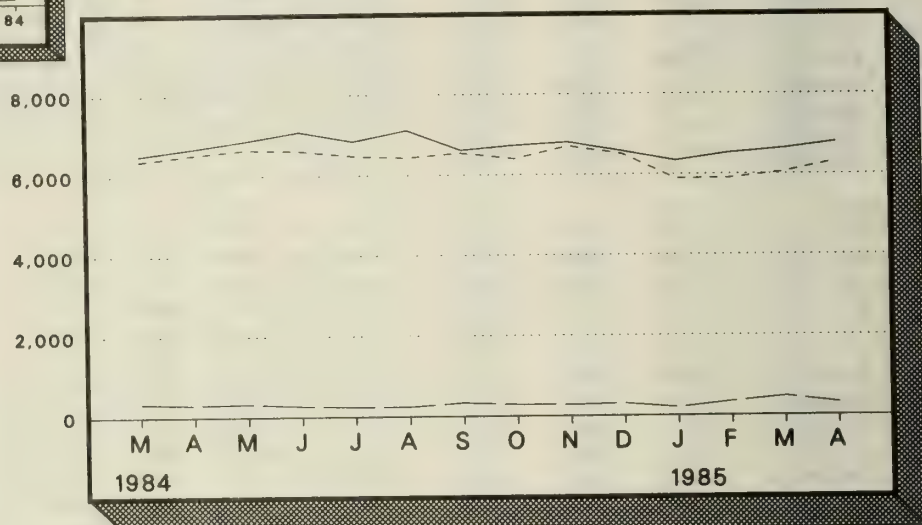
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

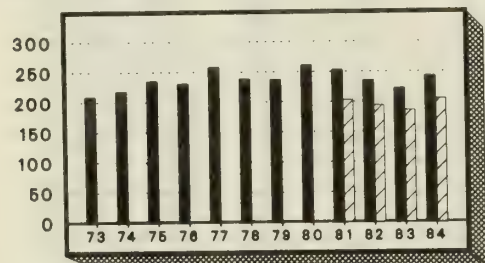
Legend
 Products Supplied
 Finished Gasoline Production
 Finished Gasoline Imports



Monthly

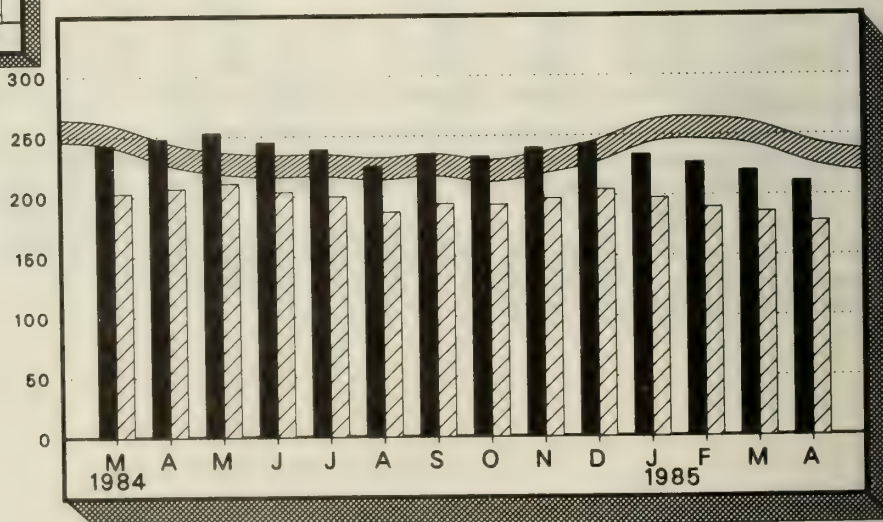
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 Total Motor Gasoline¹
 Finished Motor Gasoline
 Average Stock Range²



Monthly

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

shed Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
	Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
					Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels
Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
Average	6,852	181	2	0	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	
January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	0	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
February	5,848	128	24	0	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
January	6,037	233	-1	1	6,268	3,606	57.5	225	186
February	6,320	303	-384	2	6,237	3,585	57.5	237	197
March	6,375	343	-197	9	6,512	3,747	57.5	243	203
April	6,528	308	-153	0	6,682	3,854	57.7	248	207
May	6,650	329	-106	0	6,873	3,990	58.1	253	211
June	6,620	272	217	17	7,092	4,210	59.4	245	204
July	6,481	247	130	9	6,849	4,094	59.8	239	200
August	6,436	243	437	1	7,114	4,263	59.9	225	187
September	6,545	333	-263	2	6,614	3,982	60.2	235	194
October	6,396	293	42	1	6,730	4,074	60.5	233	193
November	6,705	286	-175	11	6,805	4,243	62.3	240	198
December	6,513	308	-225	16	6,580	4,185	63.6	243	205
Average	6,467	291	-55	6	6,698	3,987	59.5		
January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
February	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
March*	R 6,041	R 473	R 118	3	R 6,629	4,189	63.2	R 220	R 186
April**	6,316	316	166	NA	6,796	NA	NA	211	178
Average	6,037	335	200	NA	6,570	NA	NA		

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Includes gasohol.

Includes motor gasoline blending components.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

See Explanatory Note 9.3.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

= Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

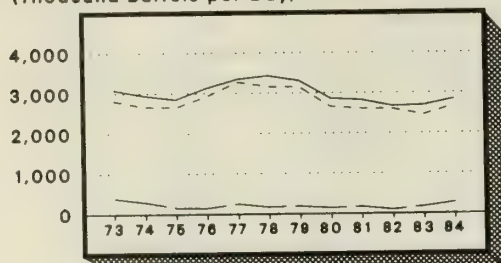
te: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

tal may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

urce: See the last page of this section.

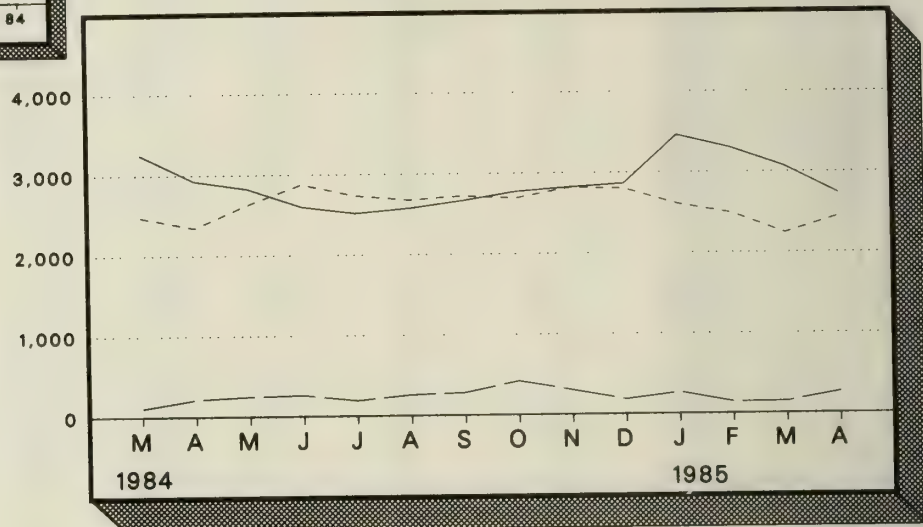
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

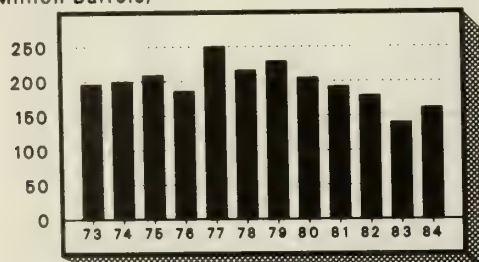
Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports



Monthly

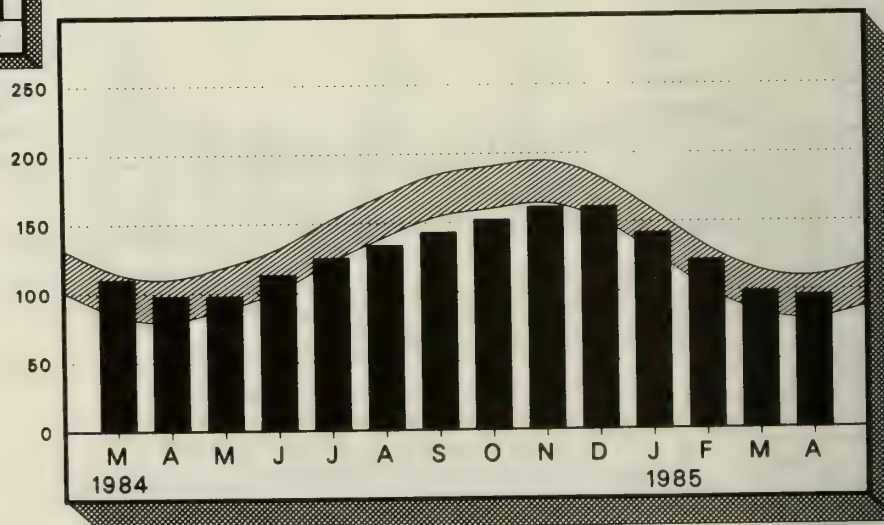
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 ▨ Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,585	270	676	NA	40	3,490	119
	February	2,864	458	-439	NA	41	2,842	132
	March	2,480	115	727	NA	66	3,256	110
	April	2,347	220	393	NA	32	2,929	98
	May	2,633	252	-10	NA	48	2,827	98
	June	2,879	266	-490	NA	53	2,602	113
	July	2,736	198	-375	NA	40	2,518	125
	August	2,678	263	-291	NA	74	2,575	134
	September	2,724	285	-322	NA	22	2,665	143
	October	2,692	424	-295	NA	47	2,773	152
	November	2,821	308	-281	NA	24	2,824	161
	December	2,803	190	-11	NA	120	2,862	161
	Average	2,686	270	-57	NA	51	2,848	
1985	January	2,608	271	624	NA	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	NA	64	3,299	122
	March*	R 2,244	R 153	R 715	NA	44	R 3,069	R 99
	April**	2,446	272	67	NA	NA	2,734	96
	Average	2,446	212	531	NA	NA	3,141	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (a) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

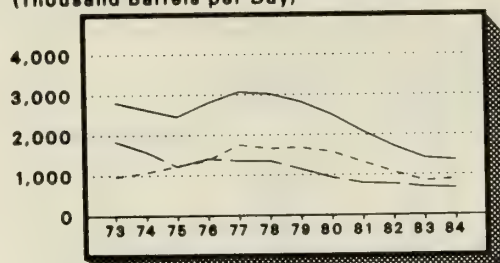
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

M A M J J A S O N D J F M A

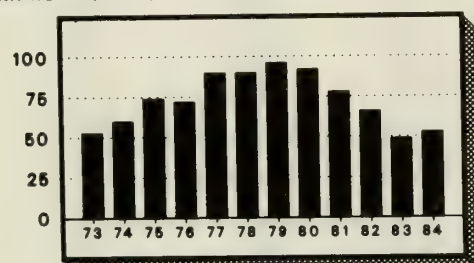
1984

1985

Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹

100

75

50

25

0

M A M J J A S O N D J F M A

1984

1985

Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
73 Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
74 Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
75 Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
76 Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
77 Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
78 Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
79 Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
80 Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
81 Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
82 Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
83 January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
January	953	1,061	119	NA	151	1,981	45
February	1,003	1,107	-420	NA	87	1,602	58
March	887	633	321	NA	204	1,637	48
April	840	637	9	NA	130	1,357	47
May	829	554	35	NA	200	1,218	46
June	841	676	-17	NA	176	1,324	47
July	792	596	-77	NA	99	1,213	49
August	808	572	146	NA	260	1,266	45
September	861	596	-77	NA	214	1,165	47
October	912	461	-123	NA	174	1,075	51
November	936	588	119	NA	286	1,357	47
December	1,055	627	-193	NA	299	1,190	53
Average	893	674	-11	NA	190	1,365	
85 January	991	594	208	NA	312	1,481	47
February	1,031	614	-7	NA	295	1,343	47
March*	R 954	R 496	R 22	NA	R 216	R 1,256	46
April**	940	274	-2	NA	-305	907	46
Average	978	493	57	NA	NA	1,247	

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

See Explanatory Note 9.4.

* Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

= Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

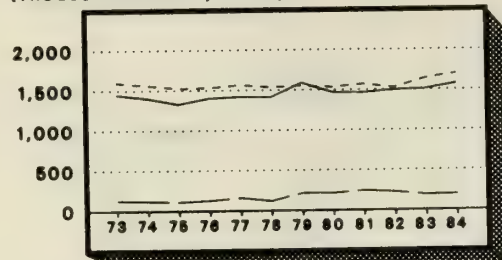
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



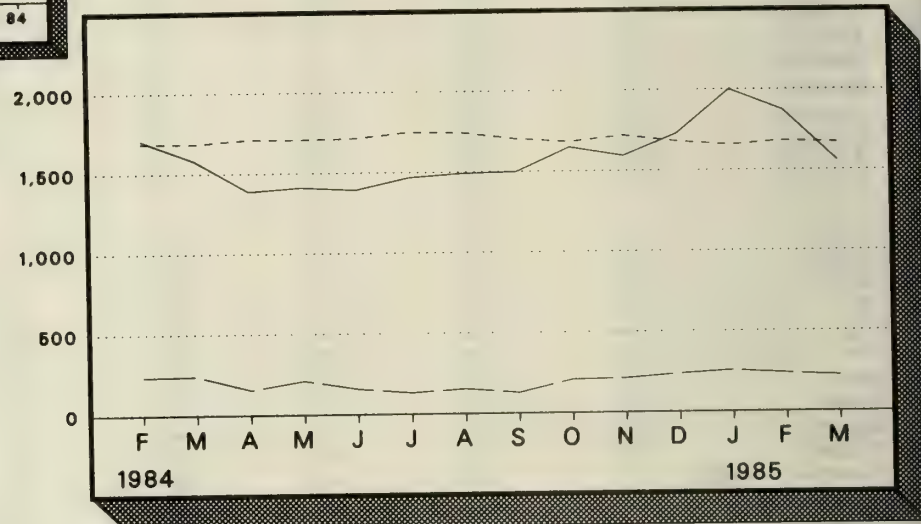
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

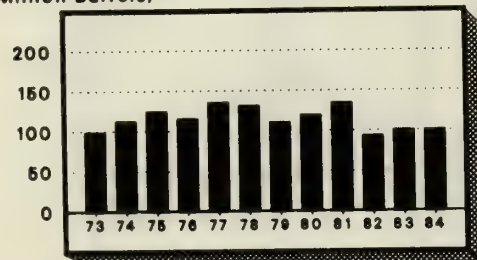
Imports



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

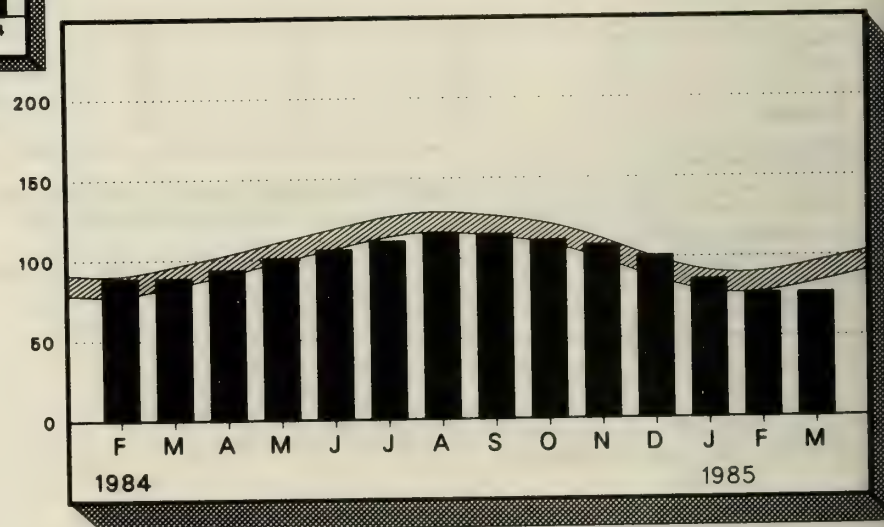
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas are based on 3 years of data, Jan 82-Dec 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983 January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984 January	1,610	269	⁴ 470	333	23	1,993	93
February	1,690	237	146	323	41	1,708	89
March	1,685	241	12	289	68	1,581	89
April	1,711	155	-170	253	54	1,389	94
May	1,709	211	-221	244	42	1,412	101
June	1,714	158	-189	237	53	1,394	106
July	1,750	132	-138	232	43	1,469	111
August	1,744	154	-132	241	34	1,491	115
September	1,704	128	-24	283	26	1,499	115
October	1,683	207	137	322	56	1,648	111
November	1,719	212	90	376	52	1,593	108
December	1,681	237	241	351	82	1,727	101
Average	1,700	195	19	291	48	1,576	
1985 January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
March*	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
Average	1,670	238	261	297	64	1,809	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	8	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,391	486	⁴ -177	561	207	2,931	253
	February	3,582	586	-256	751	225	2,935	261
	March	3,510	466	-218	530	258	2,969	268
	April	3,584	582	-207	627	268	3,063	274
	May	3,683	642	-118	775	257	3,175	277
	June	3,863	521	404	1,229	343	3,213	265
	July	3,866	567	278	1,034	238	3,438	257
	August	3,855	561	24	648	172	3,621	256
	September	3,768	539	-51	712	238	3,306	258
	October	3,580	632	30	724	180	3,336	257
	November	3,530	592	64	948	281	2,960	255
	December*	3,383	421	464	1,054	284	2,931	240
	Average	3,633	549	21	799	246	3,158	
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March*	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	Average	3,359	446	-209	591	206	2,799	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

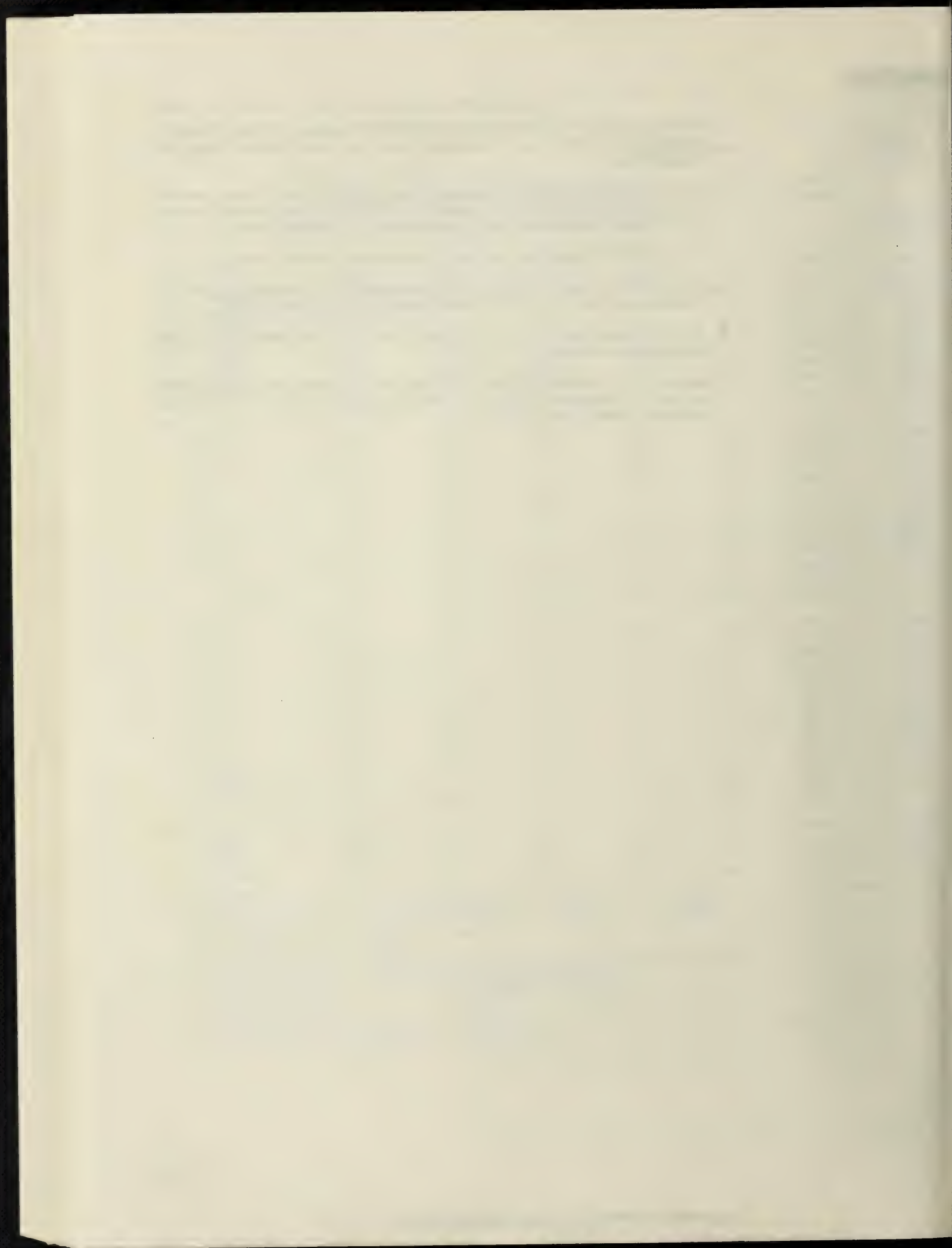
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

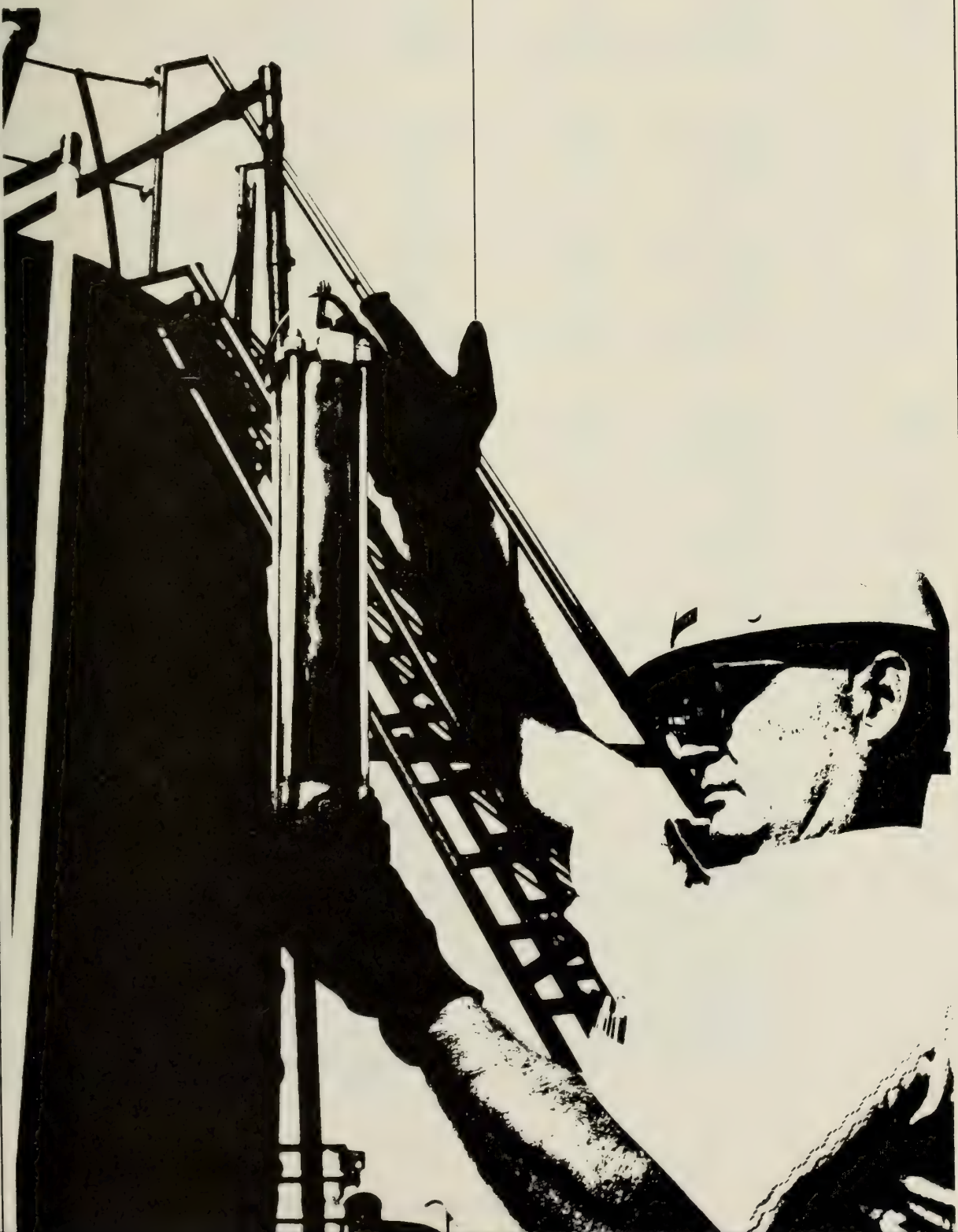
Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1983: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1984 through March 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
5. April 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1984 through April 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



Detailed Statistics



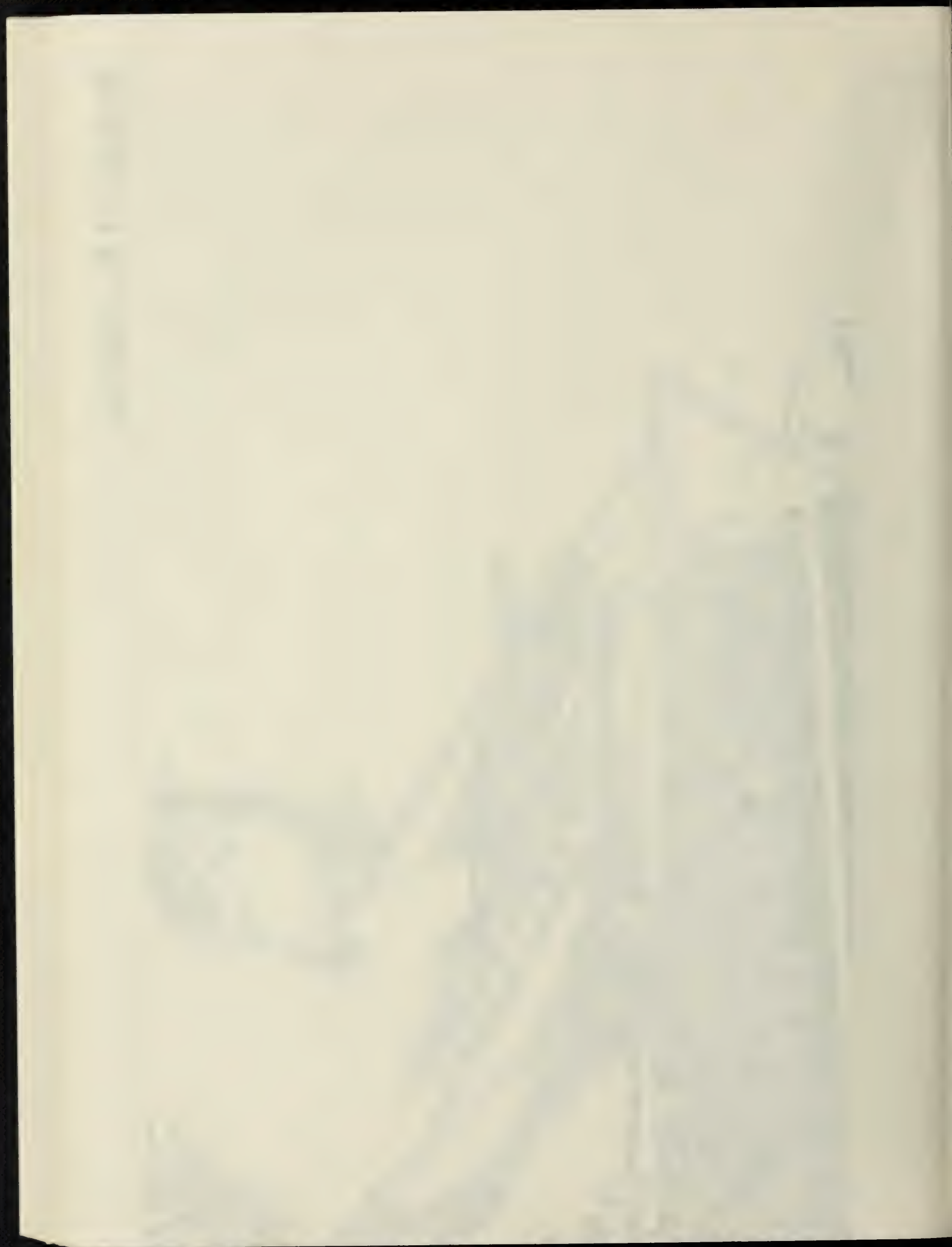


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, March 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 55,378	1,786	E 160,836	1,787
(2) Lower 48 States	E 221,349	7,140	E 642,675	7,141
(3) Total U.S.	E 276,727	8,927	E 803,511	8,928
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	85,570	2,760	219,170	2,435
(5) SPR Imports	1,489	48	11,131	124
(6) Exports	5,858	189	16,517	184
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	81,201	2,619	213,784	2,375
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,479	-48	-11,112	-123
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-3,631	-117	14,428	160
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-2,163	-70	-6,209	-69
(11) Unaccounted for ¹	2,865	92	13,252	147
(12) Total Other Sources	-4,408	-142	10,359	115
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	353,520	11,404	1,027,654	11,418
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	50,069	1,615	146,585	1,629
(15) Net Imports ²	1,419	46	2,636	29
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ²	-196	-6	465	5
(17) Total NGPL Supply	51,292	1,655	149,686	1,663
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-7,448	-240	-12,020	-134
(19) Imports	11,013	355	24,433	271
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,447	47	3,866	43
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ¹	11,913	384	38,995	433
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	2,125	69	6,121	68
(23) Total Other Liquids	19,050	615	61,395	682
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products ³	423,862	13,673	1,238,735	13,764
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products ³				
(25) Imports (Gross)	45,878	1,480	133,300	1,481
(26) Exports	15,639	504	53,371	593
(27) Imports (Net)	30,239	975	79,929	888
(28) Total New Supply of Products	454,101	14,648	1,318,664	14,652
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ³	20,849	673	103,990	1,155
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	474,950	15,321	1,422,654	15,807
(30) = (28) + (29)				
Finished Motor Gasoline				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	205,499	6,629	584,507	6,495
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	95,126	3,069	294,842	3,276
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	38,935	1,256	122,448	1,361
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,355	1,560	162,803	1,809
(35) Other ⁴	84,909	2,739	251,933	2,799
(36) Crude Oil	2,125	69	6,121	68
(37) Total Product Supplied	474,950	15,321	1,422,654	15,807
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	329,094	--	329,094	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	461,617	--	461,617	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	110,211	--	110,211	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components ⁵	34,225	--	34,225	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,135	--	7,135	--
(43) Finished Refined Products ³	517,046	--	517,046	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,459,328	--	1,459,328	--

¹ A balancing item.² Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.³ For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.⁴ Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.⁵ Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 276,727	0	87,059	-5,110	2,865	38	353,520	5,858	2,125	790,711
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,965	10,714	8,340	-611	0	0	14,676	1,607	52,124	84,520
Pentanes Plus	8,855	0	1,421	-196	0	0	6,309	2	3,769	7,135
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,110	10,714	6,919	-415	0	0	8,367	1,605	48,355	77,385
Ethane	15,044	404	2,396	864	0	0	47	3	18,658	16,668
Propane	16,515	7,960	2,212	-781	0	0	64	1,400	24,441	41,064
Normal Butane	6,359	2,367	1,390	-299	0	0	4,663	200	4,954	11,879
Isobutane	3,192	-17	921	-199	0	0	3,593	2	302	7,774
Other Liquids	1,447	0	11,013	-7,448	0	0	13,135	0	-8,123	144,436
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,447	0	0	16	0	0	1,463	0	0	233
Unfinished Oils	0	0	8,714	-10,555	0	0	3,322	0	-5,163	110,211
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,298	3,087	0	0	8,349	0	-2,964	33,697
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	3	295
Finished Petroleum Products	104	382,530	38,959	21,264	0	0	0	14,033	428,824	439,661
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	187,275	14,658	3,660	0	0	0	95	205,499	186,380
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	67,879	6,516	1,352	0	0	0	95	75,653	81,253
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	119,396	8,142	2,308	0	0	0	0	129,846	105,127
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	669	0	57	0	0	0	0	726	2,523
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,774	562	-718	0	0	0	10	5,608	6,901
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	30,140	850	-1,655	0	0	0	182	29,153	37,221
Kerosene	1	3,530	121	-933	0	0	0	11	2,708	8,305
Distillate Fuel Oil	50	69,522	4,756	22,152	0	0	0	1,354	95,126	99,379
Residual Fuel Oil	0	29,586	15,362	668	0	0	0	6,681	38,935	46,302
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	2,717	654	5	0	0	0	121	3,255	1,632
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	6,977	0	380	0	0	0	792	6,565	1,363
Special Naphthas	0	1,569	845	-122	0	0	0	76	2,216	3,500
Lubricants	0	4,410	328	255	0	0	0	482	4,512	12,476
Waxes	0	505	37	-60	0	0	0	36	446	623
Petroleum Coke	0	12,432	0	-282	0	0	0	4,163	7,987	5,431
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	8,752	734	-2,169	0	0	0	9	7,309	25,877
Still Gas	0	17,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,150	0
Miscellaneous Products	52	1,522	51	26	0	0	0	22	1,629	1,748
Total	328,243	393,244	145,371	8,095	2,865	38	381,331	21,499	474,950	1,459,328

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 803,511	0	230,300	3,316	13,252	88	1,027,654	16,517	6,121	790,711
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	146,282	29,658	24,240	23,950	0	0	44,943	5,926	173,261	84,520
Pentanes Plus	25,605	0	2,784	465	0	0	18,247	148	10,459	7,135
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	120,677	29,658	21,456	23,485	0	0	26,696	5,778	162,803	77,385
Ethane	43,847	1,197	5,473	3,710	0	0	132	297	53,798	16,668
Propane	48,766	22,889	8,511	16,760	0	0	290	4,542	41,064	11,879
Normal Butane	18,686	5,688	4,512	1,802	0	0	15,961	790	13,937	7,774
Isobutane	9,378	-116	2,959	1,213	0	0	10,313	148	2,973	
Other Liquids	3,866	0	24,433	-12,020	0	0	34,950	0	-18,671	144,436
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	3,866	0	0	66	0	0	3,932	0	0	233
Unfinished Oils	0	0	17,635	-16,471	0	0	13,190	0	-12,026	110,211
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	6,798	4,395	0	0	17,853	0	-6,660	33,697
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-10	0	0	-25	0	15	295
Finished Petroleum Products	303	1,116,884	111,844	80,505	0	0	0	47,593	1,261,943	439,661
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	535,010	30,683	19,011	0	0	0	201	584,507	186,380
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4	193,606	11,894	11,221	0	0	0	201	216,523	81,253
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	341,404	18,790	7,790	0	0	0	0	367,984	105,127
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1,616	0	203	0	0	0	0	1,819	2,523
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	16,770	1,526	-40	0	0	0	35	18,220	6,901
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	85,795	2,991	-2,103	0	0	0	886	85,797	37,221
Kerosene	2	11,186	779	3,571	0	0	0	23	15,515	8,305
Distillate Fuel Oil	133	220,051	17,314	61,757	0	0	0	4,413	294,842	99,379
Residual Fuel Oil	0	89,172	50,960	6,912	0	0	0	24,596	122,448	46,302
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	8,403	1,677	291	0	0	0	424	9,947	1,632
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	20,673	0	61	0	0	0	1,553	19,181	1,363
Special Naphthas	0	4,316	2,716	-549	0	0	0	186	6,297	3,500
Lubricants	0	12,867	972	248	0	0	0	1,270	12,817	12,476
Waxes	0	1,304	126	29	0	0	0	92	1,367	623
Petroleum Coke	0	35,617	0	-592	0	0	0	13,778	21,247	5,431
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	22,548	1,943	-8,694	0	0	0	16	15,781	25,877
Still Gas	0	47,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,851	0
Miscellaneous Products	164	3,705	157	400	0	0	0	119	4,307	1,748
Total	953,962	1,146,542	390,818	95,751	13,252	88	1,107,547	70,036	1,422,654	1,459,328

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,927	0	2,808	-165	92	1	11,404	189	69
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,612	346	269	-20	0	0	473	52	1,681
Pentanes Plus	286	0	46	-6	0	0	204	(s)	122
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,326	346	223	-13	0	0	270	52	1,560
Ethane	485	13	77	28	0	0	2	(s)	602
Propane	533	257	71	-25	0	0	2	45	788
Normal Butane	205	76	45	-10	0	0	150	6	160
Isobutane	103	-1	30	-6	0	0	116	(s)	10
Other Liquids	47	0	355	-240	0	0	424	0	-262
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	47	0	0	1	0	0	47	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	281	-340	0	0	107	0	-167
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	74	100	0	0	269	0	-96
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	3	12,340	1,257	686	0	0	0	453	13,833
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,041	473	118	0	0	0	3	6,629
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,190	210	44	0	0	0	3	2,440
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,851	263	74	0	0	0	0	4,189
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	23
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	186	18	-23	0	0	0	(s)	181
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	972	27	-53	0	0	0	6	940
Kerosene	(s)	114	4	-30	0	0	0	(s)	87
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,243	153	715	0	0	0	44	3,069
Residual Fuel Oil	0	954	496	22	0	0	0	216	1,256
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	88	21	(s)	0	0	0	4	105
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	225	0	12	0	0	0	26	212
Special Naphthas	0	51	27	-4	0	0	0	2	71
Lubricants	0	142	11	8	0	0	0	16	146
Waxes	0	16	1	-2	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	401	0	-9	0	0	0	134	258
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	282	24	-70	0	0	0	(s)	236
Still Gas	0	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	553
Miscellaneous Products	2	49	2	1	0	0	0	1	53
Total	10,588	12,685	4,689	261	92	1	12,301	694	15,321

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - March 1963
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,928	0	2,559	37	147	1	11,418	184	68
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,625	330	269	266	0	0	499	66	1,925
Pentanes Plus	285	0	31	5	0	0	203	2	116
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,341	330	238	261	0	0	297	64	1,809
Ethane	487	13	61	41	0	0	1	3	598
Propane	542	254	95	186	0	0	3	50	1,023
Normal Butane	208	63	50	20	0	0	177	9	155
Isobutane	104	-1	33	13	0	0	115	2	33
Other Liquids	43	0	271	-134	0	0	388	0	-207
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	43	0	0	1	0	0	44	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	196	-183	0	0	147	0	-134
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	76	49	0	0	198	0	-74
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	3	12,410	1,243	895	0	0	0	529	14,022
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	5,945	341	211	0	0	0	2	6,495
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,151	132	125	0	0	0	2	2,406
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,793	209	87	0	0	0	0	4,089
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	186	17	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	202
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	953	33	-23	0	0	0	10	953
Kerosene	(s)	124	9	40	0	0	0	(s)	172
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,445	192	686	0	0	0	49	3,276
Residual Fuel Oil	0	991	566	77	0	0	0	273	1,361
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	93	19	3	0	0	0	5	111
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	230	0	1	0	0	0	17	213
Special Naphthas	0	48	30	-6	0	0	0	2	70
Lubricants	0	143	11	3	0	0	0	14	142
Waxes	0	14	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	396	0	-7	0	0	0	153	236
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	251	22	-97	0	0	0	(s)	175
Still Gas	0	532	0	0	0	0	0	0	532
Miscellaneous Products	2	41	2	4	0	0	0	1	48
Total	10,600	12,739	4,342	1,064	147	1	12,306	778	15,807

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District 1, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,736	0	28,209	-2,492	1,587	5,258	0	34,298	0	0	16,086
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	958	1,203	897	-203	0	2,654	0	129	31	5,349	2,232
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	823	1,203	520	-208	0	2,654	0	64	31	4,897	2,193
Pentanes Plus	135	0	376	5	0	0	0	65	0	451	39
Other Liquids	1	0	2,922	263	0	748	0	3,013	0	921	14,348
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,447	-387	0	649	0	1,928	0	-219	10,707
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,476	679	0	99	0	1,113	0	1,141	3,612
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-29	0	0	0	-29	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	0	37,871	31,397	8,301	0	67,636	0	0	294	144,910	137,880
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	18,053	11,333	-1,338	0	40,540	0	0	22	68,566	57,770
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	5,181	4,811	-1,034	0	12,882	0	0	22	21,818	22,891
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,872	6,522	-304	0	27,658	0	0	0	46,748	34,879
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	69	0	182	0	0	0	251	433
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	689	294	104	0	424	0	0	0	1,511	904
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,507	692	-282	0	9,329	0	0	0	11,246	8,687
Kerosene	0	127	6	-322	0	412	0	0	10	213	3,717
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	7,543	3,871	10,797	0	14,854	0	0	3	37,062	32,580
Residual Fuel Oil	0	4,797	14,429	7	0	827	0	0	(s)	20,060	21,780
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	97	14	34	0	16	0	0	91	69	136
Special Naphthas	0	179	85	-62	0	321	0	0	5	518	1,358
Lubricants	0	575	286	105	0	478	0	0	75	1,369	2,920
Waxes	0	88	10	-5	0	0	0	0	4	88	76
Petroleum Coke	0	996	0	-143	0	0	0	0	71	782	879
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,233	354	-677	0	204	0	0	1	1,113	6,416
Still Gas	0	1,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,865	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	122	25	14	0	49	0	0	11	198	224
Total	2,695	39,074	63,425	5,869	1,587	76,296	0	37,440	325	151,180	170,546

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 33,058	0	12,191	417	-2,513	34,815	24	77,468	476	0	69,756
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,500	2,069	4,612	832	0	2,367	0	4,475	12	15,893	22,908
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,096	2,069	4,612	778	0	2,124	0	3,078	10	15,591	20,880
Pentanes Plus	1,404	0	0	54	0	243	0	1,397	2	302	2,028
Other Liquids	81	0	217	-1,012	0	-22	0	458	0	-1,194	24,542
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	81	0	0	20	0	0	0	101	0	0	128
Unfinished Oils	0	0	217	-1,648	0	-22	0	-1,541	0	88	17,082
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	538	0	0	0	1,820	0	-1,282	7,288
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	78	0	0	44
Finished Petroleum Products	12	82,308	715	6,191	0	18,771	0	0	366	107,632	121,412
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	48,138	418	844	0	13,208	0	0	1	62,607	58,815
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	19,037	130	936	0	5,473	0	0	1	25,575	28,273
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	29,101	288	-92	0	7,735	0	0	0	37,032	30,542
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	53	0	-2	0	107	0	0	0	158	563
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	734	0	-127	0	159	0	0	0	766	1,218
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,351	0	-588	0	1,948	0	0	0	5,711	8,370
Kerosene	0	676	0	-494	0	35	0	0	1	216	2,282
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	15,421	125	8,015	0	3,176	0	0	271	26,467	32,168
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,103	37	-84	0	-128	0	0	0	1,928	3,520
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1,185	28	-81	0	-34	0	0	7	1,091	287
Special Naphthas	0	211	63	-6	0	24	0	0	19	273	427
Lubricants	0	561	7	21	0	171	0	0	16	744	1,896
Waxes	0	43	15	-10	0	0	0	0	2	46	84
Petroleum Coke	0	2,831	0	-70	0	0	0	0	41	2,720	1,314
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,499	0	-1,152	0	105	0	0	6	1,446	10,109
Still Gas	0	3,367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,367	0
Miscellaneous Products	12	135	22	-75	0	0	0	0	2	92	359
Total	43,651	84,377	17,736	6,428	-2,513	55,931	24	82,401	854	122,331	238,618

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(p) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 133,712	0	39,699	-3,560	-2,022	-6,750	6	161,034	0	39	603,831
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,180	6,144	1,475	-1,028	0	-3,311	0	8,947	1,416	27,098	56,765
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,316	6,144	561	-780	0	-3,372	0	4,506	1,416	24,947	51,991
Pentanes Plus	5,864	0	914	-248	0	61	0	4,441	0	2,150	4,774
Other Liquids	525	0	6,869	-5,679	0	-798	0	8,793	0	-7,876	66,623
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	525	0	0	-8	0	0	0	517	0	0	103
Unfinished Oils	0	0	6,813	-6,124	0	-699	0	5,310	0	-5,320	52,042
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	56	506	0	-99	0	3,019	0	-2,556	14,264
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-53	0	0	0	-53	0	0	214
Finished Petroleum Products	87	177,839	3,110	6,165	0	-89,729	0	0	5,716	91,756	110,664
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	84,861	854	3,339	0	-55,720	0	0	50	33,285	42,992
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	29,761	386	1,098	0	-19,357	0	0	50	11,839	17,047
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	55,100	468	2,241	0	-36,363	0	0	0	21,446	25,945
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	423	0	9	0	-301	0	0	0	131	729
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,463	243	-257	0	-715	0	0	10	1,724	2,425
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	15,697	(s)	-595	0	-12,030	0	0	10	3,062	13,019
Kerosene	1	2,517	115	-157	0	-447	0	0	(s)	2,029	2,037
Distillate Fuel Oil	50	32,675	0	2,604	0	-18,480	0	0	895	15,954	21,321
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,409	599	540	0	-699	0	0	1,123	8,726	11,037
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	8,184	612	379	0	18	0	0	707	8,486	2,344
Special Naphthas	0	1,101	534	-61	0	-345	0	0	50	1,178	1,384
Lubricants	0	3,038	(s)	97	0	-652	0	0	362	2,121	6,466
Waxes	0	277	10	-37	0	0	0	0	21	229	405
Petroleum Coke	0	5,315	0	-140	0	0	0	0	2,483	2,692	1,711
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,724	139	396	0	-309	0	0	(s)	2,950	3,962
Still Gas	0	8,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,087	0
Miscellaneous Products	35	1,068	4	48	0	-49	0	0	4	1,102	832
total	168,504	183,983	51,153	-4,102	-2,022	-100,588	6	178,774	7,132	111,016	837,883

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 2. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,983	0	1,067	156	4,280	-11,016	0	12,461	0	9	13,562
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,189	78	677	-57	0	-1,710	0	476	0	1,701	1,168
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,199	78	547	-50	0	-1,406	0	334	0	1,034	933
Pentanes Plus	990	0	131	-7	0	-304	0	142	0	668	235
Other Liquids	0	0	0	-378	0	0	0	-353	0	-25	4,855
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-340	0	0	0	-356	0	16	2,550
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-38	0	0	0	3	0	-41	2,305
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	5	12,118	239	509	0	-135	0	0	3	12,733	13,934
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	6,403	90	326	0	-253	0	0	0	6,566	5,857
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,407	56	162	0	-245	0	0	0	3,380	3,448
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,996	34	164	0	-8	0	0	0	3,186	2,409
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	30	0	4	0	12	0	0	0	46	100
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	320	0	2	0	-172	0	0	0	150	393
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	829	0	-98	0	552	0	0	0	1,283	817
Kerosene	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	10	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,753	144	633	0	-274	0	0	0	3,256	2,879
Residual Fuel Oil	0	337	3	-28	0	0	0	0	0	312	550
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	5
Special Naphthas	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	94
Waxes	0	17	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	12
Petroleum Coke	0	269	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	327	136
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	647	0	-404	0	0	0	0	1	242	3,049
Still Gas	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	462	0
Miscellaneous Products	5	46	(s)	5	0	0	0	0	0	56	12
Total	21,177	12,196	1,983	230	4,280	-12,861	0	12,584	3	14,418	33,519

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 90,238	0	5,894	369	1,532	-22,307	8	68,259	5,382	2,077	87,476
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,138	1,220	679	-155	0	0	0	649	149	2,084	1,447
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	676	1,220	679	-155	0	0	0	385	149	1,886	1,388
Pentanes Plus	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	198	59
Other Liquids	840	0	1,004	-642	0	72	0	1,224	0	50	34,068
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	840	0	0	4	0	0	0	844	0	0	2
Unfinished Oils	0	0	237	-2,056	0	72	0	-2,019	0	272	27,830
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	767	1,402	0	0	0	2,394	0	-225	6,228
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	3	8
Finished Petroleum Products	0	72,394	3,498	98	0	3,457	0	0	7,654	71,793	55,771
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	29,820	1,963	489	0	2,225	0	0	22	34,475	20,946
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,493	1,133	190	0	1,247	0	0	22	13,041	9,594
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	19,327	830	299	0	978	0	0	0	21,434	11,352
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	163	0	-23	0	0	0	0	0	140	698
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,568	25	-440	0	304	0	0	(s)	1,457	1,961
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,756	158	-92	0	201	0	0	172	7,851	6,328
Kerosene	0	208	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	240	246
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11,130	616	103	0	724	0	0	185	12,388	10,431
Residual Fuel Oil	0	12,940	294	233	0	0	0	0	5,558	7,909	9,415
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	228	0	52	0	0	0	0	107	173	223
Special Naphthas	0	75	163	7	0	0	0	0	2	243	324
Lubricants	0	236	35	32	0	3	0	0	26	280	1,100
Waxes	0	80	2	-10	0	0	0	0	8	64	46
Petroleum Coke	0	3,021	0	13	0	0	0	0	1,568	1,466	1,391
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,649	242	-332	0	0	0	0	1	1,557	2,341
Still Gas	0	3,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,369	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	151	1	34	0	0	0	0	4	181	321
Total	92,216	73,614	11,075	-330	1,532	-18,778	8	70,132	13,185	76,004	178,762

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ January 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

—Continued

PAD District and State		Production		PAD District and State		Production	
		Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average
PAD District I							
Florida	1,062	34	E 78	PAD District IV			
New York	E 78	E 3	E 11	Colorado	E 2,418	E 78	E 80
Pennsylvania	E 335	E 0	E 0	Montana	E 2,480	E 80	E 52
Virginia	E 6	285	(s)	Utah	1,617	E 334	E 36
West Virginia	13	E 1,779	E 57	Wyoming	E 10,354	1,111	E 560
Adjustment 2				Adjustment 2			
Total PAD District I				Total PAD District IV			
PAD District II							
Illinois	2,540	82		PAD District V			
Indiana	282	9		Alaska	1,653	53	
Kansas	6,087	196		South Alaska	49,406	1,594	
Kentucky	552	18		North Slope	4,360	141	
Michigan	E 2,430	E 78		Adjustment for Alaska ²	55,419	1,788	
Missouri	40	1		Total Alaska	14	(s)	
Nebraska	557	18		Arizona			
North Dakota	4,395	142		California	6,487	209	
Ohio	E 1,271	E 41		Central Coastal	21,887	706	
Oklahoma	13,832	446		East Central	16	1	
South Dakota	127	4		North	6,736	217	
Tennessee	76	2		South	35,126	1,133	
Adjustment 2	879	28		Total California	230	7	
Total PAD District II	E 33,068	E 1,067		Nevada	-529	-17	
				Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²			
				Total PAD District V	90,260	2,912	
				United States Total	E 276,799	E 8,929	
PAD District III							
Alabama	1,761	57		¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):			
Arkansas	E 1,742	E 56		Alaska: State - 1,641;			
Louisiana	E 41,767	E 1,347		California: Federal - 2,633, State - 3,476;			
Gulf Coast	2,736	88		Louisiana: Federal - E29,109, State - 2,136;			
Rest of State	E 44,503	E 1,436		Texas: Federal - E1,836, State- 127;			
Total Louisiana	2,593	84		U.S. TOTAL - E40,958			
Mississippi				² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD			
New Mexico				level sums of the State data with the independently estimated			
Northwestern	711	23		U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion			
Southeastern	6,028	194		of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a			
Total New Mexico	6,739	217		previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and			
Texas				national levels will be published without adjustments in the			
TRRC District 01	2,205	71		Petroleum Supply Annual.			
TRRC District 02	3,255	105		(s) = Less than 500 barrels.			
TRRC District 03	E 10,100	E 326		Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.			
TRRC District 04	2,484	80		Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.			
TRRC District 05	719	23		E = Estimated.			
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,698	119					
TRRC District 07B	2,989	96					
TRRC District 07C	3,068	99					
TRRC District 08	19,183	619					
TRRC District 08A	17,570	567					
TRRC District 09	3,349	108					
TRRC District 10	1,861	60					
East Texas	4,039	130					
Total Texas	E 74,520	2,404					
Adjustment 2	1,854	60					
Total PAD District III	E 133,712	E 4,313					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	332	626	958	4	1,667	538	8,291	10,500	19,268	3,032	7,244	667	3,969	34,180	3,189	1,138	49,965
Pentanes Plus	59	76	135	1	188	116	1,099	1,404	3,255	419	1,266	193	731	5,864	990	462	8,855
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	273	550	823	3	1,479	422	7,192	9,096	16,013	2,613	5,978	474	3,238	28,316	2,199	676	41,110
Ethane	80	170	250	0	646	3	2,977	3,626	6,271	853	2,688	85	927	10,824	341	3	15,044
Propane	120	257	377	2	512	259	2,800	3,573	6,113	1,314	2,003	205	1,355	10,990	1,170	405	16,515
Normal Butane	55	86	141	1	168	149	971	1,289	2,607	139	696	127	638	4,207	532	190	6,359
Isobutane	18	37	55	0	153	11	444	608	1,022	307	591	57	318	2,295	156	78	3,192
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	12	27	46	4	8	2	87	5	0	104
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	46	3	0	0	50	0	0	50
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	12	24	0	1	8	2	35	5	0	52
Total Production	332	626	958	4	1,669	538	8,301	10,512	19,295	3,078	7,248	675	3,971	34,267	3,194	1,138	50,069

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.		PAD Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	31,299	2,999	34,298	1,865	50,031	8,186	17,386	77,468	14,703	78,302	61,477	4,937	1,615	161,034	12,461	68,259	353,520
Pentanes Plus	62	3	65	0	712	46	639	1,397	1,144	2,502	615	81	99	4,441	142	264	6,309
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3	61	64	136	1,899	453	590	3,078	668	1,776	1,860	142	60	4,506	334	385	8,367
Ethane	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	40	0	0	46	0	0	47
Propane	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	6	24	0	0	30	0	9	64
Normal Butane	0	61	61	47	1,141	333	162	1,683	269	1,048	974	46	41	2,378	271	270	4,663
Isobutane	3	0	3	89	732	120	428	1,369	399	716	822	96	19	2,052	63	106	3,593
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1	0	1	0	96	0	5	101	7	218	287	0	5	517	0	844	1,463
Unfinished Oil (net)	1,720	208	1,928	-2	-1,027	23	-535	-1,541	-272	7,021	-1,595	119	37	5,310	-356	-2,019	3,322
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	1,126	-13	1,113	-4	1,795	66	-37	1,820	1,176	1,019	763	24	37	3,019	3	2,394	8,349
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	-29	0	-29	0	48	0	30	78	0	-19	-34	0	0	-53	0	5	1
Total Input to Refineries	34,182	3,258	37,440	1,995	53,554	8,774	18,078	82,401	17,426	90,818	63,373	5,303	1,853	178,774	12,584	70,132	381,331
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,011	97	1,108	60	1,623	264	561	2,508	480	2,589	1,991	161	52	5,274	405	2,210	11,505
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,472	115	1,587	66	2,282	306	712	3,366	562	3,709	2,550	254	68	7,142	561	2,980	15,636
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	68.7	84.3	69.8	91.2	71.1	86.3	78.9	74.5	85.4	69.8	78.1	63.6	76.4	73.8	72.1	74.2	73.6
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.23	.49	1.17	.55	.78	1.81	.53	.83	.56	.96	.78	1.27	.79	.86	.92	1.09	.93
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.40	40.68	32.17	34.34	36.89	30.85	37.33	36.29	39.34	34.36	32.30	34.70	39.37	34.07	37.36	25.21	32.74
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,472	115	1,587	66	2,282	306	712	3,366	562	3,709	2,550	254	68	7,142	561	2,980	15,636
Operating	1,252	108	1,360	66	2,011	301	696	3,073	550	3,197	2,425	217	68	6,457	527	2,837	14,254
Idle	220	7	227	0	272	5	16	293	12	512	125	36	0	685	35	143	1,382

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				Total		PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,177	26	1,203	47	1,513	221	288	2,069	353	2,550	3,092	93	56	6,144	78	1,220	10,714
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	493	0	493	0	242	27	36	305	78	1,377	1,868	55	0	3,378	5	278	4,459
For Other Uses	684	26	710	47	1,271	194	252	1,764	275	1,173	1,224	38	56	2,766	73	942	6,255
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	371	14	4	0	389	0	2	404
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	4	0	338	0	2	340
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	37	14	0	0	51	0	0	64
Propane	990	26	1,016	47	1,411	194	481	2,133	384	2,197	1,172	63	41	3,857	147	807	7,960
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	388	0	388	0	206	0	36	242	78	1,126	160	32	0	1,396	0	197	2,223
For Other Uses	602	26	628	47	1,205	194	445	1,891	306	1,071	1,012	31	41	2,461	147	610	5,737
Normal Butane	187	0	187	0	66	27	-206	-113	-31	44	1,901	26	15	1,955	-73	411	2,367
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	105	0	105	0	0	27	0	27	0	-21	1,703	19	0	1,701	1	79	1,913
For Other Uses	82	0	82	0	66	0	-206	-140	-31	65	198	7	15	254	-74	332	454
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	-62	5	0	0	-57	4	0	-17
Finished Motor Gasoline	16,750	1,303	18,053	1,102	31,379	5,092	10,565	48,138	8,892	43,969	29,327	1,647	1,026	84,861	6,403	29,820	187,275
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,685	496	5,181	425	11,513	2,139	4,960	19,037	4,248	15,109	9,250	642	512	29,761	3,407	10,493	67,879
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	12,065	807	12,872	677	19,866	2,953	5,605	29,101	4,644	28,860	20,077	1,005	514	55,100	2,996	19,327	119,396
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	36	0	17	53	109	249	65	0	0	423	30	163	669
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	689	0	689	83	384	62	205	734	838	651	507	242	225	2,463	320	1,568	5,774
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,509	-2	1,507	8	2,727	579	1,037	4,351	817	6,978	7,884	8	10	15,697	829	7,756	30,140
Kerosene	39	88	127	141	449	7	79	676	15	1,469	1,010	19	4	2,517	2	208	3,530
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,604	939	7,543	385	9,443	1,730	3,863	15,421	3,419	15,909	11,583	1,380	384	32,675	2,753	11,130	69,522
Residual Fuel Oil	4,656	141	4,797	100	1,628	160	215	2,103	643	5,200	3,313	247	6	9,409	337	12,940	29,586
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	90	0	90	0	183	0	121	304	82	1,998	106	0	0	2,186	0	137	2,717
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	7	0	7	0	881	0	115	211	95	870	11	125	0	5,998	0	91	6,977
Special Naphthas	154	25	179	0	96	0	308	561	21	1,813	758	446	0	1,101	3	75	1,569
Lubricants	198	377	575	0	253	0	0	643	21	813	758	446	0	3,038	0	236	4,410
Waxes	0	88	88	0	16	0	27	43	8	114	104	51	0	277	17	80	505
Petroleum Coke	979	17	996	28	1,806	482	515	2,831	267	2,582	2,373	83	10	5,315	269	3,021	12,432
Marketable	311	0	311	0	907	365	371	1,643	52	1,006	1,693	43	0	2,794	126	2,316	7,190
Catalyst	668	17	685	28	899	117	144	1,188	215	1,576	680	40	10	2,521	143	705	5,242
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,125	108	1,233	80	1,528	383	508	2,499	288	562	955	828	91	2,724	647	1,649	8,752
Still Gas	1,739	126	1,865	57	2,260	329	721	3,367	566	4,862	2,456	147	56	8,087	462	3,369	17,150
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	209	0	209	0	0	0	0	0	2	649	81	0	0	732	2	28	971
For Other Uses	1,530	126	1,656	57	2,260	329	721	3,367	564	4,213	2,375	147	56	7,355	460	3,341	16,179
Miscellaneous Products	64	58	122	3	91	35	6	135	8	347	672	41	0	1,068	46	151	1,522
Fuel Use	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	-146	382	2	0	238	11	14	289
Non-Fuel Use	64	32	96	3	91	35	6	135	8	493	290	39	0	830	35	137	1,233
Total Production	35,780	3,294	39,074	2,034	54,673	9,080	18,590	84,377	16,587	93,820	66,351	5,357	1,868	183,983	12,196	73,614	393,244
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,598	-36	-1,634	-39	-1,119	-306	-512	-1,976	839	-3,001	-2,978	-54	-15	-5,209	388	-3,482	-11,913

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	47.1	39.0	46.4	52.1	54.8	55.1	55.6	55.0	40.9	45.1	43.1	27.7	49.9	43.5	48.9	39.2	45.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.1	0	.1	0	0	0	-1	0	.8	3	2	0	0	.3	2	.2	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.6	.8	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.7	1.7	2.7	2.4	3.0	5.2	1.8	3.4	3.7	.6	1.8	3.0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.1	0	1.9	4.5	.8	.8	1.2	1.0	5.8	.8	.8	4.8	13.6	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.6	-1	4.2	4	5.6	7.1	6.2	5.7	5.7	8.2	13.2	2	.6	9.4	6.8	11.7	8.4
Kerosene	.1	2.7	.4	7.6	.9	.1	.5	.9	.1	1.7	1.7	.4	.2	1.5	0	.3	1.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.0	29.3	20.8	20.7	19.3	21.1	22.9	20.3	23.7	18.6	19.3	27.3	23.2	19.6	22.7	16.8	19.5
Residual Fuel Oil	14.1	4.4	13.2	5.4	3.3	1.9	1.3	2.8	4.5	6.1	5.5	4.9	.4	5.7	2.8	19.5	8.3
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.3	0	.2	0	.4	0	.7	.4	.6	2.3	2	0	0	1.3	0	.2	.8
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	1.2	1.2	4.3	3.6	0	0	3.6	0	.1	2.0
Special Naphthas	.5	.8	.5	0	.2	0	.7	.3	.7	1.0	0	2.5	0	.7	0	.1	.4
Lubricants	.6	11.8	1.6	0	.5	0	1.8	.7	.1	2.1	1.3	8.8	0	1.8	0	.4	1.2
Waxes	0	2.7	.2	0	0	0	.2	.1	.1	.1	2	1.0	0	.2	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.0	.5	2.7	1.5	3.7	5.9	3.1	3.7	1.9	3.0	4.0	1.6	.6	3.2	2.2	4.6	3.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.1	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.0	.7	1.6	16.4	5.5	1.6	5.3	2.5	2.5
Still Gas	5.3	3.9	5.1	3.1	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.9	5.7	4.1	2.9	3.4	4.9	3.8	5.1	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	.2	1.8	.3	.2	.2	.4	.0	.2	.1	.4	1.1	.8	0	.6	.4	.2	.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-4.8	-1.1	-4.5	-2.1	-2.3	-3.7	-3.0	-2.6	5.8	-3.5	-5.0	-1.1	-9	-3.1	3.2	-5.3	-3.3

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	28,559	14,706	36,833	1,067	5,894	87,059
Natural Gas Liquids	897	4,612	1,475	677	679	8,340
Pentanes Plus	376	0	914	131	0	1,421
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	520	4,612	561	547	679	6,919
Ethane	0	2,396	0	0	0	2,396
Propane	356	1,046	427	324	59	2,212
Normal Butane	99	702	84	134	372	1,390
Isobutane	66	468	50	89	248	921
Other Liquids ¹	2,922	217	6,869	0	1,004	11,013
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,447	217	6,813	0	237	8,714
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,476	0	56	0	767	2,298
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	31,397	715	3,110	239	3,498	38,959
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,333	418	854	90	1,963	14,658
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,811	130	386	56	1,133	6,516
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	6,522	288	468	34	830	8,142
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	294	0	243	0	25	562
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	692	0	(s)	0	158	850
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	16	0	(s)	0	0	16
Other	675	0	(s)	0	158	834
Kerosene	6	0	115	0	0	121
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,871	125	0	144	616	4,756
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,871	125	0	144	616	4,756
Residual Fuel Oil	14,429	37	599	3	294	15,362
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	14,429	37	599	3	294	15,362
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	14	28	612	0	0	654
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	85	63	534	(s)	163	845
Lubricants	286	7	(s)	0	35	328
Waxes	10	15	10	(s)	2	37
Asphalt and Road Oil	354	0	139	0	242	734
Miscellaneous Products	25	22	4	(s)	1	51
Total Imports	63,775	20,251	48,287	1,983	11,075	145,371

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	77,137	38,899	94,607	3,098	16,560	230,300
Natural Gas Liquids	3,254	12,964	4,203	2,252	1,567	24,240
Pentanes plus	729	0	1,632	423	0	2,784
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,524	12,964	2,571	1,830	1,567	21,456
Ethane	0	5,473	0	0	0	5,473
Propane	1,804	4,487	948	1,079	193	8,511
Normal Butane	432	1,802	1,004	450	824	4,512
Isobutane	288	1,201	620	300	550	2,959
Other Liquids ¹	7,544	883	14,183	0	1,823	24,433
Unfinished Oils ¹	2,939	883	13,576	0	237	17,635
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,605	0	607	0	1,586	6,798
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	91,372	1,609	10,706	457	7,700	111,844
Finished Motor Gasoline	22,733	616	3,080	135	4,119	30,683
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	8,338	164	1,443	87	1,862	11,894
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	14,396	452	1,637	48	2,257	18,790
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	991	0	243	0	291	1,526
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,410	0	(s)	0	581	2,991
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	64	0	0	0	0	64
Other	2,345	0	(s)	0	581	2,927
Kerosene	435	0	344	0	0	779
Distillate Fuel Oil	15,943	274	0	299	798	17,314
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	15,943	274	0	299	798	17,314
Residual Fuel Oil	46,091	275	3,523	21	1,051	50,960
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	46,091	275	3,523	21	1,051	50,960
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	62	60	1,519	0	36	1,677
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	701	275	1,550	(s)	190	2,716
Lubricants	741	22	101	(s)	107	972
Waxes	35	35	44	1	11	126
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,178	0	256	0	509	1,943
Miscellaneous Products	51	53	47	(s)	6	157
Total Imports	179,307	54,355	123,699	5,807	27,650	390,818

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	5,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,457	0	914	2,371	7,820	252
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,843	0	0	0	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	2,646	85
United Arab Emirates	1,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,624	52
Subtotal Arab OPEC	8,917	0	0	0	803	0	0	0	1,457	0	914	3,173	12,090	390
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	0	0	357	2,085	67
Gabon	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	526	17
Indonesia	7,008	0	1,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	8,772	283
Nigeria	5,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	320	5,590	180
Venezuela	10,132	124	1,942	0	1,038	460	0	1,547	2,175	0	393	7,680	17,812	575
Subtotal Other OPEC	24,617	124	3,707	0	1,038	460	0	1,547	2,899	0	393	10,167	34,785	1,122
Other														
Angola	2,251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,251	73
Australia	0	367	0	0	190	75	0	55	61	0	1	747	747	24
Bahamas	0	0	447	0	477	(s)	0	0	559	0	0	1,006	1,006	32
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	619	22	0	1,118	1,118	36
Canada	16,903	5,959	192	0	1,841	67	6	1,560	845	121	414	11,006	27,909	900
Congo	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	183	828	27
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	319	319	10
Mexico	23,785	440	1,234	903	355	81	33	635	920	0	179	4,781	28,565	921
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	2,906	0	0	0	0	0	113	3,018	3,018	97
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	31	0	82	0	1,496	0	0	1,609	1,609	52
Norway	997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	997	32
People's Republic of China	682	0	0	767	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,115	1,115	36
Peru	0	0	100	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	885	885	22
Puerto Rico	0	0	495	408	1,219	0	0	0	0	230	279	885	2,394	29
Romania	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	2,394	2,394	77
Spain	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	239	8
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	168	5
Trinidad and Tobago	3,236	29	0	0	626	0	0	0	1,018	0	0	1,018	4,254	137
United Kingdom	3,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	255	1,165	4,364	141
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,290	0	902	402	0	895	3,800	0	0	7,289	7,289	235
Zaire	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	42
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,277	70	0	1,347	1,347	43
Other Eastern Hemisphere	527	0	857	220	3,479	326	0	64	230	147	240	5,564	6,091	196
Subtotal Other	53,525	6,795	5,008	2,298	12,818	952	121	3,209	11,007	845	1,918	44,971	98,496	3,177
Total Imports	87,059	6,919	8,714	2,298	14,658	1,412	121	4,756	15,362	845	3,225	58,311	145,371	4,689

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,457	0	0	1,457	3,383	109
Saudi Arabia	813	0	0	0	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	1,616	52
United Arab Emirates	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	495	16
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,235	0	0	0	803	0	0	0	1,457	0	(s)	2,259	5,494	177
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	0	0	357	707	23
Gabon	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	526	17
Indonesia	1,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,437	46
Nigeria	5,034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	162	5,196	168
Venezuela	2,092	0	204	0	569	460	0	1,547	2,175	0	341	5,297	7,389	238
Subtotal Other OPEC	9,392	0	204	0	569	460	0	1,547	2,741	0	341	5,863	15,255	492
Other														
Angola	1,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,112	36
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	0	0	556	556	18
Brazil	0	0	0	0	477	0	0	0	619	0	0	1,096	1,096	35
Canada	2,346	491	3	0	361	42	6	795	798	15	145	2,656	5,001	161
Congo	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	183	828	27
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	5,349	0	0	903	0	81	0	634	918	0	0	2,536	7,886	254
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	2,906	0	0	0	0	0	8	2,914	2,914	94
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,396	0	0	1,396	1,396	45
Norway	997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	997	32
Puerto Rico	0	0	100	0	275	0	0	0	0	65	279	720	720	23
Romania	0	0	495	408	1,219	0	0	0	0	0	272	2,394	2,394	77
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	168	5
Trinidad and Tobago	461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	0	0	679	1,140	37
United Kingdom	3,199	29	0	0	626	0	0	0	0	0	2	658	3,858	124
Virgin Islands	0	0	290	0	902	402	0	895	3,800	0	0	6,289	6,289	203
Zaire	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	42
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,277	0	0	1,277	1,277	41
Other Eastern Hemisphere	523	0	354	164	3,026	0	0	0	5	5	17	3,571	4,094	132
Subtotal Other	15,932	520	1,243	1,476	9,961	526	6	2,324	10,231	85	723	27,094	43,026	1,388
Total Imports	28,559	520	1,447	1,476	11,333	986	6	3,871	14,429	85	1,063	35,216	63,775	2,057
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Venezuela	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	6
Subtotal Other OPEC	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	6
Other														
Canada	12,191	4,612	189	0	418	0	0	125	37	63	71	5,515	17,706	571
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	2,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,344	76
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	29	1
Subtotal Other	14,534	4,612	217	0	418	0	0	125	37	63	72	5,545	20,079	648
Total Imports	14,706	4,612	217	0	418	0	0	125	37	63	72	5,545	20,251	653
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	914	4,437	143
Saudi Arabia	1,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	33
United Arab Emirates	1,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,130	36
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	914	6,596	213
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,378	44
Indonesia	663	0	1,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	2,427	78
Nigeria	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	0	157	393	13
Venezuela	7,868	124	1,738	0	468	0	0	0	0	0	52	2,383	10,251	331
Subtotal Other OPEC	10,145	124	3,503	0	468	0	0	0	157	0	52	4,305	14,450	466
Other														
Angola	1,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,139	37
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	447	0	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	0	450	450	15
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22	22	1
Canada	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	67	382	12
France	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	318	318	10
Mexico	16,091	437	1,234	0	355	0	33	0	0	0	87	2,146	18,237	588
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	31	0	82	0	100	0	104	104	104	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	213	7
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	165	165	22
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	165	5
Spain	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	239	8
Trinidad and Tobago	2,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	339	3,114	100
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	252	506	506	16
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	32
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	70	70	2

Table 10. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Other Eastern Hemisphere	5	0	237	56	0	243	0	0	0	22	36	595	599	19
Subtotal Other	21,007	437	3,310	56	386	243	115	0	442	534	712	6,235	27,242	879
Total Imports	36,833	561	6,813	56	854	243	115	0	599	534	1,679	11,454	48,287	1,558
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,067	547	0	0	90	0	0	144	3	(s)	131	916	1,983	64
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1,067	547	0	0	90	0	0	144	3	(s)	131	916	1,983	64
Total Imports	1,067	547	0	0	90	0	0	144	3	(s)	131	916	1,983	64
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	4,908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,908	158
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,908	158
Other														
Australia	0	367	0	0	190	75	0	55	61	0	1	747	747	24
Canada	985	309	(s)	0	972	25	0	496	6	43	(s)	1,852	2,837	92
Mexico	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	93	99	99	3
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	767	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,115	1,115	36
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	237	0	453	83	0	64	225	120	186	1,368	1,368	44
Subtotal Other	985	679	237	767	1,963	184	0	616	294	163	280	5,181	6,166	199
Total Imports	5,894	679	237	767	1,963	184	0	616	294	163	280	5,181	11,075	357

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	9,001	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,094	0	1,363	6,646	15,648	174
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	494	1,486	17
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	1
Saudi Arabia	6,308	239	0	0	2,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,631	8,939	99
United Arab Emirates	3,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	(s)	378	3,470	39
Subtotal Arab OPEC	19,394	529	0	0	2,392	0	0	0	5,966	0	1,363	10,250	29,644	329
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,062	0	0	1,062	4,744	53
Gabon	794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	841	9
Indonesia	21,991	0	1,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	23,755	264
Nigeria	16,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	0	0	1,198	17,396	193
Venezuela	20,561	312	4,158	0	2,785	913	25	6,607	10,520	224	1,277	26,823	47,384	526
Subtotal Other OPEC	63,226	312	5,923	0	2,785	913	25	6,607	12,827	224	1,277	30,894	94,120	1,046
Other														
Angola	5,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	6,492	72
Australia	1,403	641	0	0	551	154	0	102	313	0	1	1,762	3,165	35
Bahamas	0	0	1,176	0	0	93	0	831	2,401	0	320	4,820	4,820	54
Brazil	0	0	0	258	1,625	215	0	822	2,072	47	1	5,039	5,039	56
Canada	39,766	17,405	874	0	2,677	255	21	2,676	1,924	381	1,265	27,477	67,243	747
Congo	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	(s)	183	828	9
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	173	326	326	4
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	8
Mexico	59,372	1,681	3,456	1,492	1,412	138	33	918	1,238	290	427	11,086	70,458	783
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	4,659	0	0	209	0	22	261	5,151	5,151	57
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	31	437	82	422	4,811	0	471	6,563	6,563	73
Norway	3,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,559	40
People's Republic of China	604	0	0	1,586	513	0	0	0	295	186	0	2,100	2,704	30
Peru	1,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	481	1,545	17
Puerto Rico	0	0	238	0	594	419	69	390	0	878	685	3,274	3,274	36
Romania	0	0	774	2,847	1,410	0	0	0	0	0	509	5,540	5,540	62
Spain	0	0	239	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	26	473	473	5
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	168	2
Trinidad and Tobago	9,194	0	0	0	0	122	0	109	1,650	0	12	1,894	11,087	123
United Kingdom	16,485	887	0	0	1,359	0	0	0	0	262	259	2,766	19,251	214
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,884	0	2,759	1,204	549	2,747	11,406	0	0	20,547	20,547	228
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	2
Zaire	3,958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,958	44
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	2,384	199	0	2,840	2,840	32
Other Eastern Hemisphere	5,164	2	2,352	614	7,368	567	0	1,484	2,789	225	608	16,009	21,173	235
Subtotal Other	147,680	20,615	11,713	6,798	25,506	3,603	754	10,707	32,168	2,491	5,018	119,374	267,054	2,967
Total Imports	230,300	21,456	17,635	6,798	30,683	4,516	779	17,314	50,960	2,716	7,659	160,517	390,818	4,342

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - March 1993
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	4,004	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,094	0	0	5,283	9,287	103
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	11
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	1
Saudi Arabia	2,396	0	0	0	2,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,392	4,788	53
United Arab Emirates	998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	998	11
Subtotal Arab OPEC	8,390	289	0	0	2,392	0	0	0	5,094	0	(s)	7,775	16,166	180
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,062	0	0	1,062	1,412	16
Gabon	794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	841	9
Indonesia	6,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,713	75
Nigeria	10,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,040	11,693	130
Venezuela	7,455	0	697	0	1,148	893	25	6,607	9,048	0	1,146	19,565	27,020	300
Subtotal Other OPEC	25,966	0	697	0	1,148	893	25	6,607	11,197	0	1,146	21,714	47,680	530
Other														
Angola	2,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	3,415	38
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	181	181	2
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	831	2,398	0	0	3,239	3,239	36
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,625	215	0	822	2,072	0	1	4,734	4,734	53
Canada	5,116	1,693	19	0	496	154	21	1,584	1,609	43	327	5,945	11,061	123
Congo	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	183	828	9
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	6	6	(s)
Mexico	13,490	0	0	1,199	0	138	0	917	1,234	289	0	3,777	17,267	192
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	4,189	0	0	209	0	0	9	4,406	4,406	49
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	0	437	0	422	4,711	0	0	5,878	5,878	65
Norway	2,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,507	28
People's Republic of China	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	295	295	3
Puerto Rico	0	0	238	0	594	229	69	390	0	363	685	2,569	2,569	29
Romania	0	0	774	2,847	1,410	0	0	0	0	0	509	5,540	5,540	62
Spain	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	26	234	234	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	168	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2,772	0	0	0	0	122	0	109	1,311	0	12	1,555	4,326	48
United Kingdom	10,826	541	0	0	1,359	0	0	0	0	0	6	1,906	12,731	141
Virgin Islands	0	0	290	0	2,759	1,204	320	2,747	11,406	0	0	18,725	18,725	208
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	2
Zaire	3,609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,609	40
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	2,384	0	0	2,640	2,640	29
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,102	2	354	558	6,213	0	0	1,307	1,315	5	71	9,824	10,926	121
Subtotal Other	42,781	2,235	2,241	4,605	19,193	2,508	410	9,336	29,800	701	1,651	72,680	115,461	1,283
Total Imports	77,137	2,524	2,939	4,605	22,733	3,401	435	15,943	46,091	701	2,797	102,169	179,307	1,992

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - March 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	3
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	3
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,480	16
Venezuela	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	2
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,652	18
Other														
Canada	29,549	12,963	855	0	616	0	0	274	275	275	168 (s)	15,426	44,975	500
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	6,932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,932	77
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	5
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	30	(s)
Subtotal Other	36,947	12,964	883	0	616	0	0	274	275	275	169	15,456	52,403	582
Total Imports	38,899	12,964	883	0	616	0	0	274	275	275	169	15,456	54,355	604
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	4,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,363	1,363	6,060	67
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	494	494	5
Saudi Arabia	3,912	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	4,151	46
United Arab Emirates	2,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0	378	2,472	27
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,703	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	0	1,363	2,474	13,178	146
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,331	37
Indonesia	2,745	0	1,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	4,509	50
Nigeria	4,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	0	157	4,223	47
Venezuela	12,934	312	3,461	0	1,637	0	0	0	1,472	224	131	7,238	20,172	224
Subtotal Other OPEC	23,076	312	5,225	0	1,637	0	0	0	1,630	224	131	9,160	32,235	358
Other														
Angola	3,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	3,077	34
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	1,176	0	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	320	1,498	1,498	17
Brazil	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	305	305	3
Canada	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	345	661	7
France	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	319	319	4
Mexico	38,950	1,674	3,456	293	1,412	0	33	0	1	1	206	7,076	46,026	511
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	100	22	248	271	271	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	440	654	654	7
Norway	1,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	12
People's Republic of China	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	7

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Trinidad and Tobago	5,957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	339	6,296	70
United Kingdom	5,659	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	253	852	6,512	72
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,594	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	1,823	1,823	20
Zaire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	4
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	199	199	2
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,801	0	1,732	56	0	243	0	0	579	101	125	2,836	6,637	74
Subtotal Other	60,828	2,020	8,351	607	1,443	243	344	0	1,022	1,325	2,104	17,458	78,286	870
Total Imports	94,607	2,571	13,576	607	3,080	243	344	0	3,523	1,550	3,598	29,092	123,699	1,374
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	3,098	1,830	0	0	135	0	0	299	21	(s)	425	2,709	5,807	65
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	3,098	1,830	0	0	135	0	0	299	21	(s)	425	2,709	5,807	65
Total Imports	3,098	1,830	0	0	135	0	0	299	21	(s)	425	2,709	5,807	65
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	12,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,533	139
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	(s)
Subtotal Other OPEC	12,533	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	12,553	139
Other														
Australia	1,403	641	0	0	551	154	0	102	133	0	1	1,581	2,984	33
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	1
Canada	1,687	919	(s)	0	1,430	101	0	519	18	62	1	3,052	4,739	53
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	8
Mexico	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	221	233	233	3
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	4	474	474	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	31	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100	2,100	23
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	261	0	237	0	1,155	324	0	177	896	120	410	3,319	3,581	40
Other														
Subtotal Other	4,027	1,567	237	1,586	4,119	852	0	798	1,051	190	669	11,071	15,097	168
Total Imports	16,560	1,567	237	1,586	4,119	872	0	798	1,051	190	669	11,091	27,650	307

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	476	0	0	5,382
Natural Gas Liquids	31	12	1,416	0	149
Pentanes Plus	0	2	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31	10	1,416	0	149
Ethane	0	3	0	0	0
Propane	17	3	1,320	0	60
Normal Butane	14	2	95	0	89
Isobutane	0	2	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	22	1	50	0	22
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	10	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	10	0	172
Kerosene	10	1	(s)	0	185
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	271	895	0	5,558
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	1,123	0	14
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	68	7	32	(s)	94
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	23	0	675	0	2
Special Naphthas	5	19	50	0	26
Lubricants	75	16	362	2	8
Waxes	4	2	21	0	1,568
Petroleum Coke	71	41	2,483	0	1
Asphalt	1	6	(s)	1	4
Miscellaneous Products	11	2	4	0	22
Total Product Exports	325	378	7,132	3	7,803
Total Exports	325	854	7,132	3	13,185
					21,499

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	1,578	0	0	14,939	16,517
Natural Gas Liquids	130	991	4,227	(s)	578	5,926
Pentanes Plus	0	148	0	0	0	148
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	130	843	4,227	(s)	578	5,778
Ethane	0	297	(s)	0	0	297
Propane	69	249	3,992	(s)	232	4,542
Normal Butane	61	148	235	(s)	346	790
Isobutane	0	148	0	0	0	148
Finished Motor Gasoline	115	7	51	0	28	201
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	10	0	25	35
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	501	0	384	886
Kerosene	18	3	2	0	(s)	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	57	274	1,889	0	2,193	4,413
Residual Fuel Oil	302	0	10,323	0	13,971	24,596
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	192	29	109	2	92	424
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	239	136	998	0	180	1,553
Special Naphthas	13	56	108	1	8	186
Lubricants	272	40	854	6	98	1,270
Waxes	14	4	57	(s)	17	92
Petroleum Coke	951	374	6,384	0	6,069	13,778
Asphalt	2	8	(s)	2	4	16
Miscellaneous Products	69	6	34	(s)	10	119
Total Product Exports	2,374	1,927	25,549	12	23,657	53,519
Total Exports	2,374	3,504	25,549	12	38,596	70,036

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1985

Destination (Thousand Barrels)	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri- cants	Waxes	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Australia	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	2	(s)	131	(s)	14	155	5
Bahamas	0	(s)	1	10	65	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	78	3
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	64	0	(s)	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	68	0	0	0	1	70	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	476	12	42	90	733	276	23	56	4	127	7	47	1,892	61
Chile	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	(s)	0	0	0	16	1
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	8	(s)	(s)	0	1	210	7
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)	0	0	2	12	(s)
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	1	5	(s)
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	300	0	(s)	300	10
Dominican Republic	0	40	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	43	1
Ecuador	0	39	0	0	219	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	260	8
Egypt	0	10	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	0	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	47	0	157	310	10
France	0	98	0	0	(s)	0	0	6	1	0	0	5	144	5
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	57	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	(s)	79	3
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	233	8
Guatemala	0	61	50	10	108	116	(s)	2	1	0	0	0	116	4
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	27	0	0	28	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	5	10	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	856	0	104	1,114	36
Italy	0	101	0	0	0	52	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	30	(s)
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jamaica	0	26	0	0	0	0	3	12	2	1,165	(s)	8	4,409	142
Japan	0	8	0	0	37	3,171	6	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	95	1,555	50
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,456	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	6	(s)
Kuwait	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29	(s)	48	0	9	1,476	48
Mexico	0	945	2	25	0	406	(s)	8	(s)	339	(s)	106	475	15
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	21	1	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	(s)	24	1
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	(s)	0	111	4
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	31	394	1	11	(s)	0	0	0	439	14
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	(s)	0	0	(s)	13	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	25	42
Puerto Rico	932	100	0	0	0	220	(s)	18	2	0	0	148	1,297	5
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	154	10
Saudi Arabia	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	0	0	0	1	302	10
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	275	0	18	0	0	(s)	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1985 (Continued)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	115	0	(s)	(s)	296	0	141	553	18
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	0	0	2	23	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	58	0	6	68	2
United Kingdom	0	(s)	3	0	1	0	0	1	(s)	177	(s)	0	189	6
U.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	180	0	0	216	7
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	42	0	0	(s)	0	1	15	(s)	113	0	2	173	6
Virgin Islands	3,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,497	113
West Germany	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	42	2	1	(s)	0	45	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	47	0	0	47	2
Other	953	96	0	0	78	0	(s)	6	1	(s)	1	55	1,189	38
Total	5,858	1,605	95	192	1,354	6,681	76	482	36	4,163	9	947	21,499	694

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	1	0	0	1	10	(s)
Australia	0	4	1	0	0	0	15	16	(s)	483	1	87	606	7
Bahamas	0	38	3	10	79	1,192	0	3	0	0	0	1	1,327	15
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	127	0	(s)	129	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	(s)	0	0	32	2	25	(s)	1,513	0	1	1,576	18
Brazil	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	69	(s)	325	0	1	398	4
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	30	0	(s)	30	(s)
Canada	1,578	851	139	700	1,116	1,046	65	157	8	874	10	384	6,927	77
Chile	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	33	(s)	0	0	1	36	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	435	1	28	2	2	0	3	470	5
Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	22	(s)	(s)	0	5	27	(s)
Costa Rica	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	17	(s)	0	0	2	23	(s)
Denmark	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	300	0	1	304	3
Dominican Republic	0	115	0	0	0	0	2	4	(s)	0	0	1	125	1
Ecuador	0	10	0	0	219	0	2	4	(s)	0	0	5	345	4
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	17	(s)	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	1	18	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	28	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
France	0	438	0	98	197	164	(s)	1	4	449	0	299	1,573	17
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	428	5
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Greece	0	3	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	77	0	(s)	82	1
Guatemala	0	168	50	10	108	0	(s)	11	1	0	0	1	349	4
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	426	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	426	5
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	18	1	0	0	1	19	(s)
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	235	0	(s)	3	1	0	0	2	242	3
India	0	(s)	0	0	248	0	0	24	1	27	0	10	311	3
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	(s)	83	0	6	96	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Italy	0	145	0	0	0	405	0	2	1	2,415	0	371	3,338	37
Ivory Coast	0	28	0	0	0	286	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	314	3
Jamaica	0	59	0	0	0	0	3	35	(s)	0	0	1	98	1
Japan	0	30	(s)	0	936	5,460	13	27	6	3,604	0	47	10,123	112
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	2,560	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	438	0	2	15	1	57	0	104	3,178	35
Kuwait	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	10	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	0	3,107	5	102	0	2,530	1	126	25	16	(s)	(s)	20	(s)
Netherlands	0	98	0	0	0	1,359	48	23	1	1,262	(s)	20	6,024	67
Netherlands Antilles	0	10	0	0	0	2,008	(s)	2	0	0	0	107	2,898	32
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	201	(s)	5	2,021	22
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	1	213	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	47	0	0	0	2	39	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	234	0	0	48	1
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	234	3
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	127	633	4	20	(s)	(s)	0	2	786	9
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	15	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	18	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	(s)	(s)	(s)	90	100	1
Puerto Rico	2,868	142	0	0	(s)	220	1	44	4	0	0	54	3,334	37
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	22	99	0	148	276	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	2	0	0	1	0	(s)	9	0	0	0	24	37	(s)
Singapore	0	3	0	0	(s)	1,306	10	27	(s)	0	(s)	2	1,348	15
Spain	0	1	0	0	213	402	(s)	(s)	1	543	0	264	1,425	16
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	1	13	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	4	(s)	0	(s)	1	6	(s)
Switzerland	0	21	0	0	225	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	2	251	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	29	3	(s)	0	3	36	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	25	0	116	0	1	145	2
United Kingdom	0	5	0	0	2	2,547	0	43	1	208	1	11	2,819	31
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	301	0	59	451	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Venezuela	0	77	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	25	(s)	222	0	6	331	4
Virgin Islands	9,631	0	0	0	0	1,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,734	119
West Germany	0	100	0	0	0	0	(s)	65	3	47	(s)	46	262	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	47	0	(s)	47	1
Other	2,440	180	3	2	109	325	(s)	23	3	(s)	1	69	3,156	35
Total	16,517	5,778	201	921	4,413	24,596	186	1,270	92	13,778	16	2,268	70,036	778

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	14,382	--	--	--	--	12,595	--	--	--	--	--	43,537	1,742	22,947	95,203
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,648	--	--	--	--	55,482	--	--	--	--	--	81,815	10,436	35,064	184,445
Leases	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	1,679	--	--	--	--	--	16,862	1,384	1,282	21,263
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	461,617	0	0	461,617
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	28,183	28,183
Total	--	--	16,086	--	--	--	--	69,756	--	--	--	--	--	603,831	13,562	87,476	790,711
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	33,828	2,755	36,583	1,019	39,351	7,475	14,187	62,032	9,337	71,374	45,656	4,474	999	131,840	13,909	63,617	307,981
Bulk Terminal	--	--	91,805	--	--	--	--	71,697	--	--	--	--	--	59,510	3,286	23,384	249,682
Pipeline	--	--	25,927	--	--	--	--	33,481	--	--	--	--	--	37,314	2,490	4,168	103,380
Natural Gas Processing Plant	107	38	145	0	530	83	1,039	1,652	1,344	3,284	428	63	269	5,388	272	117	7,574
Total	--	--	154,460	--	--	--	--	168,862	--	--	--	--	--	234,052	19,957	91,286	668,617
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	13	0	13	0	91	21	147	259	77	157	92	16	4	346	17	20	655
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	1,087	--	--	--	--	--	1,961	0	0	3,077
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	342	--	--	--	--	--	1,530	104	5	1,981
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	4	7	0	43	22	265	330	347	413	118	22	37	937	114	34	1,422
Total	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	2,028	--	--	--	--	--	4,774	235	59	7,135
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	443	17	460	181	1,302	234	511	2,228	190	740	1,804	22	30	2,786	312	486	6,272
Bulk Terminal	--	--	545	--	--	--	--	11,153	--	--	--	--	--	38,862	35	819	51,414
Pipeline	--	--	1,050	--	--	--	--	6,180	--	--	--	--	--	6,074	429	0	13,733
Natural Gas Processing Plant	104	34	138	0	484	61	774	1,319	823	2,869	306	39	232	4,269	157	83	5,966
Total	--	--	2,193	--	--	--	--	20,880	--	--	--	--	--	51,991	933	1,388	77,385
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	16	0	23	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	32
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,779	--	--	--	--	--	9,760	0	0	11,539
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,640	--	--	--	--	--	2,183	132	0	3,955
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	25	0	116	141	110	872	0	0	16	998	3	0	1,142
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	3,583	--	--	--	--	--	12,950	135	0	16,668

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	63	0	63	0	147	0	2	149	2	4	112	1	0	119	0	5	336
Total	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	119	0	5	336
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	330	5	335	8	548	33	176	765	69	47	1,131	3	3	1,253	88	119	2,560
Bulk Terminal	—	—	459	—	—	—	—	7,810	—	—	—	—	—	19,820	34	151	28,274
Pipeline	—	—	945	—	—	—	—	3,183	—	—	—	—	—	2,634	173	0	6,935
Natural Gas Processing Plant	50	31	81	0	405	36	472	913	413	1,063	174	24	128	1,802	104	59	2,959
Total	—	—	1,820	—	—	—	—	12,671	—	—	—	—	—	25,509	399	329	40,728
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	39	0	10	0	2	0	12	7	0	58
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	0	58
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	47	12	59	121	347	87	240	795	97	291	249	7	20	664	182	302	2,002
Bulk Terminal	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	902	—	—	—	—	—	5,166	1	481	6,616
Pipeline	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	967	—	—	—	—	—	814	75	0	1,949
Natural Gas Processing Plant	52	2	54	0	27	25	133	185	248	539	86	11	67	951	48	16	1,254
Total	—	—	272	—	—	—	—	2,849	—	—	—	—	—	7,595	306	799	11,821
Isobutane																	
Refinery	3	0	3	52	253	59	93	457	22	379	312	9	7	729	35	60	1,284
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	662	—	—	—	—	—	4,116	0	187	4,985
Pipeline	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	443	49	0	894
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	1	3	0	27	0	53	80	52	395	46	4	21	518	2	8	611
Total	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	1,589	—	—	—	—	—	5,806	86	255	7,774
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	127	0	1	128	1	88	14	0	0	103	0	2	233
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	103	0	2	233
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	3,393	266	3,659	51	2,965	77	911	4,004	895	10,347	5,765	225	19	17,251	502	4,963	30,379
Naphthas and Lighter	1,994	4	1,998	0	2,576	3	806	3,385	671	5,594	2,880	42	5	9,192	328	3,703	18,606
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	3,519	281	3,800	107	3,089	244	1,571	5,011	716	8,956	7,459	141	68	17,340	1,059	13,293	40,503
Heavy Gas Oils	1,129	121	1,250	1	3,482	6	1,193	4,682	220	4,078	3,894	67	0	8,259	661	5,871	20,723
Residuum	10,035	672	10,707	159	12,112	330	4,481	17,082	2,502	28,975	19,998	475	92	52,042	2,550	27,830	110,211
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		PAD Dist. V	
																Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	3,503	100	3,603	51	4,860	790	1,400	7,101	1,442	7,540	4,543	115	179	13,819	2,305	6,220	33,048
Bulk Terminal	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	174	--	--	--	--	--	362	0	8	553
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	83	0	0	96
Total	--	--	3,612	--	--	--	--	7,288	--	--	--	--	--	14,264	2,305	6,228	33,697
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	29	0	29	0	32	0	12	44	0	50	164	0	0	214	0	8	295
Total	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	--	--	214	0	8	295
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	6,627	313	6,940	104	6,739	1,435	2,576	10,854	2,123	10,220	4,580	539	160	17,622	2,654	7,590	45,660
Bulk Terminal	--	--	36,768	--	--	--	--	31,489	--	--	--	--	--	8,268	1,924	11,301	89,750
Pipeline	--	--	14,062	--	--	--	--	16,472	--	--	--	--	--	17,102	1,279	2,055	50,970
Total	--	--	57,770	--	--	--	--	58,815	--	--	--	--	--	42,992	5,857	20,946	186,380
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,483	146	2,629	52	3,193	672	1,161	5,078	1,106	4,460	1,334	238	88	7,226	1,616	3,256	19,805
Bulk Terminal	--	--	15,205	--	--	--	--	15,761	--	--	--	--	--	3,706	1,108	5,443	41,223
Pipeline	--	--	5,057	--	--	--	--	7,434	--	--	--	--	--	6,115	724	895	20,225
Total	--	--	22,891	--	--	--	--	28,273	--	--	--	--	--	17,047	3,448	9,594	81,253
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,144	167	4,311	52	3,546	763	1,415	5,776	1,017	5,760	3,246	301	72	10,396	1,038	4,334	25,855
Bulk Terminal	--	--	21,563	--	--	--	--	15,728	--	--	--	--	--	4,562	816	5,858	48,527
Pipeline	--	--	9,005	--	--	--	--	9,038	--	--	--	--	--	10,987	555	1,160	30,745
Total	--	--	34,879	--	--	--	--	30,542	--	--	--	--	--	25,945	2,409	11,352	105,127
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	41	0	41	0	51	0	14	65	21	376	177	0	0	574	85	301	1,066
Bulk Terminal	--	--	379	--	--	--	--	431	--	--	--	--	--	84	15	359	1,268
Pipeline	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	67	--	--	--	--	--	19	0	38	137
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	52
Total	--	--	433	--	--	--	--	563	--	--	--	--	--	729	100	698	2,523

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

(thousand barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appa- lachi- an #1	Total	Appa- lachi- an #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		PAD Dist. V West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	238	0	238	0	382	86	165	633	380	788	386	166	118	1,838	259	948	3,916
Bulk Terminal	--	--	540	--	--	--	--	412	--	--	--	--	--	74	3	624	1,653
Pipeline	--	--	126	--	--	--	--	173	--	--	--	--	--	513	131	389	1,332
Total	--	--	904	--	--	--	--	1,218	--	--	--	--	--	2,425	393	1,961	6,901
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	941	3	944	0	1,099	198	362	1,659	365	3,198	3,086	2	21	6,672	448	3,534	13,257
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,770	--	--	--	--	4,250	--	--	--	--	--	1,400	230	2,098	11,748
Pipeline	--	--	3,973	--	--	--	--	2,461	--	--	--	--	--	4,947	139	696	12,216
Total	--	--	8,687	--	--	--	--	8,370	--	--	--	--	--	13,019	817	6,328	37,221
Kerosene																	
Refinery	146	41	187	37	509	39	336	921	69	623	478	22	6	1,198	0	223	2,529
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,138	--	--	--	--	1,166	--	--	--	--	--	436	23	23	4,786
Pipeline	--	--	392	--	--	--	--	195	--	--	--	--	--	402	0	0	989
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	--	--	3,717	--	--	--	--	2,282	--	--	--	--	--	2,037	23	246	8,305
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	4,269	323	4,592	78	4,714	1,631	2,029	8,452	734	6,901	2,779	553	73	11,040	1,706	4,468	30,258
Bulk Terminal	--	--	21,732	--	--	--	--	16,240	--	--	--	--	--	3,702	765	5,105	47,544
Pipeline	--	--	6,256	--	--	--	--	7,476	--	--	--	--	--	6,573	408	858	21,571
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	6	0	0	6
Total	--	--	32,580	--	--	--	--	32,168	--	--	--	--	--	21,321	2,879	10,431	99,379
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,478	61	2,539	21	1,422	321	192	1,956	287	4,089	3,179	179	12	7,746	550	7,424	20,215
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19,186	--	--	--	--	1,564	--	--	--	--	--	3,291	0	1,870	25,911
Pipeline	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	121	176
Total	--	--	21,780	--	--	--	--	3,520	--	--	--	--	--	11,037	550	9,415	46,302
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	130	0	130	0	192	0	58	250	32	645	509	2	0	1,188	0	64	1,632
Total	130	0	130	0	192	0	58	250	32	645	509	2	0	1,188	0	64	1,632
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	6	0	6	0	37	0	0	37	158	818	180	0	0	1,156	5	159	1,363
Total	6	0	6	0	37	0	0	37	158	818	180	0	0	1,156	5	159	1,363

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Winn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	655	31	686	0	159	0	134	293	31	962	104	163	0	1,260	7	295	2,541
Bulk Terminal	--	--	672	--	--	--	--	134	--	--	--	--	--	14	0	29	849
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	110
Total	--	--	1,358	--	--	--	--	427	--	--	--	--	--	1,384	7	324	3,500
Lubricants																	
Refinery	903	861	1,764	0	811	0	607	1,418	32	3,648	1,593	817	0	6,090	90	495	9,857
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,156	--	--	--	--	478	--	--	--	--	--	376	4	605	2,619
Total	--	--	2,920	--	--	--	--	1,896	--	--	--	--	--	6,466	94	1,100	12,476
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	76	76	0	41	0	43	84	16	176	152	61	0	405	12	46	623
Total	--	--	76	--	--	--	--	84	--	--	--	--	--	405	12	46	623
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	879	0	879	0	324	778	212	1,314	3	389	1,184	135	0	1,711	136	1,391	5,431
Total	879	0	879	0	324	778	212	1,314	3	389	1,184	135	0	1,711	136	1,391	5,431
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	2,376	223	2,599	388	4,134	1,603	906	7,031	832	561	515	1,123	304	3,335	2,765	1,967	17,697
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,817	--	--	--	--	3,078	--	--	--	--	--	627	284	374	8,180
Total	--	--	6,416	--	--	--	--	10,109	--	--	--	--	--	3,962	3,049	2,341	25,877
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	116	34	150	0	213	9	1	223	42	430	139	84	0	695	8	146	1,222
Bulk Terminal	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	53	3	169	330
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	102	--	--	--	--	--	71	0	6	179
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	10	0	1	2	0	13	1	0	17
Total	--	--	224	--	--	--	--	359	--	--	--	--	--	832	12	321	1,748
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	170,546	--	--	--	--	238,618	--	--	--	--	--	837,883	33,519	178,762	1,459,328

1 Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
 -- Not Applicable.

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	17,834	25,874	3,325	26,324	21,725
Connecticut	566	784	92	1,165	612
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	631	1,363	291	1,478	2,323
Florida	2,304	3,521	259	1,448	1,177
Georgia	1,293	1,550	94	1,050	267
Maine	463	639	123	819	560
Massachusetts	1,019	1,110	69	1,731	1,036
New Hampshire, Vermont	21	12	w	413	213
New Jersey	2,931	4,961	443	6,134	8,677
New York	2,355	3,657	262	3,732	3,034
North Carolina	1,129	1,274	569	1,141	684
Pennsylvania	2,609	3,508	450	4,142	1,538
Rhode Island	198	473	w	379	132
South Carolina	622	780	261	771	593
Virginia	1,504	2,066	325	1,716	824
West Virginia	189	176	36	205	55
PAD District II Total	20,839	21,504	2,087	24,692	3,520
Illinois	3,978	4,502	260	4,790	1,259
Indiana	3,342	2,757	230	3,986	397
Iowa	778	630	w	1,192	w
Kansas	1,038	1,289	37	1,535	88
Kentucky	780	695	82	848	140
Michigan	2,470	2,655	169	2,305	286
Minnesota	1,228	1,130	w	2,206	308
Missouri	671	731	w	544	w
Nebraska	332	188	0	319	0
North & South Dakota	454	347	0	870	w
Ohio	2,526	3,213	527	2,482	330
Oklahoma	968	1,014	304	1,039	176
Tennessee	890	1,063	387	781	131
Wisconsin	1,384	1,290	w	1,795	82
PAD District III Total	10,932	14,958	1,634	14,742	11,037
Alabama	716	784	41	549	553
Arkansas	111	95	w	108	50
Louisiana	1,422	3,398	486	2,921	4,602
Mississippi	630	983	48	977	540
New Mexico	261	172	w	132	12
Texas	7,792	9,526	1,047	10,055	5,280
PAD District IV Total	2,724	1,854	23	2,471	550
Colorado	787	580	0	327	93
Idaho	211	111	0	270	0
Montana	756	516	w	899	140
Utah	325	179	0	447	205
Wyoming	645	468	w	528	112
PAD District V Total	8,699	10,192	246	9,573	9,294
Alaska	464	309	w	1,101	w
Arizona	317	283	w	174	0
California	4,893	6,592	204	5,108	6,594
Hawaii	254	185	0	265	w
Nevada	108	166	w	151	w
Oregon	722	798	w	1,198	240
Washington	1,941	1,859	w	1,576	1,245
United States Total	61,028	74,382	7,315	77,802	46,126

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV				
Crude Oil	0	0	0	223	2,314	786	0	395	29,733	0	0	8,405	3,397	0	4,640	0	17,667	0				
Petroleum Products	7,328	115	0	3,398	5,263	2,179	0	75,083	23,038	0	2,192	1,590	1,067	1,367	0	0	30	0				
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	485	0	0	0	639	0	0	89	215	0	0	0	0	0				
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,267	1,976	88	0	1,387	4,813	0	0	642	852	0	0	0	0	0				
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	0	30	0	0	657	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,080	0	0	1,592	1,923	1,193	0	44,028	12,333	0	1,282	503	0	943	0	0	0	0				
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,447	0	0	444	895	611	0	14,885	4,682	0	685	294	0	562	0	0	0	0				
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,633	0	0	1,148	1,028	582	0	29,143	7,651	0	597	209	0	381	0	0	0	0				
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	182	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	62	0	0	0	51	0	0	486	61	0	219	87	0	85	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	304	0	0	177	44	631	0	9,456	2,494	0	124	2	0	77	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	442	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,806	19	0	246	518	255	0	16,433	2,122	0	462	267	0	262	0	0	0	0				
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	26	135	0	0	801	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	26	20	0	8	62	0	0	54	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Lubricants	0	76	0	70	39	0	0	484	280	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	30	0				
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total All Products	7,328	115	0	3,621	7,577	2,965	0	75,478	52,771	0	2,192	9,995	4,464	1,367	4,640	0	17,697	0				

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to			
	II	III	I	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	144	2,314	786	0	29,733	0	0	8,405	3,397	0	1,494	0	0
Petroleum Products	5,802	0	0	3,107	4,893	2,179	56,767	21,058	0	1,796	1,590	1,067	1,367	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	485	0	0	639	0	0	89	215	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,267	1,976	88	1,232	4,813	0	0	642	852	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,172	0	0	1,463	1,869	1,193	33,785	11,590	0	991	503	0	943	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,946	0	0	402	859	611	11,499	4,385	0	487	294	0	562	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,226	0	0	1,061	1,010	582	22,286	7,205	0	504	209	0	381	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	0	0	0	12	41	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	51	0	337	61	0	219	87	0	85	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	184	0	0	167	44	631	7,399	2,223	0	124	2	0	77	0	0	0
Kerosene	28	0	0	0	0	0	390	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,406	0	0	210	468	255	13,583	1,620	0	462	267	0	262	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	5,802	0	0	3,251	7,207	2,955	55,767	20,784	0	4,705	9,995	4,464	1,367	0	0	0

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	I	II	III	
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	395	0	395	0	0	4,640	0	16,173
Petroleum Products	1,526	115	0	0	291	370	0	18,316	766	2,824	14,726	1,980	396	0	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	155	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	0	0	30	0	657	0	570	87	0	72	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	99	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	908	0	0	129	54	0	0	10,243	0	644	9,599	743	291	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	501	0	0	42	36	0	0	3,386	0	228	3,158	297	198	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	407	0	0	87	18	0	0	6,857	0	416	6,441	446	93	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	141	0	20	121	12	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	0	0	149	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	120	0	0	10	0	0	0	2,057	139	315	1,603	271	0	0	0
Kerosene	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	22	0	30	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	400	19	0	36	50	0	0	2,850	496	585	1,769	502	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	26	135	0	0	801	80	33	688	33	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	26	20	0	8	62	0	0	54	0	27	27	10	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	29	218	74	24	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	76	0	70	39	0	0	484	0	363	121	280	33	0	30
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	0	0	204	105	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	49	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,526	115	0	370	370	0	0	18,711	766	3,219	14,726	1,980	396	4,640	16,203

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	5,258	0	5,258	38,138	3,323	34,815	23,378	30,128	-6,750	786	11,802	-11,016	0	22,307	-22,307
Petroleum Products	78,481	7,443	71,038	31,956	10,840	21,116	6,475	100,313	-93,838	2,179	4,024	-1,845	3,559	30	3,529
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	728	485	243	700	639	61	0	304	-304	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,654	0	2,654	5,455	3,331	2,124	2,828	6,200	-3,372	88	1,494	-1,406	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	657	8	649	8	30	-22	30	729	-699	0	0	0	72	0	72
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	99	0	99	0	0	0	0	99	-99	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	45,620	5,080	40,540	17,916	4,708	13,208	1,923	57,643	-55,720	1,193	1,446	-253	2,225	0	2,225
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	15,329	2,447	12,882	7,423	1,950	5,473	895	20,252	-19,357	611	856	-245	1,247	0	1,247
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	30,291	2,633	27,658	10,493	2,758	7,735	1,028	37,391	-36,363	582	590	-8	978	0	978
Finished Aviation Gasoline	194	12	182	131	24	107	0	301	-301	12	0	12	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	486	62	424	210	51	159	51	766	-715	0	172	-172	304	0	304
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,633	304	9,329	2,800	852	1,948	44	12,074	-12,030	631	79	552	201	0	201
Kerosene	442	30	412	35	0	35	0	447	-447	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	16,679	1,825	14,854	4,195	1,019	3,176	537	19,017	-18,480	255	529	-274	724	0	724
Residual Fuel Oil	827	0	827	33	161	-128	135	834	-699	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	62	46	16	36	70	-34	82	64	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	321	0	321	24	0	24	0	345	-345	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	554	76	478	280	109	171	145	797	-652	0	0	0	33	30	3
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	204	0	204	105	0	105	0	309	-309	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	49	0	49	0	0	0	0	49	-49	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	83,739	7,443	76,296	70,094	14,163	55,931	29,853	130,441	-100,588	2,965	15,826	-12,861	3,559	22,337	-18,778

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.		Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	4,656	141	4,797	100	1,628	160	215	2,103	643	5,200	3,313	247	6	9,409	337	12,940	29,586
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	5	28	33	0	84	0	0	84	31	260	302	97	6	696	107	1,345	2,265
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,439	6	2,445	6	543	0	117	666	439	360	486	94	0	1,379	57	2,291	6,838
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	2,212	107	2,319	94	1,001	160	98	1,353	173	4,580	2,525	56	0	7,334	173	9,304	20,483

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		
Residual Fuel Oil — 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																
Refinery	17	36	53	0	49	0	0	49	59	143	148	22	12	384	104	619
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,732	—	—	—	—	326	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Total	—	—	4,785	—	—	—	—	375	—	—	—	—	—	384	104	619
Residual Fuel Oil — 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,545	4	1,549	18	374	4	136	532	82	652	916	103	0	1,753	182	1,371
Bulk Terminal	—	—	6,206	—	—	—	—	396	—	—	—	—	—	1,630	0	315
Total	—	—	7,755	—	—	—	—	928	—	—	—	—	—	3,383	182	1,686
Residual Fuel Oil — Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	916	21	937	3	999	317	56	1,375	146	3,294	2,115	54	0	5,609	264	5,434
Bulk Terminal	—	—	8,248	—	—	—	—	842	—	—	—	—	—	1,661	0	1,555
Total	—	—	9,185	—	—	—	—	2,217	—	—	—	—	—	7,270	264	6,989

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	26	135	0	801	33	688	33	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	57	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	113	80	33	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	26	105	0	631	0	631	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,457	0	0	1,457
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,457	0	0	1,457
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	357	357
Gabon	0	0	47	47
Indonesia	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	320	0	0	320
Venezuela	0	0	2,175	2,175
Subtotal Other OPEC	320	0	2,579	2,899
Other				
Angola	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	10	51	61
Bahamas	342	0	217	559
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	404	215	0	619
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	684	100	61	845
Congo	183	0	0	183
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	319	0	602	920
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	325	331	840	1,496
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	679	0	339	1,018
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1,520	1,064	1,216	3,800
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0

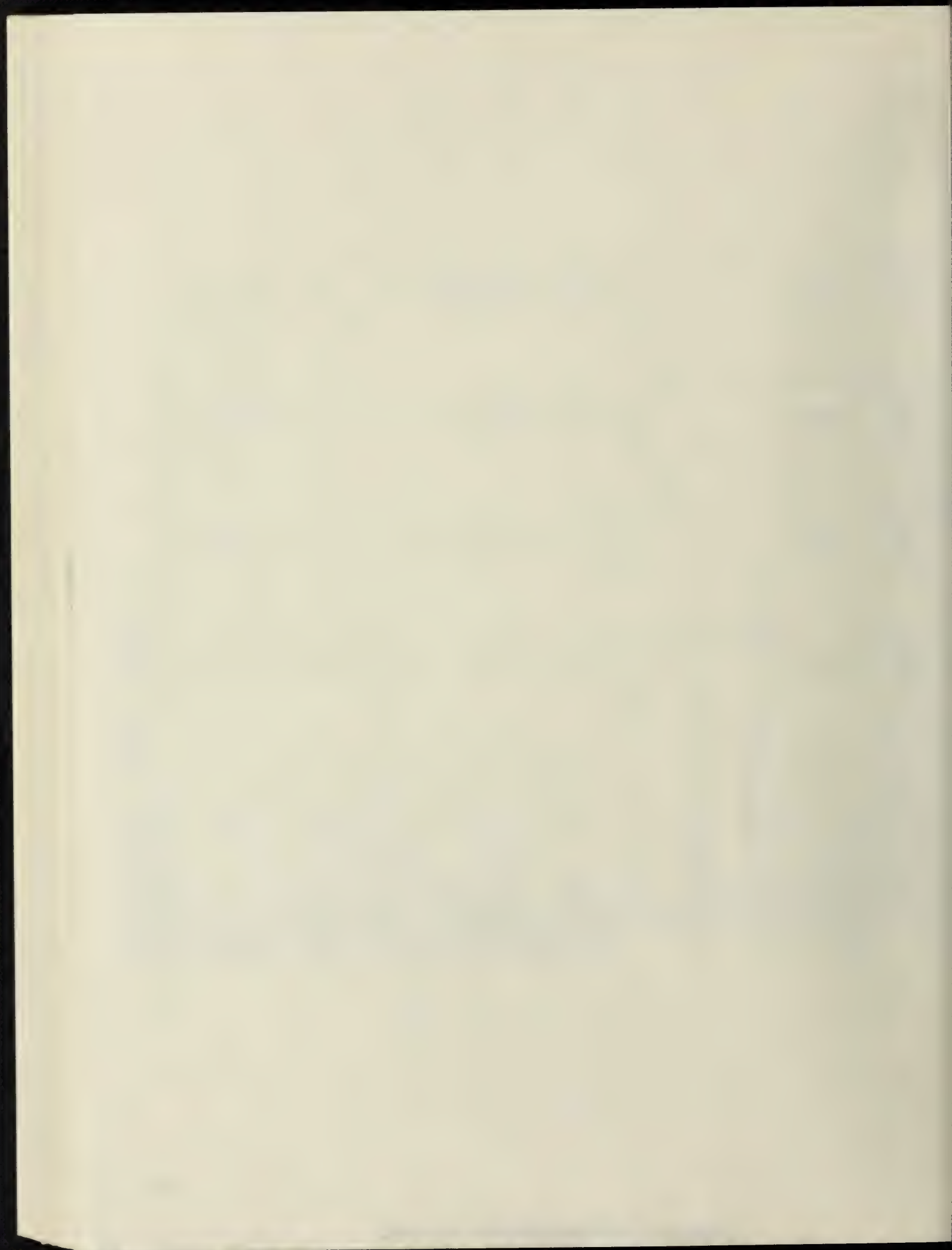
Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	427	0	850	1,277
Other Eastern Hemisphere	5	116	108	230
Subtotal Other	4,888	1,836	4,283	11,007
Total Imports	6,664	1,836	6,862	15,362

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, March 1985
 (Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	6,400	1,703	6,325	14,429
Delaware	126	0	0	126
Florida	0	155	70	225
Georgia	0	0	191	191
Maine	0	0	679	679
Maryland	0	0	73	73
Massachusetts	460	0	1,344	1,804
New Hampshire	0	0	35	35
New Jersey	1,415	215	1,042	2,672
New York	4,120	328	1,556	6,005
North Carolina	0	0	205	205
Pennsylvania	162	680	563	1,406
South Carolina	0	0	68	68
Vermont	1	0	15	15
Virginia	116	325	484	925
PAD District II	(s)	0	37	37
Michigan	(s)	0	36	36
Minnesota	0	0	(s)	(s)
North Dakota	(s)	0	0	(s)
PAD District III	260	0	339	599
Louisiana	160	0	0	160
Texas	100	0	339	439
PAD District IV	3	0	0	3
Montana	3	0	0	3
PAD District V	0	133	161	294
California	0	0	3	3
Hawaii	0	126	159	285
Washington	0	6	0	6
All PAD Districts	6,664	1,836	6,862	15,362

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8) , recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in the hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production from leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending and compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See *Butane*.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstock derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as a relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines Refining districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

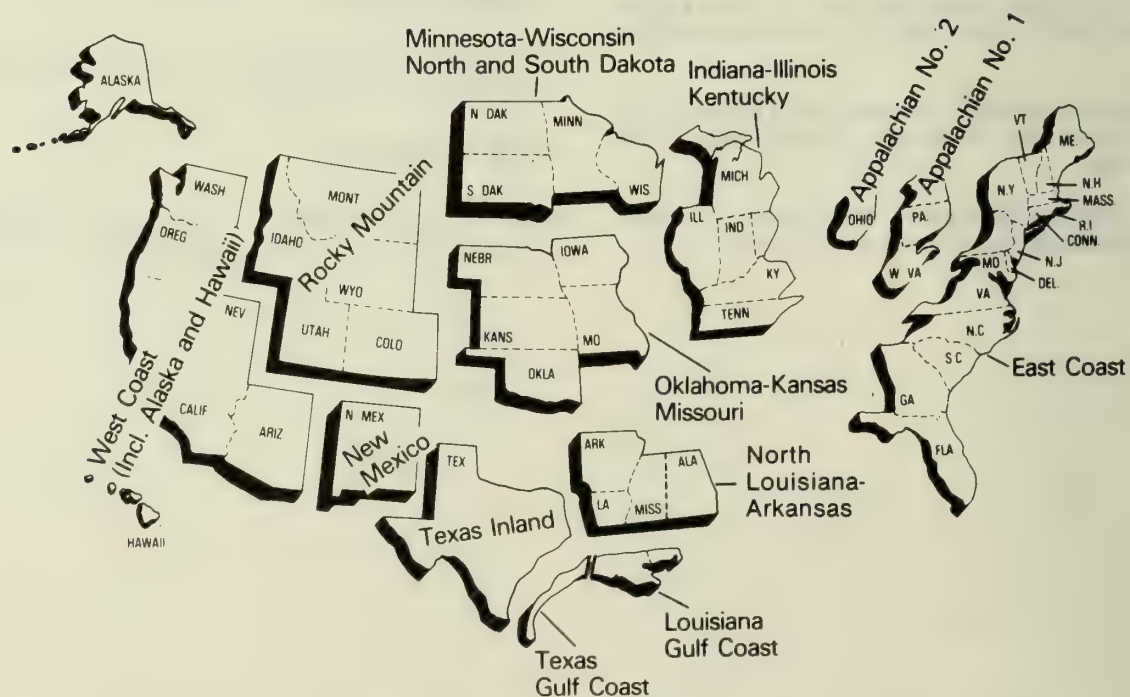
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

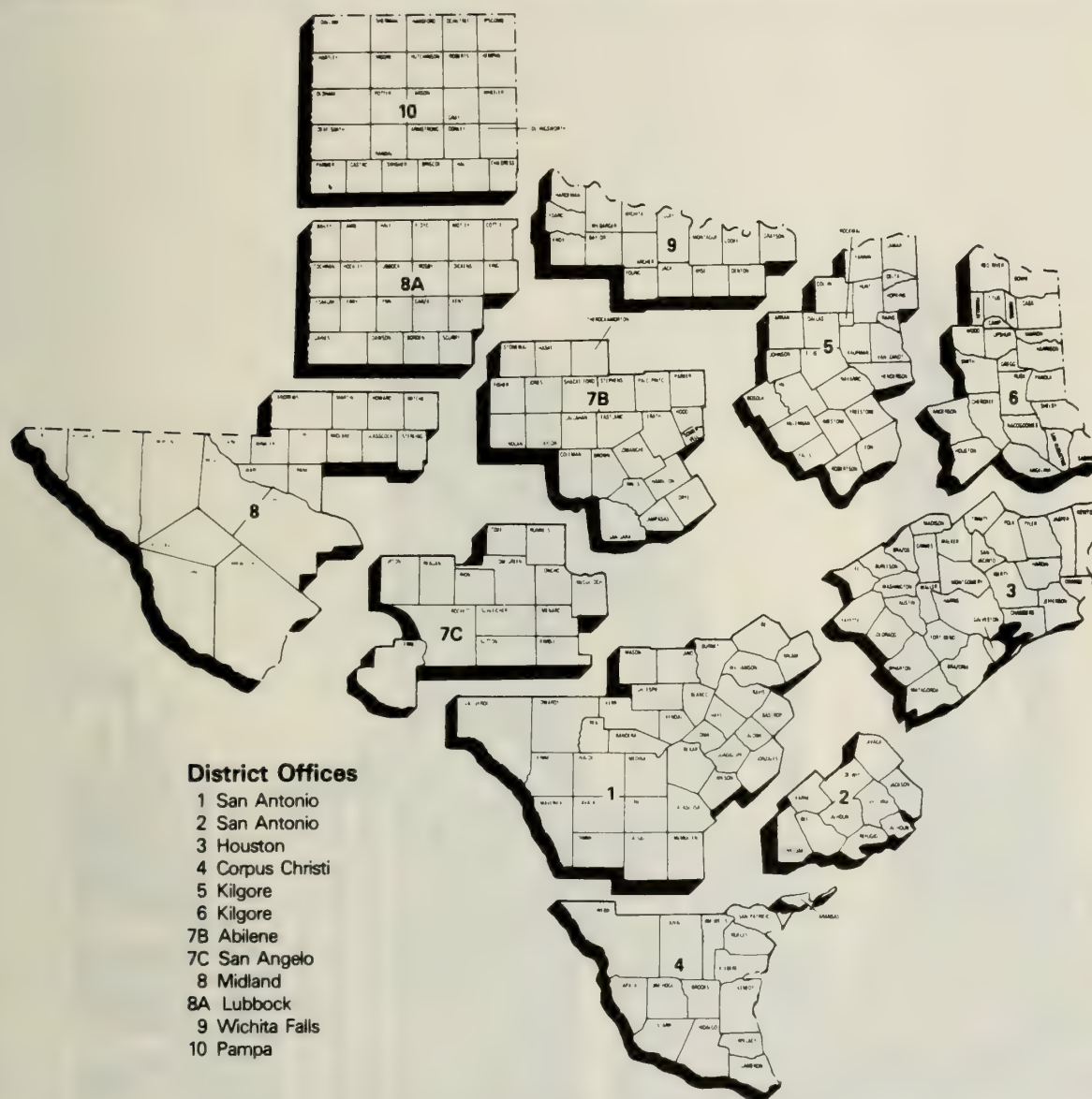
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts

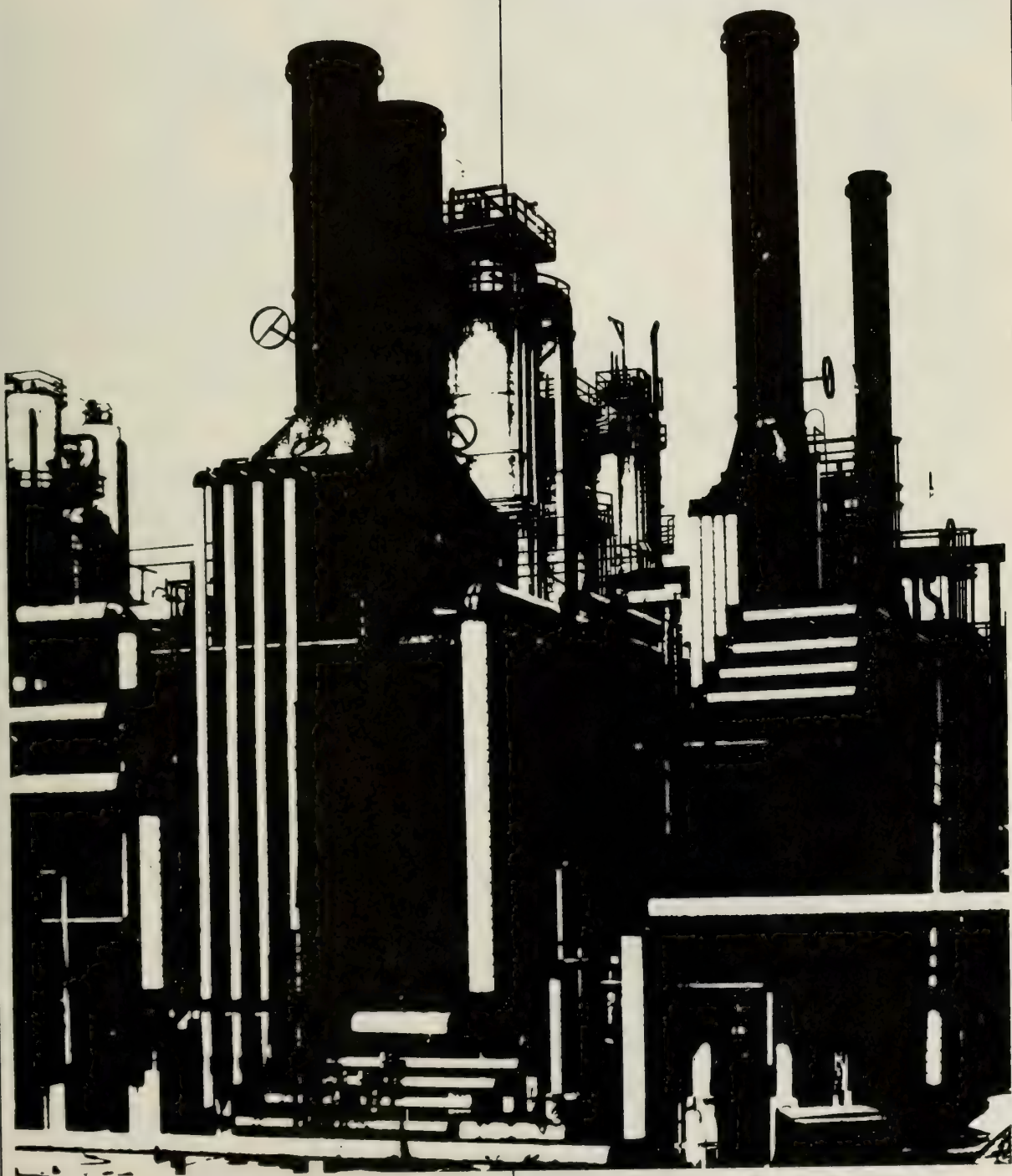


District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





Explanatory Notes





Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Customs officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1977-1983. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, data for 1978-1983 were used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): *NGPL Net Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): *Other liquids Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Eth-ane	Pro-pane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pen-tanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145) ...	100%				
Butane (IM-145) ...			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD) ..	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V.		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the PSM. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the PSM that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

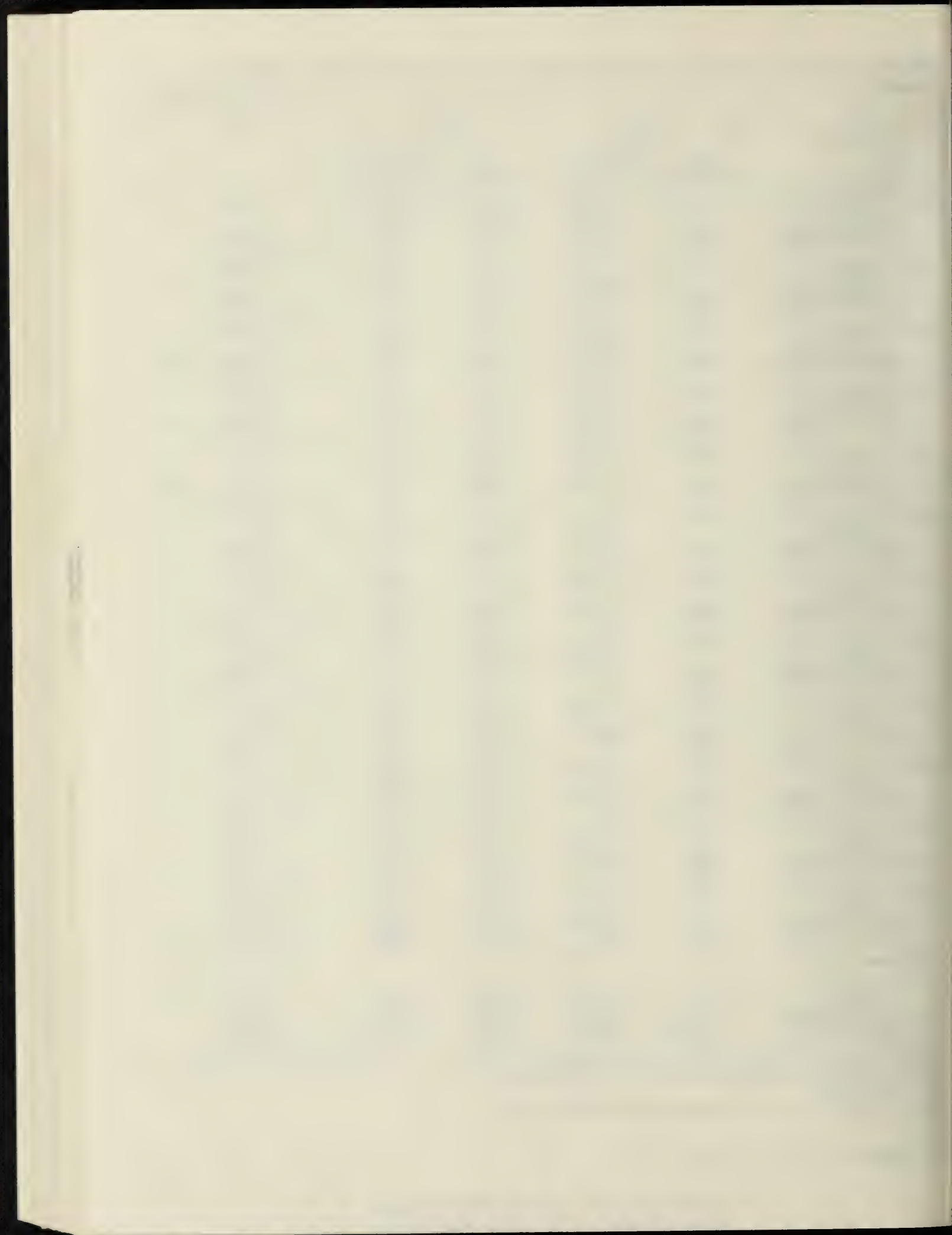
		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

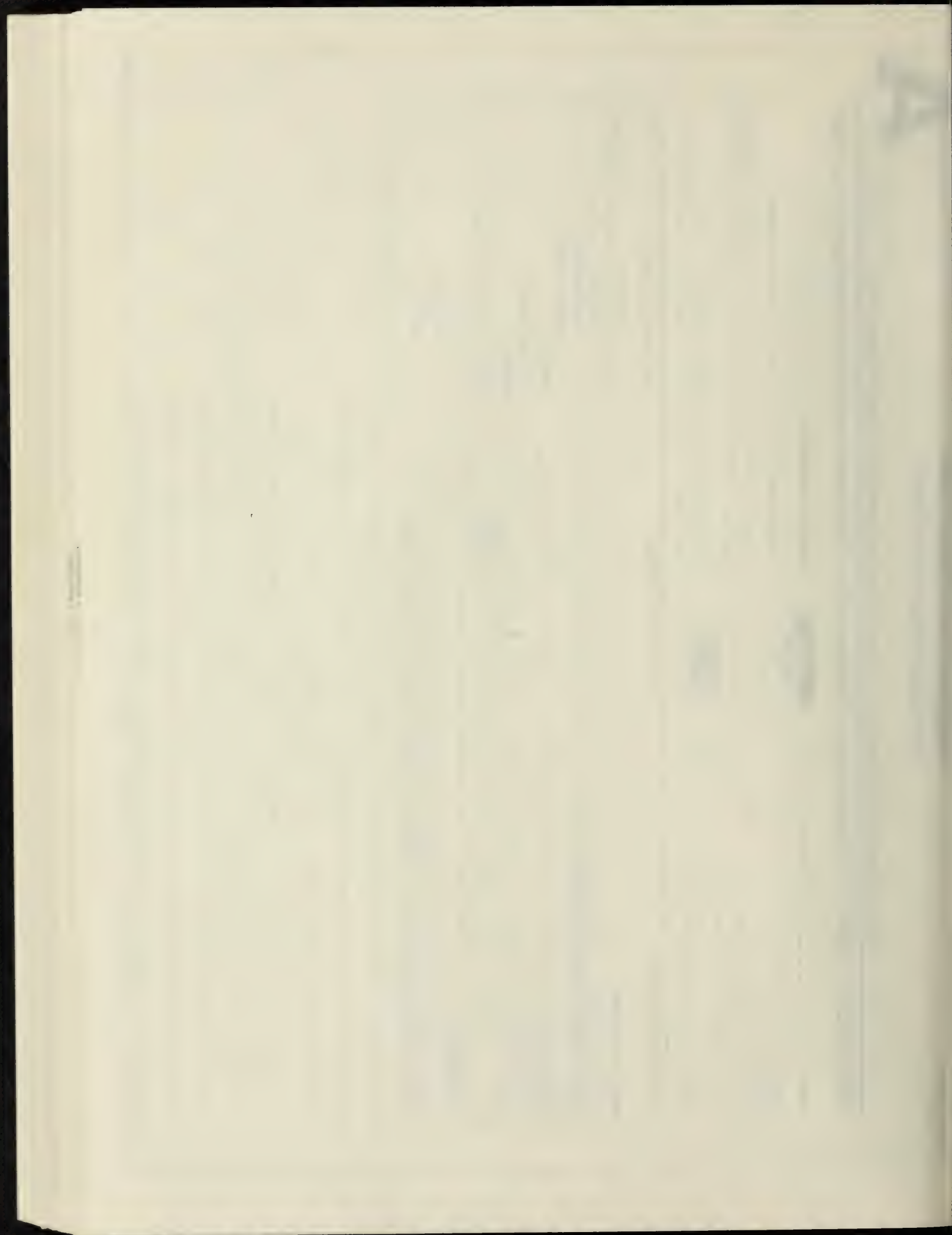
¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.





Order Form

Petroleum Supply Annual 1984

Published: May 1985
Energy Information Administration
DOE/EIA-0340(84)

Order Form

Name: _____

Business Affiliation: _____

Street Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Phone Number (area code first): _____

******Please include payment with this order form.******

☐ Volume 1 (Final 1984 annual statistics and 1985 refinery capacity statistics)

Number of copies _____ × \$5 = \$_____.

☐ Volume 2 (Final 1984 monthly statistics)

Number of copies _____ × \$15 = \$_____.

Total due = \$_____.

☐ Check payable to Superintendent of Documents.

☐ Money order payable to Superintendent of Documents.

☐ Charge to my Deposit Account No. _____.

Order No. _____

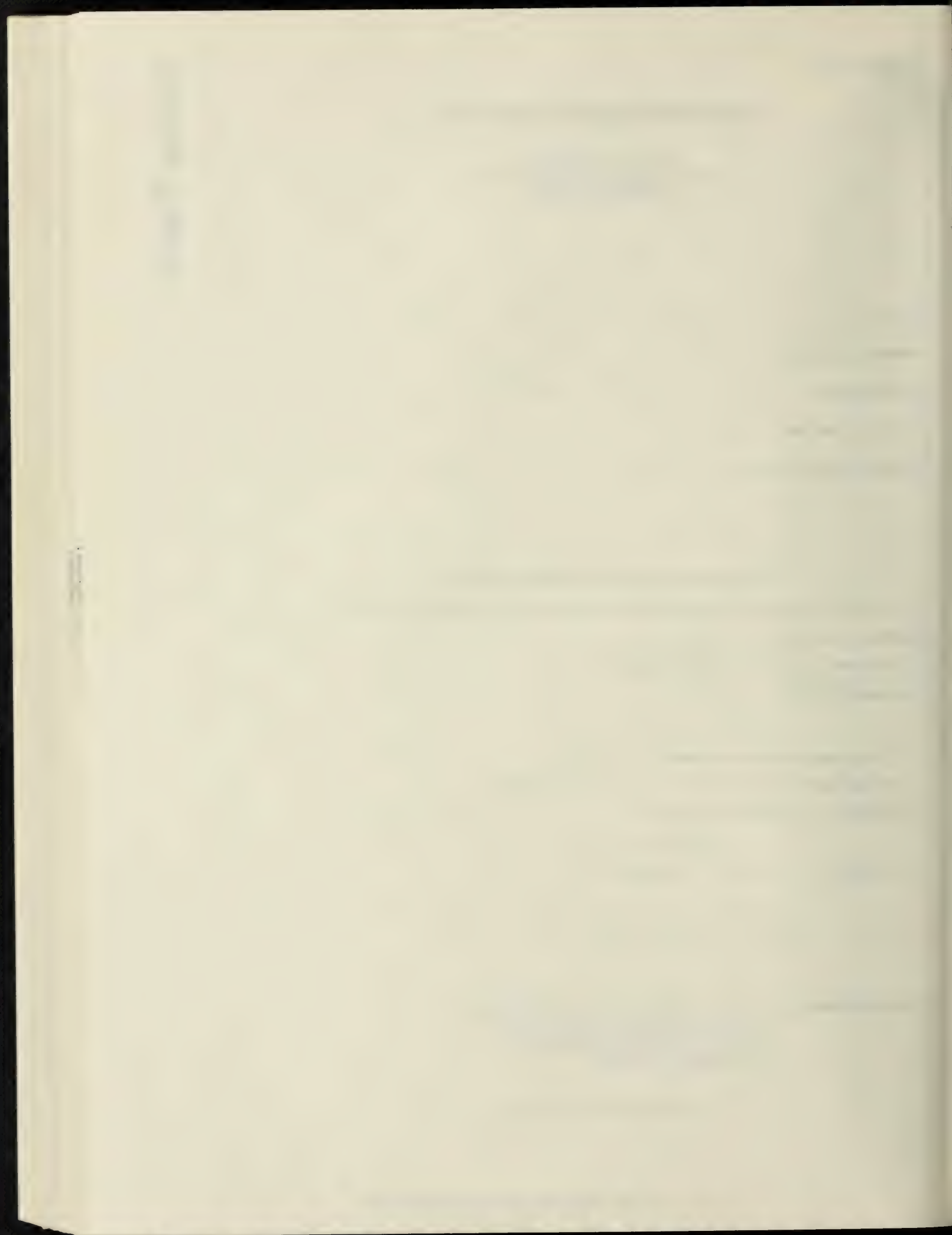
☐ Charge to ☐ VISA or ☐ Mastercard

No. _____

Expiration Date (Month/Year) _____.

Mail order form to: National Energy Information Center, EI-20
Energy Information Administration
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
Washington, D.C. 20585

Please allow 2 weeks for delivery.





**Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Washington, D.C. 20585**

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
PERMIT NO. G 20

FIRST CLASS MAIL

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



EIA-0109(85/04)

Doc.
E3.11/5.
85/04

Petroleum Supply Monthly



April 1985

Published:
June 1985

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.

FINAL 1984 STATISTICS
in Summary Section



This publication and the Petroleum Supply Annual for 1984 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Ordering information and purchase of these and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be obtained from the GPO or the EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the NEIC. Addresses and telephone numbers appear below. For your convenience, order forms are included in the back of this publication.

National Energy Information Center, EI-20
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 252-8800

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Released for printing: June 24, 1985

Petroleum Supply Monthly



April 1985

Published:
June 1985

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C. 20585

DOE/EIA-0109(85/04)

Dist. Category UC-98

DEPOSITORY
JUL 15 1985
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

**Energy Information Administration
Electronic Publication System (EPUB)
User Instructions**

Selected Weekly *Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* statistics are now available electronically on the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Computer Facility. Public access to these machine readable statistics is possible by dialing (202) 252-8658 for 300 baud or 1200 baud line speeds. Communications are Asynchronous and require a standard ASCII-type terminal. There is no charge for this service. Although there is not a required password, you will be requested to use your telephone number as a user identifier. This service is available from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. weekdays and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekends and holidays (Washington, D.C. time). The weekly data will be updated with the current week's statistics after 5 p.m. on Wednesday of each week (Thursday in the event of a holiday). Monthly data for the current available month will be updated by 5 p.m. on the 24th of each month. Questions or comments should be directed to T.C. Swann at (202) 252-1155.

Access Instructions:

- 1) DIAL (202) 252-8658
- 2) HIT RETURN (CARRIAGE RETURN) ONCE TO ESTABLISH BAUD RATE AND TYPE **LOGON** TO LINK TO EIADIAL FOLLOWED BY A SECOND RETURN

LOGON

WELCOME TO THE
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION SYSTEM

- 3) SELECT THE STATISTICS YOU WISH FROM THE MENU

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE.
WPSR—WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT
PSMR—PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY
STKS—PSM STATE STOCKS TABLE
PLEASE ENTER THE DESIRED REPORT ID. . .

TYPE **WPSR** OR **PSMR** OR **STKS**

- 4) ENTER YOUR 10 DIGIT PHONE NUMBER

\$WP1081 LOGON IN PROGRESS AT 13:23:22 ON MAY 9, 1984
PLEASE ENTER YOUR PHONE NUMBER. . .

- 5) YOU WILL THEN SEE A BANNER WHICH SHOWS THE REPORT YOU HAVE SELECTED AND PAUSES TO ALLOW AMPLE TIME TO GET READY TO RECEIVE OUTPUT

YOU HAVE SELECTED MONTHLY STATISTICS FROM PETROLEUM SUPPLY
MONTHLY (PSM) SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM WILL DISPLAY THE MOST RE-
CENT PSM DATA FOR TABLES 4, 11, 18, AND 24. PLEASE TURN ON
YOUR PRINTER NOW IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN HARD COPY OUTPUT.

(PRINTING WILL BEGIN IN 20 SECONDS)

Note: Users who experience problems when first attempting to logon should check their terminal switch settings for the following:

- 7 Data Bits
- 1 Stop Bit
- Even Parity

EIA Petroleum Data Available On Magnetic Tapes

Petroleum supply statistics are available on four magnetic tapes. One tape contains final 1983 and 1984 petroleum supply statistics by month, taken from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*; the second contains preliminary 1985 statistics to date by month, from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Two additional tapes contain current and historical statistics on imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The current import tape contains preliminary 1985 statistics to date by month. The historical import tape contains final statistics for the years 1977 through 1984, by month. The current tapes are updated each month. All tapes are fully documented.

Tapes are sold for \$140 each and should be referenced by NTIS number:

<i>Petroleum Supply Annual</i> —1983–1984	#PB84-233022
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> —Preliminary (1985)	#PB84-234418
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual—1977–1984	#PB84-209006
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Monthly— Preliminary (1985)	#PB84-191154

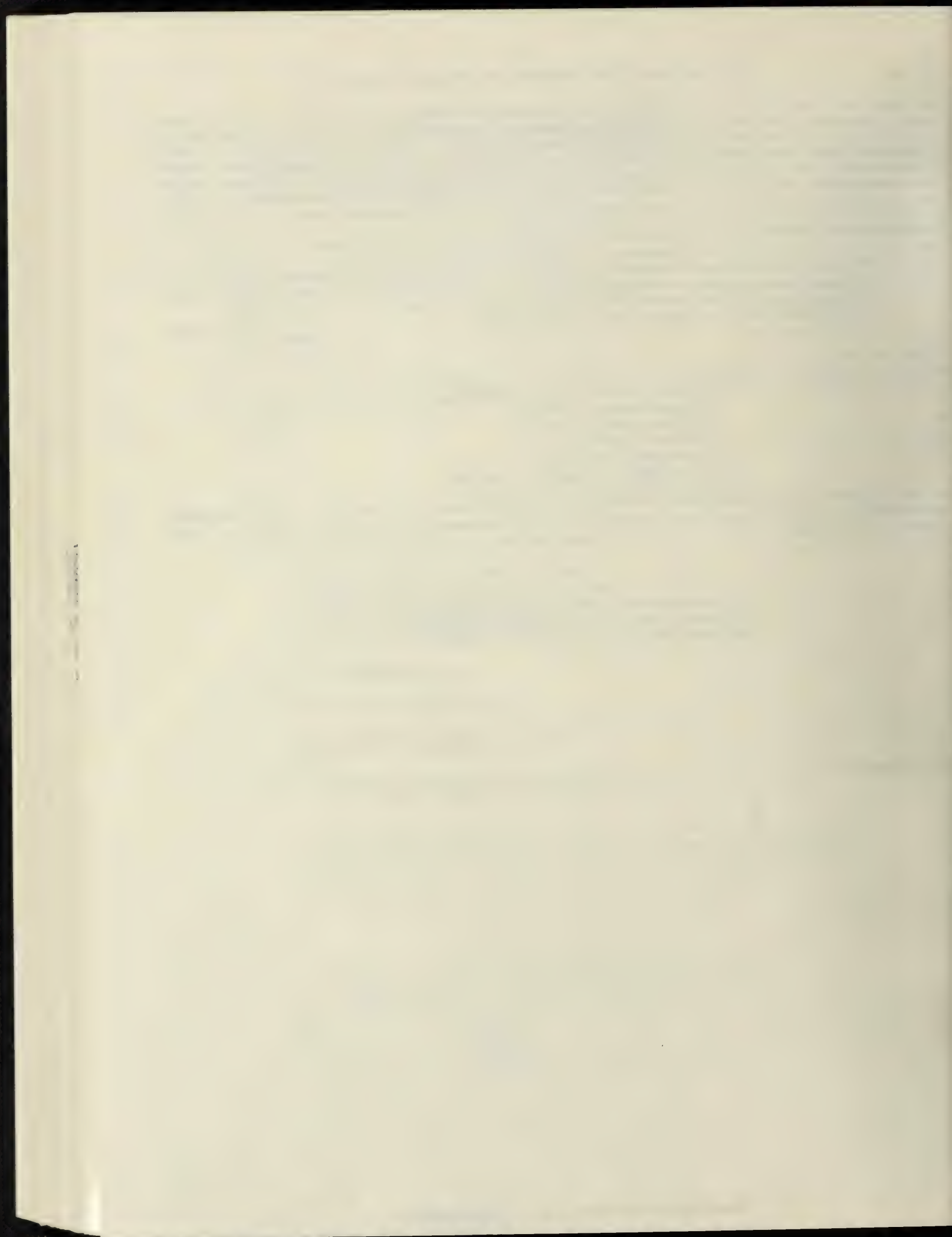
To order, contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Office of Data Base Services
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
703/487-4650

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Information Center (NEIC), telephone 202/252-8800. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. Ordering information may be obtained by calling 703/487-4807.

EIA

EIA Program Contact: Joseph E. Kelly, 202/252-4810
EIA Media Contact (NEIC): Leola Withrow, 202/252-1171
DOE Press Contact: Bob White, 202/252-5810



Contents



Trans Alaska Pipeline

	Page
Petroleum Focus	
Petroleum Supply Summary	xi
Summary Statistics—through May 1985	
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview ..	2
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	6
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Imports ...	8
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	11
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	13
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	17
Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition	18
Sources	19
Detailed Statistics—April 1985	
National Statistics	
1. U.S. Petroleum Balance	23
2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	24
3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	25
4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	26
5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	27
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD Districts	
6. PAD District I	28
7. PAD District II	29
8. PAD District III	30
9. PAD District IV	31
10. PAD District V	32
Production of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate	
11. Production by PAD District and State, February 1985	33
Natural Gas Processing	
12. Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD Districts	34
Refinery Operations by PAD District	
13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	35
14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products	36
15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products	37

Contents (Continued)

Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

16. Imports by PAD District	38
17. Year-to-Date Imports by PAD District	39
18. Imports by Source and PAD District	40
19. Year-to-Date Imports by Source and PAD District	44
20. Exports by PAD District	48
21. Year-to-Date Exports by PAD District	49
22. Exports by Destination	50
23. Year-to-Date Exports by Destination	52

Stocks

24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	54
25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State	59

Transportation of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between PAD Districts

26. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	60
27. Movements by Pipeline	60
28. Movements by Tanker and Barge	61
29. Net Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	62

Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Content

30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil	63
31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	63
32. Movements by Tanker and Barge	63
33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Country of Origin	64
34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by State of Entry	65

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Others Terms	69
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts	75

Maps

PAD Districts	76
Bureau of Mines Refinery Districts	76
District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Railroad Commission of Texas	77

Page

Explanatory Notes

1. Data Collection Methodology	81
1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)	82
1.2 Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)	83
1.3 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data	84
2. Supply	85
3. Domestic Crude Oil Production	85
4. Disposition	86
5. Stocks	86
6. Average Stock Levels	86
7. Movements	87
8. Preliminary Monthly Statistics	87
9. Notes on Tables	89
10. New Stock Basis	89
11. Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil	89
12. Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting	90
13. NGL Import/Export Algorithm	90
14. Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data	91

Figures

Petroleum Overview	4
Petroleum Products Supplied	4
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	5
Crude Oil Ending Stocks	5
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	10
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks	10
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	12
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	12
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	14
Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks	16

Photo Credit

The Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, page v (courtesy of American Petroleum Institute Photo Library).

Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues of the *PSM*.

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1981	Mar 1982
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Monthly Petroleum Supply Data	Apr 1982
Focus on Motor Gasoline Statistics	Apr 1982
Focus on Crude Oil Production Data	Apr 1982
Motor Gasoline Outlook: Summer 1982	May 1982
Gasoline Use in the United States	May 1982
The Impact of Changing Vehicle Characteristics and Use on Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1982
1982 EIA Petroleum Refinery Survey Results	Jun 1982
What is a Refinery?	Jun 1982
Mid-year Petroleum Supply Review	Jul 1982
Petroleum Imports and Exports	Aug 1982
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982	Sep 1982
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-83	Sep 1982
Recent Trends in Fuel Oil	Sep 1982
Futures Trading on Heating Oil Markets	Sep 1982
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report	Oct 1982
Trends in Domestic Crude Oil Production and Reserves	Nov 1982
Major Energy Companies' Investment and Resource Development Patterns, 1974-80	Nov 1982
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1982	Jan 1983
Trends in Petroleum Products Consumption, 1971-1982	Jan 1983
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982	Feb 1983
U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1983
Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview	Mar 1983
Summer Gasoline Overview	May 1983
Principal Factors Influencing Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1983
U.S. Petroleum Refinery Trends and Outlook	Jun 1983
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	Jul 1983
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Aug 1983
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview: Winter 1983-84	Sep 1983
Fuel Oil Trends	Sep 1983
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	Sep 1983
LPG Market Trends	Nov 1983
National Petroleum Council Revises Minimum Operating Inventory Estimates	Dec(1) 1983
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1983	Dec(2) 1983
An Overview of Petroleum Transportation	Dec(3) 1983
EIA Revises Petroleum Supply Reporting System	Jan 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1984
Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector	Jan 1984
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	Feb 1984
Recent Motor Gasoline Trends	Feb 1984
New Patterns Emerging in U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1984
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	Apr 1984
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	Jun 1984
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Jun 1984
Winter 1984-1985 Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook	Jul 1984
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview	Jul 1984
Recent Trends in Primary Petroleum Storage Capacity	Aug 1984
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	Aug 1984
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	Sept 1984
An Evaluation of Crude Oil Production Statistics	Sept 1984
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1984	Nov 1984
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends	Dec 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1985

Articles (Continued)

Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1985	Feb 1985
Motor Gasoline Trends	Feb 1985
Octane Boosting Additives	Feb 1985
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	Mar 1985

Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	May			Cumulative January Through May		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.9	6.9	0.1	6.7	6.5	2.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.8	- 7.6	3.0	3.1	- 1.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.2	- 16.3	1.2	1.6	- 20.6
Other Products	4.3	4.7	- 7.3	4.6	4.7	- 3.4
Total	14.9	15.6	- 4.8	15.5	15.9	- 2.4
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.1	12.2	- 1.4	11.6	12.0	- 2.7
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.6	10.6	- 0.1	10.6	10.5	0.7
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.4	3.7	- 6.9	2.8	3.2	- 12.2
SPR	0.2	0.2	40.8	0.1	0.2	- 18.7
Products	1.7	2.0	- 14.2	1.8	2.2	- 18.0
Total	5.4	6.0	- 9.7	4.7	5.6	- 14.6
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.2	0.2	7.8	0.2	0.2	6.2
Products	0.5	0.5	- 3.6	0.6	0.5	15.4
Total	0.8	0.8	- 0.3	0.8	0.7	12.8
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	- 0.2	- 0.4	—	(s)	- 0.1	—
Products	- 0.7	- 0.4	—	0.5	(s)	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	471	404	16.6			
Other	354	359	- 1.4			
Total	825	763	8.1			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	216	253	- 14.4			
Distillate Fuel Oil	105	98	7.0			
Residual Fuel Oil	42	46	- 9.7			
Other	312	336	- 7.0			
Total	675	733	- 7.8			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,501	1,496	0.3			

1 Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

2 Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

3 Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

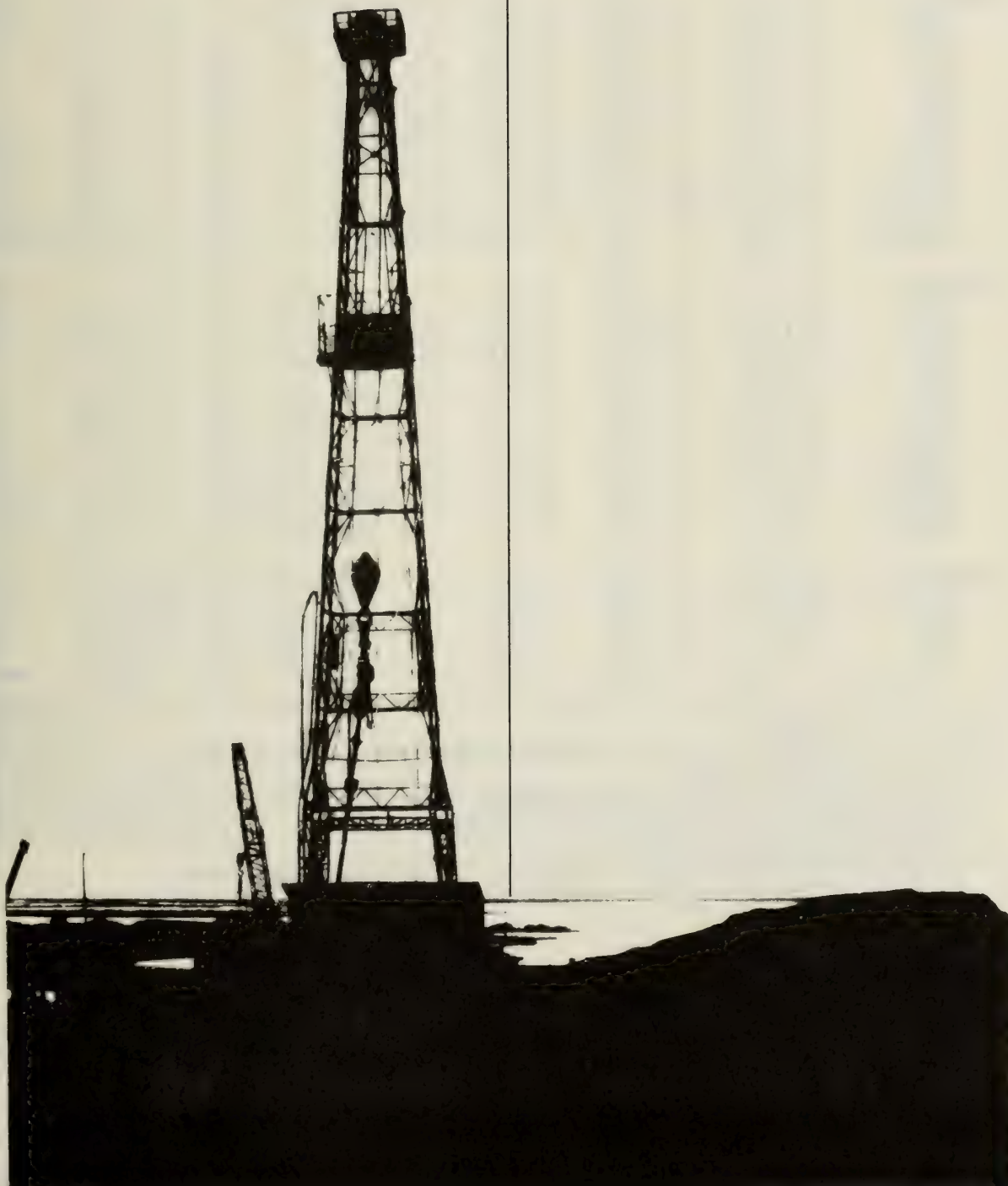
NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. May 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are April 1985 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, April 1985.



Summary Statistics

1984 Statistics contained in this section are final. They have been extracted from the Petroleum Supply Annual which was released June 7, 1985.



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April*	10,481	8,842	1,600	R -534	R 46	R 15,345	R 1,474
	May**	NA	8,969	NA	-377	-692	14,869	1,501
	Average	NA	8,919	NA	-161	479	15,523	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	1,983	854	202	652	4,680
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996
	April*	R 5,252	R 3,401	R 1,851	764	236	528	4,488
	May**	5,402	3,655	1,747	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	4,741	2,951	1,789	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

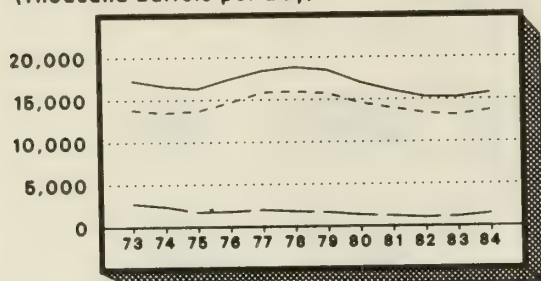
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Petroleum Products Supplied

Refinery Production

Net Petroleum Products Imports

20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

0

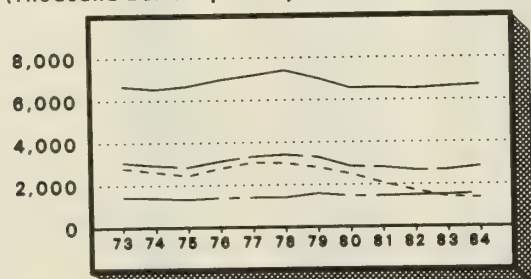
A M J J A S O N D J F M A M
1984

1985

Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Motor Gasoline

Distillate Fuel Oil

Residual Fuel Oil

LPG¹

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

A M J J A S O N D J F M A M
1984

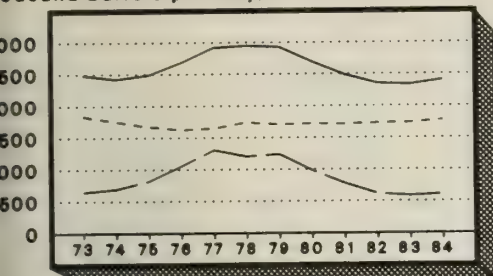
1985

Monthl

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

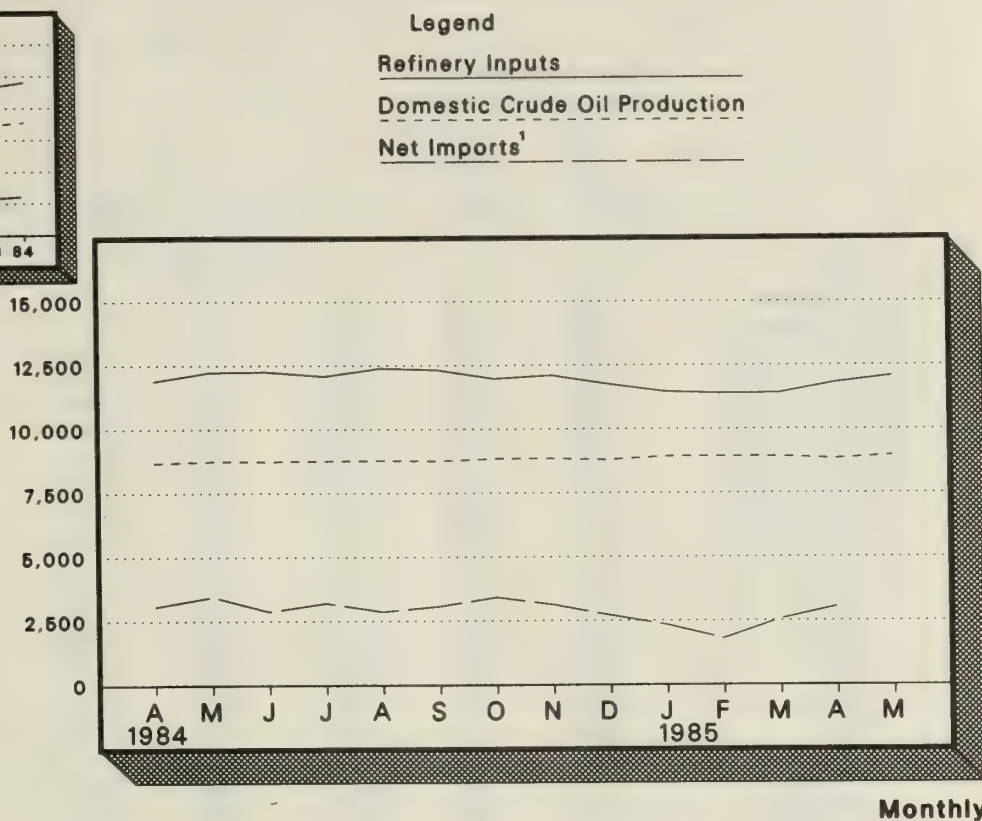
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousands of Barrels per Day)



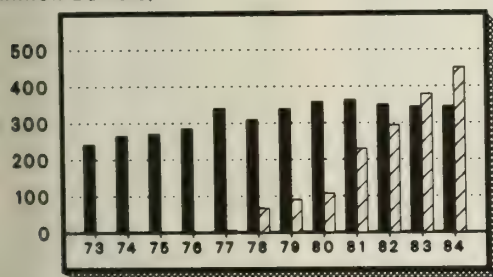
Annual

Excludes SPR Imports



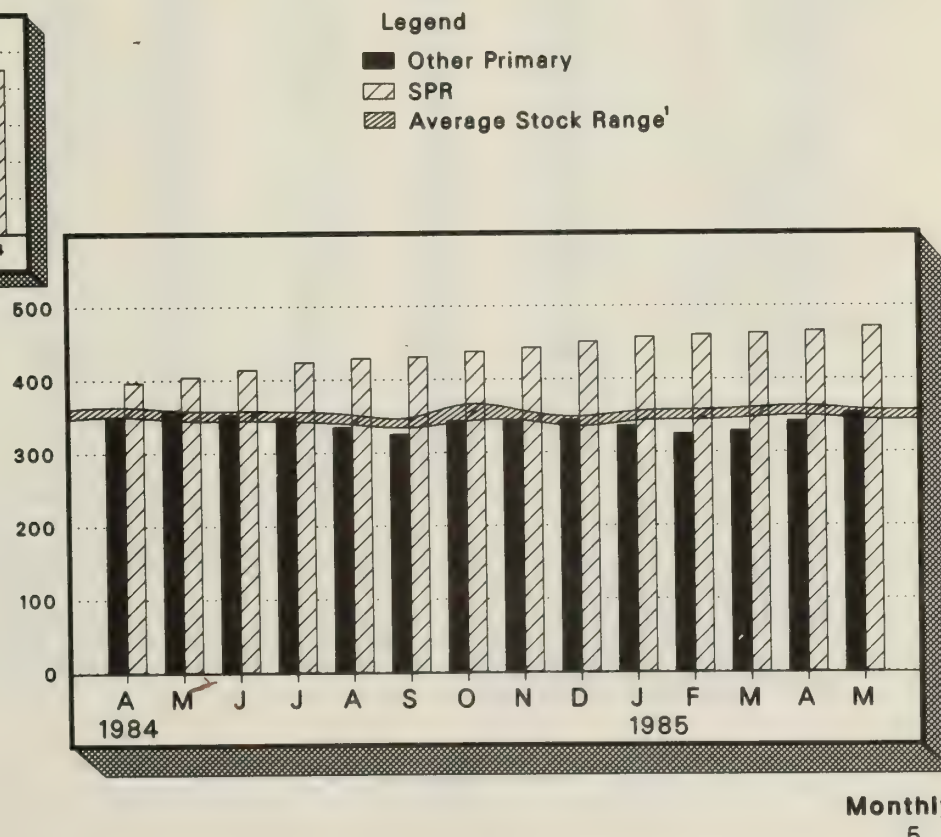
Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Level and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unac- counted for Crude Oil
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	83
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	71
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	170
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	262
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	31
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	98
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	169
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	370
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	-167
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	281
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	-30
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	44
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	34
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	117
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	114
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	211
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	386
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	110
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	325
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	309
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	246
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	-164
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	293
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	-94
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	291
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	47
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	262
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	185
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	23
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	346
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	92
	April*	8,842	1,699	R 3,401	R 108	R 3,293	R -111	411
	May**	8,969	1,827	3,655	214	3,441	-217	NA
	Average	8,919	1,778	2,951	139	2,812	-140	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983									
	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984									
	January	NA	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	NA	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	NA	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	NA	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	NA	(s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	NA	(s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	NA	2	12,044	181	64			
1985									
	January	NA	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	NA	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March	NA	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
	April*	NA	(s)	R 11,817	236	67	R 807	465	R 342
	May**	NA	NA	12,079	NA	NA	825	471	354
	Average	NA	NA	11,633	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(s)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	Average	202	2	121	46	276	0	215	562	81	1,506

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	894	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	Average	40	780	825	59	119	214	38	222	766	3,064	4,570

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(³) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

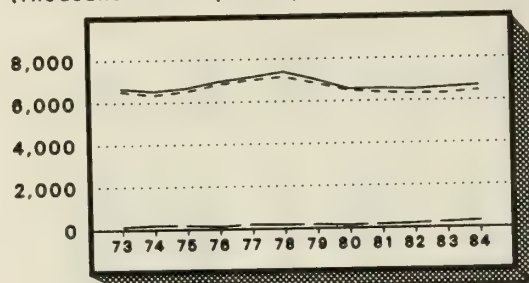
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Finished Gasoline Production

Finished Gasoline Imports

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

A M J J A S O N D J F M A M

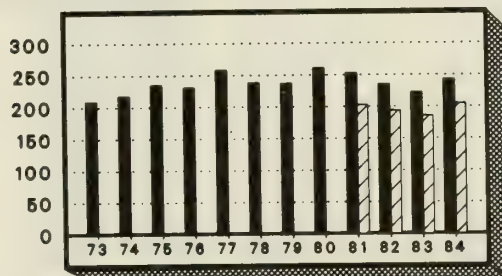
1984

1985

Month

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

■ Total Motor Gasoline¹

▨ Finished Motor Gasoline

▤ Average Stock Range²

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

A M J J A S O N D J F M A M

1984

1985

Month

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
73	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
74	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
75	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
76	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
77	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
78	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
79	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
80	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
81	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
82	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	
83	January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	(^s)	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
	February	5,848	128	24	(^s)	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
	Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
84	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
	February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
	August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
	September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
	October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
	November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
	December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6		
85	January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
	February	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
	March	6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
	April*	R 6,322	R 475	R 145	11	R 6,931	4,377	63.1	R 217	R 182
	May**	6,545	467	-112	NA	6,897	NA	NA	216	182
	Average	6,143	393	132	NA	6,664	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes gasohol.

⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

⁸ Data not available.

⁹ See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

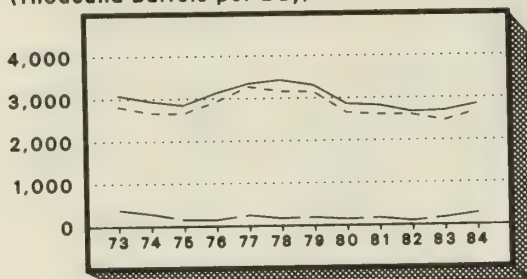
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

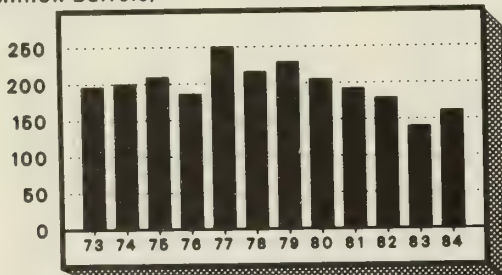
A M J J A S O N D

1985

Month

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹

250

200

150

100

50

0

A M J J A S O N D

1985

Month

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,591	299	676	NA	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	NA	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	NA	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	NA	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	NA	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	NA	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	NA	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	NA	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	NA	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	NA	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	NA	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	NA	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	NA	51	2,845	
1985	January	2,608	271	624	NA	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	NA	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	NA	44	3,069	99
	April*	R 2,474	R 244	R 75	NA	27	R 2,767	R 97
	May**	2,659	275	-279	NA	NA	2,600	105
	Average	2,496	220	367	NA	NA	3,036	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. ^(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

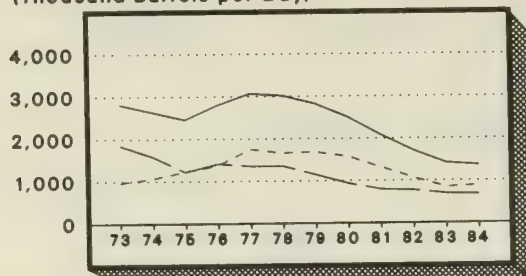
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

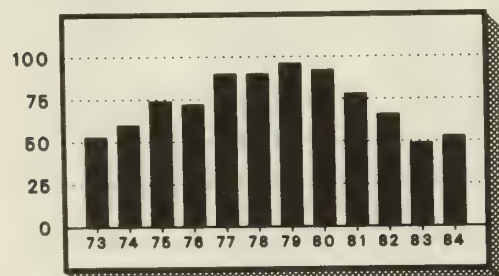
1984

1985

Month

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹

100

75

60

25

0

1984

1985

Month

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	961	1,059	110	NA	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	NA	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	NA	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	NA	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	NA	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	NA	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	NA	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	NA	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	NA	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	NA	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	NA	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	NA	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	NA	190	1,369	
1985	January	991	594	208	NA	312	1,481	47
	February	1,031	614	-7	NA	295	1,343	47
	March	954	496	22	NA	216	1,256	46
	April*	R 888	R 422	R -11	NA	R 167	R 1,133	R 47
	May**	799	374	119	NA	NA	1,035	42
	Average	931	498	68	NA	NA	1,249	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

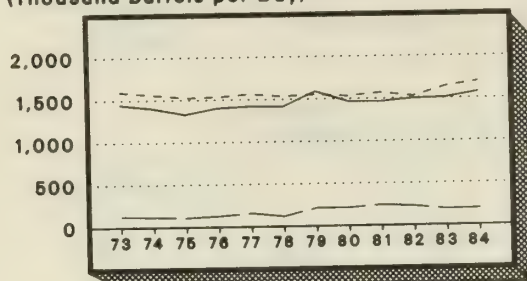
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



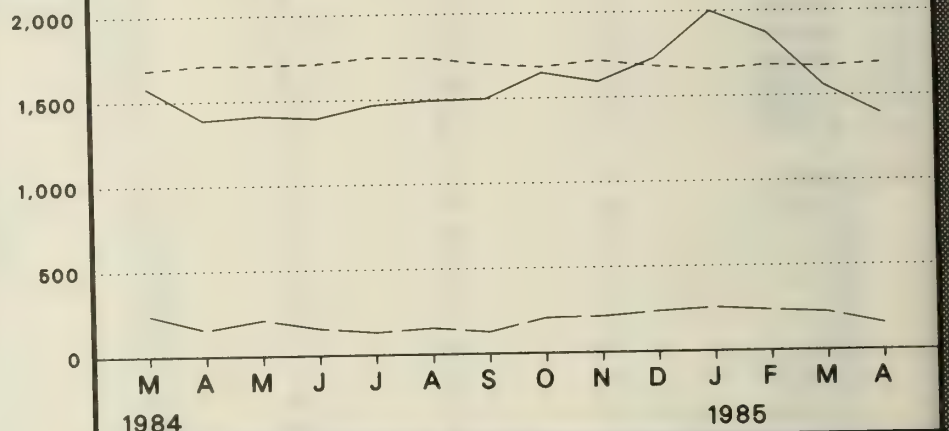
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

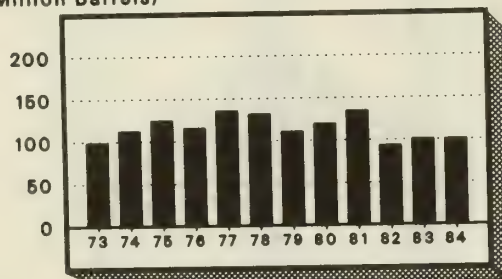
Imports



Month

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

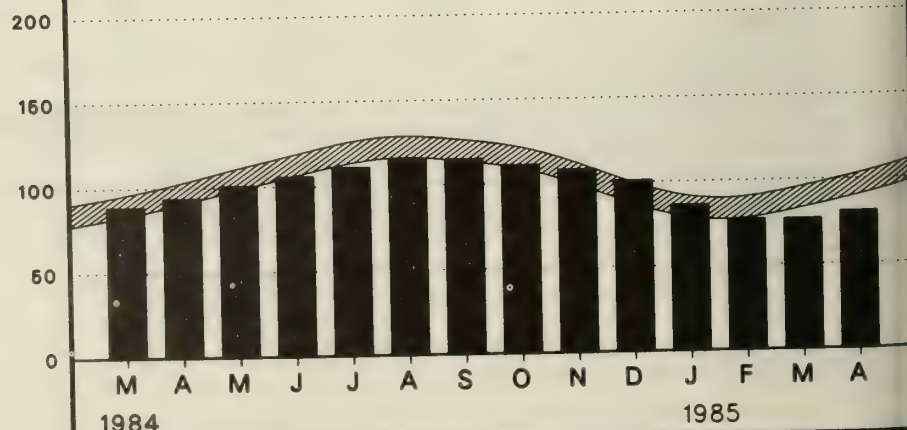
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Month

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas are based on 3 years of data, Jan 82-Dec 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983							
January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984							
January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	
1985							
January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
April*	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
Average	1,676	218	167	287	68	1,705	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December*	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April*	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	Average	3,412	472	-169	637	216	2,863	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

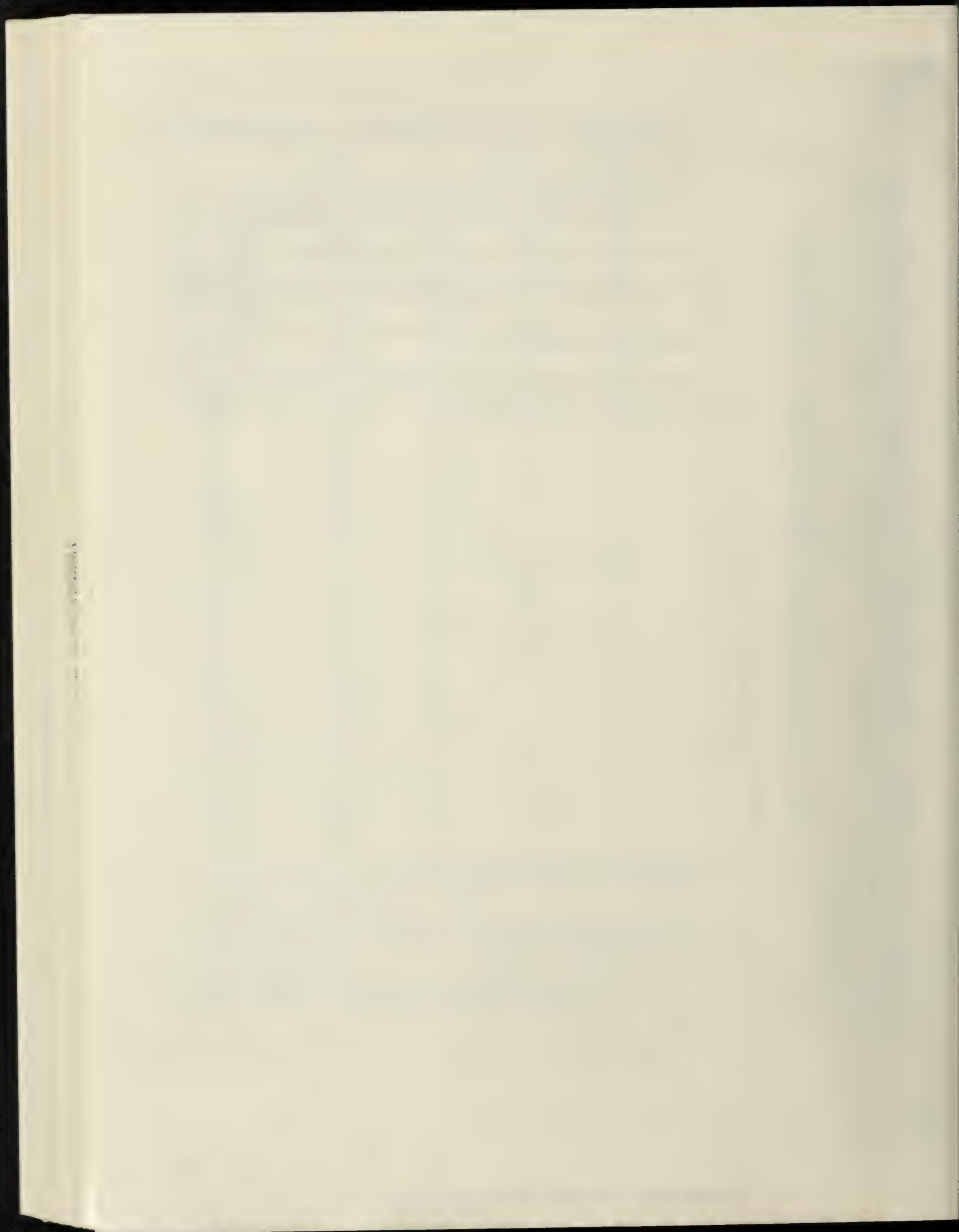
Note: Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through April 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
5. May 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1985 through May 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



Detailed Statistics

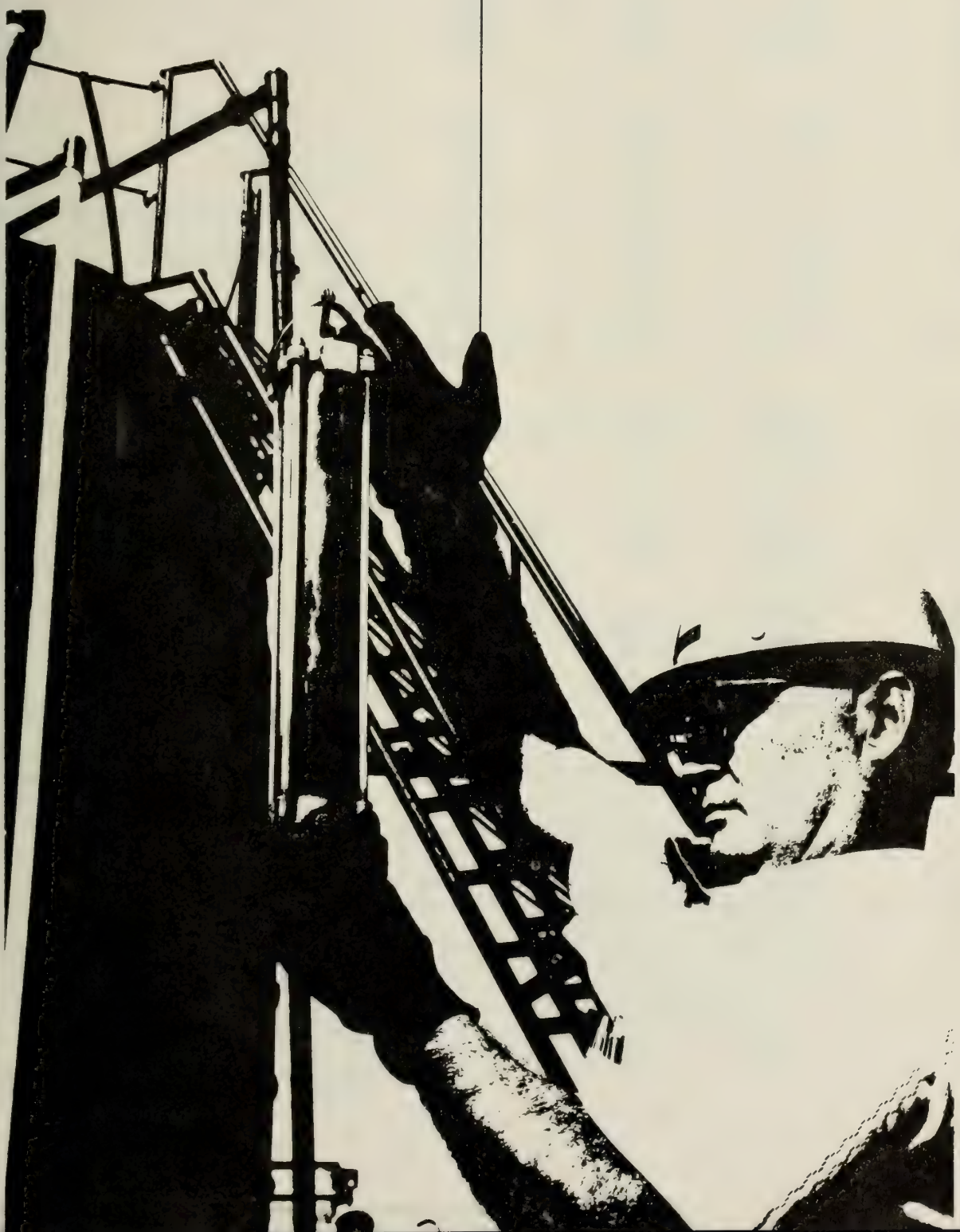




Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, April 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
Alaska	E 50,973	1,699	E 211,809	1,765
Lower 48 States	E 214,290	7,143	E 856,965	7,141
Total U.S.	E 265,263	8,842	E 1,068,774	8,906
Net Imports				
Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	98,780	3,293	317,950	2,650
SPR Imports	3,247	108	14,378	120
Exports	7,069	236	23,586	197
Imports (Net Including SPR)	94,958	3,165	308,742	2,573
Other Sources				
SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-3,323	-111	-14,435	-120
Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-12,704	-423	1,724	14
Product Supplied and Losses	-2,001	-67	-8,210	-68
Unaccounted for 1	12,331	411	25,583	213
Total Other Sources	-5,697	-190	4,662	39
Crude Input to Refineries	354,524	11,817	1,382,178	11,518
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
Field Production	47,988	1,600	194,573	1,621
Net Imports 2	408	14	3,044	25
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	-8	0	457	4
Total NGPL Supply	48,388	1,613	198,074	1,651
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-3,774	-126	-15,794	-132
Imports	12,280	409	36,713	306
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,172	39	5,038	42
Refinery Processing Gain 1	13,616	454	52,611	438
Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,997	67	8,118	68
Total Other Liquids	25,291	843	86,686	722
(23) = (18) through (22)				
Total Production of Products 3	428,203	14,273	1,666,938	13,891
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
Imports (Gross)	42,776	1,426	176,077	1,467
Exports	15,774	526	69,145	576
Imports (Net)	27,002	900	106,932	891
Total New Supply of Products	455,206	15,174	1,773,870	14,782
(28) = (24) + (27)				
Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	5,158	172	109,148	910
Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	460,364	15,345	1,883,018	15,692
(30) = (28) + (29)				
Finished Motor Gasoline	207,933	6,931	792,440	6,604
Distillate Fuel Oil	83,003	2,767	377,845	3,149
Residual Fuel Oil	33,987	1,133	156,436	1,304
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,831	1,394	204,634	1,705
Other 4	91,612	3,054	343,545	2,863
Crude Oil	1,997	67	8,118	68
Total Product Supplied	460,364	15,345	1,883,018	15,692
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	341,798	—	341,798	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	464,940	—	464,940	—
Unfinished Oils	113,154	—	113,154	—
Gasoline Blending Components 5	35,056	—	35,056	—
Pentanes Plus	7,143	—	7,143	—
Finished Refined Products 3	511,888	—	511,888	—
Total Stocks	1,473,979	—	1,473,979	—

A balancing item.

Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

= Estimated.

— Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 265,263	0	102,027	-16,027	12,331	4	354,524	7,069	1,997	806,738
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	47,855	11,601	5,150	-3,449	0	0	14,103	2,413	44,642	87,969
Pentanes Plus	8,722	0	470	-8	0	0	6,312	62	2,810	7,143
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,133	11,601	4,680	-3,441	0	0	7,791	2,350	41,831	80,826
Ethane	14,150	370	1,856	1,224	0	0	36	125	17,440	15,444
Propane	15,674	8,515	1,302	-4,074	0	0	46	1,853	19,519	45,138
Normal Butane	6,232	2,773	918	-970	0	0	3,881	311	4,761	12,849
Isobutane	3,077	-57	604	379	0	0	3,828	62	112	7,395
Other Liquids	1,172	0	12,280	-3,774	0	0	16,968	0	-7,290	149,210
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,172	0	0	12	0	0	1,184	0	0	221
Unfinished Oils	0	0	10,238	-2,943	0	0	10,243	0	-2,948	113,154
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,042	-849	0	0	5,535	0	-4,342	34,546
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	289
Finished Petroleum Products	133	387,610	38,097	8,599	0	0	0	13,424	421,015	431,062
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	189,663	14,251	4,336	0	0	0	318	207,933	182,044
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	68,274	5,086	3,579	0	0	0	318	76,822	77,674
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	121,389	9,165	757	0	0	0	0	131,311	104,370
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	723	(9)	132	0	0	0	0	855	2,391
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,538	117	696	0	0	0	0	7,351	6,205
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	27,194	413	1,746	0	0	0	149	29,204	35,475
Kerosene	1	2,558	5	192	0	0	0	4	2,752	8,113
Distillate Fuel Oil	49	74,182	7,334	2,246	0	0	0	808	83,003	97,133
Residual Fuel Oil	0	26,645	12,668	-316	0	0	0	5,010	33,987	46,618
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,488	657	28	0	0	0	146	4,027	1,604
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	7,440	0	-190	0	0	0	251	6,999	1,553
Special Naphthas	0	1,337	1,454	193	0	0	0	22	2,962	3,307
Lubricants	0	4,304	232	510	0	0	0	388	4,658	11,966
Waxes	0	458	49	2	0	0	0	34	475	621
Petroleum Coke	0	12,831	0	206	0	0	0	6,263	6,774	5,225
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	11,255	839	-1,477	0	0	0	6	10,611	27,354
Still Gas	0	17,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,539	0
Miscellaneous Products	82	1,455	78	295	0	0	0	25	1,884	1,453
Total	314,423	399,211	157,554	-14,651	12,331	4	385,595	22,905	460,364	1,473,979

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(9) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (Including lease condensate)	E 1,068,774	0	332,328	-12,711	25,583	92	1,382,178	23,586	8,118	806,738
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	194,137	41,259	29,390	20,501	0	0	59,046	8,338	217,903	87,969
Pentanes Plus	34,327	0	3,254	457	0	0	24,559	211	13,269	7,143
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	159,810	41,259	26,136	20,044	0	0	34,487	8,128	204,634	80,826
Ethane	57,997	1,567	7,329	4,934	0	0	168	421	71,238	15,444
Propane	64,440	31,404	9,813	12,686	0	0	336	6,395	111,612	45,138
Normal Butane	24,918	8,461	5,430	832	0	0	19,842	1,101	18,698	12,849
Isobutane	12,455	-173	3,563	1,592	0	0	14,141	211	3,086	7,395
Other Liquids	5,038	0	36,713	-15,794	0	0	51,918	0	-25,961	148,210
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	5,038	0	0	78	0	0	5,116	0	0	221
Unfinished Oils	0	0	27,873	-19,414	0	0	23,433	0	-14,974	113,154
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	8,840	3,546	0	0	23,388	0	-11,002	34,546
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-4	0	0	-19	0	15	289
Finished Petroleum Products	436	1,504,494	149,941	89,104	0	0	0	61,017	1,582,958	431,062
Finished Motor Gasoline	5	724,673	44,934	23,347	0	0	0	519	792,440	182,044
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	5	261,880	16,980	14,800	0	0	0	519	293,145	77,674
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	462,793	27,955	8,547	0	0	0	0	499,295	104,370
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2,339	(s)	335	0	0	0	0	2,674	2,391
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	23,308	1,642	656	0	0	0	35	25,571	6,205
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	112,989	3,403	-357	0	0	0	1,034	115,001	35,475
Kerosene	3	13,744	784	3,763	0	0	0	27	18,267	8,113
Distillate Fuel Oil	182	294,233	24,648	64,003	0	0	0	5,221	377,845	97,133
Residual Fuel Oil	0	115,817	63,628	6,596	0	0	0	29,606	156,436	46,618
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	11,891	2,334	319	0	0	0	570	13,974	1,604
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	28,113	0	-129	0	0	0	1,805	26,179	1,553
Special Naphthas	0	5,653	4,170	-356	0	0	0	207	9,259	3,307
Lubricants	0	17,171	1,204	758	0	0	0	1,658	17,475	11,966
Waxes	0	1,762	175	31	0	0	0	126	1,842	621
Petroleum Coke	0	48,448	0	-386	0	0	0	20,041	28,021	5,225
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	33,803	2,782	-10,171	0	0	0	22	26,391	27,354
Still Gas	0	65,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,390	0
Miscellaneous Products	246	5,160	235	695	0	0	0	144	6,191	1,453
Total	1,268,385	1,545,753	548,372	81,100	25,583	92	1,493,142	92,941	1,883,018	1,473,979

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,842	0	3,401	-534	411	(s)	11,817	236	67
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,595	387	172	-115	0	0	470	80	1,488
Pentanes Plus	291	0	16	(s)	0	0	210	2	94
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,304	387	156	-115	0	0	260	78	1,384
Ethane	472	12	62	41	0	0	1	4	581
Propane	522	284	43	-136	0	0	2	62	651
Normal Butane	208	92	31	-32	0	0	129	10	159
Isobutane	103	-2	20	13	0	0	128	2	4
Other Liquids	39	0	409	-126	0	0	568	0	-243
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	39	0	0	(s)	0	0	39	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	341	-98	0	0	341	0	-98
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	68	-28	0	0	185	0	-145
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	4	12,920	1,270	287	0	0	0	447	14,034
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,322	475	145	0	0	0	11	6,931
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,276	170	119	0	0	0	11	2,554
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,046	305	25	0	0	0	0	4,377
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	24	(s)	4	0	0	0	0	29
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	218	4	23	0	0	0	0	245
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	906	14	58	0	0	0	5	973
Kerosene	(s)	85	(s)	6	0	0	0	(s)	92
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,473	244	75	0	0	0	27	2,767
Residual Fuel Oil	0	888	422	-11	0	0	0	167	1,133
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	116	22	1	0	0	0	5	134
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	248	0	-6	0	0	0	8	233
Special Naphthas	0	45	48	6	0	0	0	1	99
Lubricants	0	143	8	17	0	0	0	13	155
Waxes	0	15	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	428	0	7	0	0	0	209	226
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	375	28	-49	0	0	0	(s)	354
Still Gas	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	585
Miscellaneous Products	3	49	3	10	0	0	0	1	63
Total	10,481	13,307	5,252	-488	411	(s)	12,853	764	15,345

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - April 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,906	0	2,769	-106	213	1	11,518	197	68
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,618	344	245	171	0	0	492	69	1,816
Pentanes Plus	286	0	27	4	0	0	205	2	111
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,332	344	218	167	0	0	287	68	1,705
Ethane	483	13	61	41	0	0	1	4	594
Propane	537	262	82	106	0	0	3	53	930
Normal Butane	208	71	45	7	0	0	165	9	156
Isobutane	104	-1	30	13	0	0	118	2	26
Other Liquids	42	0	306	-132	0	0	433	0	-216
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	42	0	0	1	0	0	43	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	232	-162	0	0	195	0	-125
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	74	30	0	0	195	0	-92
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	4	12,537	1,250	743	0	0	0	508	14,025
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,039	374	195	0	0	0	4	6,604
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,182	141	123	0	0	0	4	2,443
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,857	233	71	0	0	0	0	4,161
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	19	(s)	3	0	0	0	0	22
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	194	14	5	0	0	0	(s)	213
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	942	28	-3	0	0	0	9	958
Kerosene	(s)	115	7	31	0	0	0	(s)	152
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,452	205	533	0	0	0	44	3,149
Residual Fuel Oil	0	965	530	55	0	0	0	247	1,304
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	99	19	3	0	0	0	5	116
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	234	0	-1	0	0	0	15	218
Special Naphthas	0	47	35	-3	0	0	0	2	77
Lubricants	0	143	10	6	0	0	0	14	146
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	404	0	-3	0	0	0	167	234
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	282	23	-85	0	0	0	(s)	220
Still Gas	0	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	545
Miscellaneous Products	2	43	2	6	0	0	0	1	52
Total	10,570	12,881	4,570	676	213	1	12,443	775	15,692

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1985

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,740	0	30,557	560	-1,285	2,874	0	34,446	0	0	15,526
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	946	1,305	648	-173	0	1,858	0	96	17	4,471	2,405
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	812	1,305	603	-163	0	1,858	0	50	17	4,347	2,356
Pentanes Plus	134	0	46	-10	0	0	0	46	0	124	49
Other Liquids	3	0	3,495	-1,216	0	717	0	2,174	0	825	15,564
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,995	-1,269	0	647	0	1,501	0	-128	11,976
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,501	24	0	70	0	641	0	954	3,588
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	36,879	28,864	3,381	0	66,153	0	0	659	134,618	134,499
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	17,214	10,879	1,391	0	39,041	0	0	21	68,504	56,379
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,709	4,046	77	0	11,461	0	0	21	20,272	22,814
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,505	6,833	1,314	0	27,580	0	0	0	48,232	33,565
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	21	(s)	-23	0	224	0	0	0	222	456
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	861	117	-10	0	594	0	0	0	1,562	914
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	916	172	352	0	10,010	0	0	0	11,450	8,335
Kerosene	0	149	5	-66	0	659	0	0	4	744	3,783
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	7,536	6,561	1,268	0	13,486	0	0	3	28,848	31,312
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,534	9,657	945	0	755	0	0	(s)	14,891	20,835
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	154	40	33	0	36	0	0	60	203	103
Special Naphthas	0	187	501	41	0	256	0	0	3	982	1,317
Lubricants	0	572	218	197	0	666	0	0	107	1,546	2,723
Waxes	0	83	11	3	0	0	0	0	4	93	73
Petroleum Coke	0	1,031	0	-82	0	0	0	0	443	506	961
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,743	677	-745	0	216	0	0	1	2,890	7,161
Still Gas	0	1,772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,772	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	106	25	77	0	210	0	0	14	405	147
	2,689	38,184	63,565	2,552	-1,285	71,602	0	36,716	676	139,915	167,994

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by

PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,037	0	13,322	-1,576	460	35,982	0	79,402	823	0	71,332
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,545	1,952	3,241	-1,571	0	2,565	0	3,769	415	11,548	24,479
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,191	1,952	3,241	-1,660	0	2,043	0	2,388	353	11,026	22,540
Pentanes Plus	1,354	0	0	89	0	522	0	1,381	62	522	1,939
Other Liquids	122	0	292	-2,306	0	0	0	-1,178	0	-714	26,848
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	122	0	0	7	0	0	0	129	0	0	121
Unfinished Oils	0	0	292	-2,698	0	0	0	-2,775	0	369	19,780
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	375	0	0	0	1,458	0	-1,083	6,913
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	34
Finished Petroleum Products	15	82,281	1,388	7,933	0	20,497	0	0	338	111,776	113,479
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	45,706	796	5,347	0	13,117	0	0	1	64,965	53,468
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	17,628	284	3,390	0	5,481	0	0	1	26,783	24,883
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,078	512	1,957	0	7,636	0	0	0	38,183	28,585
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	124	0	-21	0	99	0	0	0	202	584
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,089	0	-188	0	153	0	0	0	1,054	1,406
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,745	0	370	0	1,514	0	0	0	5,629	8,000
Kerosene	0	383	0	173	0	9	0	0	(s)	565	2,109
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	17,533	269	2,776	0	4,929	0	0	92	25,415	29,392
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,059	138	-97	0	-118	0	0	0	1,982	3,617
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1,190	18	13	0	0	0	0	24	1,197	274
Special Naphthas	0	281	115	48	0	117	0	0	6	554	379
Lubricants	0	768	14	-57	0	289	0	0	14	1,000	1,953
Waxes	0	42	7	-8	0	0	0	0	5	37	92
Petroleum Coke	0	2,810	0	62	0	0	0	0	190	2,682	1,252
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,311	0	-613	0	487	0	0	3	3,182	10,722
Still Gas	0	3,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,168	0
Miscellaneous Products	15	72	31	128	0	-99	0	0	2	145	231
Total	41,719	84,233	18,243	2,480	460	59,044	0	81,993	1,576	122,610	236,138

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 128,910	0	50,237	-13,965	2,871	-5,541	3	162,483	0	26	617,796
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,281	6,668	529	-1,350	0	-2,893	0	8,962	1,725	25,549	58,115
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,428	6,668	230	-1,243	0	-2,605	0	4,422	1,725	24,331	53,234
Pentanes Plus	5,853	0	300	-107	0	-288	0	4,540	0	1,218	4,881
Other Liquids	477	0	8,035	-1,115	0	-717	0	13,832	0	-7,152	67,738
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	477	0	0	4	0	0	0	481	0	0	99
Unfinished Oils	0	0	7,951	-504	0	-647	0	10,259	0	-3,459	52,546
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	84	-601	0	-70	0	3,106	0	-3,693	14,865
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-14	0	0	0	-14	0	0	228
Finished Petroleum Products	112	184,302	4,620	-4,032	0	-89,704	0	0	5,206	90,092	114,696
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	89,221	518	-2,509	0	-53,839	0	0	293	33,099	45,501
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	31,966	0	-1,005	0	-17,727	0	0	293	12,942	18,052
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	57,255	518	-1,504	0	-36,112	0	0	0	20,157	27,449
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	364	0	175	0	-339	0	0	0	200	554
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,771	0	607	0	-948	0	0	0	2,430	1,818
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	14,535	0	621	0	-12,290	0	0	37	2,829	12,398
Kerosene	1	1,798	0	178	0	-668	0	0	(s)	1,309	1,859
Distillate Fuel Oil	49	35,941	0	-2,893	0	-18,855	0	0	264	13,978	24,214
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,747	2,602	-659	0	-637	0	0	1,369	8,684	11,696
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	9,284	598	-259	0	-36	0	0	266	9,321	2,603
Special Naphthas	0	801	802	33	0	-373	0	0	10	1,252	1,351
Lubricants	0	2,655	(s)	415	0	-905	0	0	224	1,942	6,051
Waxes	0	241	23	8	0	0	0	0	19	253	397
Petroleum Coke	0	5,421	0	82	0	0	0	0	2,717	2,786	1,629
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,909	69	143	0	-703	0	0	0	2,418	3,819
Still Gas	0	8,510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,510	0
Miscellaneous Products	61	1,104	8	26	0	-111	0	0	7	1,081	806
Total	162,780	190,970	63,421	-20,462	2,871	-98,855	3	185,277	6,931	108,515	858,345

1 Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

2 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

3 Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)		Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks
Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,415	0	654	-1,546	5,353	-11,695	0	10,175	0	6	15,108
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,912	159	454	-3	0	-1,530	0	369	3	1,620	1,171
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,007	159	329	-14	0	-1,296	0	280	3	902	947
Pentanes Plus	905	0	125	11	0	-234	0	89	0	718	224
Other Liquids	0	0	0	761	0	0	0	347	0	414	4,094
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	390	0	0	0	91	0	299	2,160
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	371	0	0	0	256	0	115	1,934
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	6	10,756	227	1,541	0	236	0	0	3	12,763	12,393
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	6,024	85	685	0	-66	0	0	0	6,728	5,172
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,145	41	490	0	-177	0	0	0	3,499	2,958
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,879	43	195	0	111	0	0	0	3,228	2,214
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	0	0	92	33
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	284	0	60	0	-172	0	0	0	172	333
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	457	0	155	0	563	0	0	0	1,175	662
Kerosene	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,673	127	582	0	-105	0	0	0	3,277	2,297
Residual Fuel Oil	0	242	15	50	0	0	0	0	0	307	500
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	5
Lubricants	0	3	(s)	-6	0	0	0	0	2	-4	100
Waxes	0	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Petroleum Coke	0	210	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	242	104
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	394	0	-35	0	0	0	0	1	358	3,084
Still Gas	0	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	0
Miscellaneous Products	6	38	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	0	45	11
Total	20,333	10,915	1,335	753	5,353	-12,989	0	10,891	6	14,803	32,766

1. Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by

PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

2 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

33 Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

and barge. Previously only
See Explanatory Note 14.

s) - less than 500 barrels

3) = Less than
E = Estimated

E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)		Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 85,161	0	7,257	500	4,932	-21,620	1	68,018	6,246	1,965	86,976	
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,171	1,517	278	-352	0	0	0	907	252	1,454	1,799	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	695	1,517	278	-361	0	0	0	651	252	1,225	1,749	
Pentanes Plus	476	0	0	9	0	0	0	256	0	229	50	
Other Liquids	570	0	458	102	0	0	0	1,793	0	-663	33,966	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	570	0	0	1	0	0	0	571	0	0	1	
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	1,138	0	0	0	1,167	0	-29	26,692	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	458	-1,018	0	0	0	74	0	-634	7,246	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-19	0	0	0	-19	0	0	27	
Finished Petroleum Products	0	73,392	2,998	-224	0	2,818	0	0	7,218	71,766	55,995	
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	31,498	1,974	-578	0	1,747	0	0	4	34,637	21,524	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,826	714	627	0	962	0	0	4	13,126	8,967	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	20,672	1,259	-1,205	0	785	0	0	0	21,511	12,557	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	206	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	199	705	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,533	0	227	0	373	0	0	0	2,133	1,734	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,541	240	248	0	203	0	0	112	8,121	6,080	
Kerosene	0	228	0	-94	0	0	0	0	0	134	340	
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,499	378	513	0	545	0	0	450	11,485	9,918	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	12,063	256	-555	0	0	0	0	3,641	8,124	9,970	
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	300	0	47	0	0	0	0	46	301	176	
Special Naphthas	0	67	37	69	0	0	0	0	2	171	255	
Lubricants	0	306	(s)	-39	0	-50	0	0	42	175	1,139	
Waxes	0	79	7	-3	0	0	0	0	6	77	49	
Petroleum Coke	0	3,359	0	112	0	0	0	0	2,913	558	1,279	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,898	93	-227	0	0	0	0	1	1,763	2,568	
Still Gas	0	3,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,680	0	
Miscellaneous Products	0	135	13	63	0	0	0	0	3	208	258	
Total	86,902	74,909	10,991	26	4,932	-18,802	1	70,718	13,716	74,526	178,736	

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State		Production		Daily Average
Total		Total		
PAD District I				
Florida	939	34		
New York	E 70	E 3		
Pennsylvania	E 302	E 11		
Virginia	E 6	E 0		
West Virginia	252	9		
Adjustment 2	19	1		
Total PAD District I	E 1,588	E 57		
PAD District II				
Illinois	1,962	70		
Indiana	356	13		
Kansas	5,604	200		
Kentucky	506	18		
Michigan	E 2,181	E 78		
Missouri	22	1		
Nebraska	514	18		
North Dakota	3,906	140		
Ohio	E 1,148	E 41		
Oklahoma	11,857	423		
South Dakota	120	4		
Tennessee	59	2		
Adjustment 2	1,630	58		
Total PAD District II	E 29,865	E 1,067		
PAD District III				
Alabama	1,634	58		
Arkansas	E 1,574	E 56		
Louisiana	E 36,578	E 1,306		
Gulf Coast	2,438	87		
Rest of State	E 39,016	E 1,393		
Total Louisiana	2,370	85		
Mississippi				
New Mexico	5,402	193		
Northwestern	617	22		
Southeastern	6,019	215		
Total New Mexico	1,950	70		
Texas	2,952	105		
TRRC District 01	E 9,163	E 327		
TRRC District 02	2,286	82		
TRRC District 03	648	23		
TRRC District 04	3,314	118		
TRRC District 05	2,736	98		
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	2,849	102		
TRRC District 07B	17,466	624		
TRRC District 07C	14,995	536		
TRRC District 08	2,998	107		
TRRC District 08A	1,679	60		
TRRC District 09	3,657	131		
TRRC District 10	66,693	2,382		
East Texas	3,466	124		
Total Texas	E 120,772	E 4,313		
Adjustment 2				
Total PAD District III				
PAD District IV				
Colorado	E 2,181	E 78		
Montana	E 2,246	E 80		
Utah	2,210	79		
Wyoming	E 9,352	E 334		
Adjustment 2	254	9		
Total PAD District IV	E 16,243	E 580		
PAD District V				
Alaska	1,457	52		
South Alaska	51,106	1,825		
North Slope	-2,524	-90		
Adjustment for Alaska ²	50,039	1,787		
Total Alaska	12	(s)		
Arizona				
California	5,814	208		
Central Coastal	20,413	729		
East Central	16	1		
North	6,130	219		
South	32,373	1,156		
Total California	210	8		
Nevada	-1,117	-40		
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	81,517	2,911		
Total PAD District V	E 249,985	E 8,928		
United States Total				

1 Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):

Alaska: State - 1,268;
California: Federal - 2,283, State - 3,166;
Louisiana: Federal - E24,934, State - 1,997;
Texas: Federal - E1,644, State- 121;
U.S. Total - E35,413

2 These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
- Data not available.
E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):

Alaska: State - 1,268;
California: Federal - 2,283, State - 3,166;
Louisiana: Federal - E24,934, State - 1,997;
Texas: Federal - E1,644, State- 121;
U.S. Total - E35,413

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

- Data not available.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	361	585	946	3	1,467	546	7,529	9,545	18,854	3,026	6,961	623	3,817	33,281	2,912	1,171	47,855
Pentanes Plus	64	70	134	0	187	129	1,038	1,354	3,407	320	1,181	190	755	5,853	905	476	8,722
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	297	515	812	3	1,280	417	6,491	8,191	15,447	2,706	5,780	433	3,062	27,428	2,007	695	39,133
Ethane	97	168	265	0	496	6	2,669	3,171	6,066	903	2,524	62	844	10,399	302	13	14,150
Propane	122	229	351	2	471	251	2,556	3,280	5,912	1,222	1,953	196	1,288	10,571	1,067	405	15,674
Normal Butane	59	83	142	1	158	149	846	1,154	2,476	378	673	127	612	4,266	473	197	6,232
Isobutane	19	35	54	0	155	11	420	586	993	203	630	48	318	2,192	165	80	3,077
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	11	15	32	46	2	26	6	112	6	0	133
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	46	2	0	0	49	0	0	49
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	11	15	29	0	0	26	6	61	6	0	82
Total Production	361	585	946	3	1,471	546	7,540	9,560	18,886	3,072	6,963	649	3,823	33,393	2,918	1,171	47,988

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Daks., Mo.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	31,778	2,668	34,446	1,785	51,257	8,522	17,838	79,402	13,396	81,653	61,456	4,177	1,801	162,483	10,175	68,018	354,524
Pentanes Plus	43	3	46	0	624	47	710	1,381	1,026	2,585	734	82	113	4,540	89	256	6,312
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17	33	50	103	1,408	381	496	2,388	631	1,664	1,957	135	35	4,422	280	651	7,791
Ethane	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	0	36
Propane	1	0	1	0	20	0	0	20	0	2	23	0	0	25	0	0	46
Normal Butane	0	33	33	34	743	278	151	1,206	191	879	967	38	9	2,084	222	336	3,881
Isobutane	16	0	16	69	641	103	345	1,158	440	783	935	97	26	2,281	58	315	3,828
Other Liquids	3	0	3	0	124	0	5	129	4	199	270	0	8	481	0	571	1,184
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,176	325	1,501	19	-2,781	-147	134	-2,775	-160	8,799	1,534	40	46	10,259	91	1,167	10,243
Unfinished Oil (net)	606	35	641	23	1,074	218	143	1,458	1,137	1,377	580	-28	40	3,106	256	74	5,535
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	29	0	29	0	3	0	7	10	0	16	-30	0	0	-14	0	-19	6
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	33,652	3,064	36,716	1,930	51,709	9,021	19,333	81,993	16,034	96,293	66,501	4,406	2,043	185,277	10,891	70,718	385,595
Total Input to Refineries																	
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,060	89	1,149	60	1,712	284	595	2,650	453	2,817	2,076	137	59	5,542	341	2,283	11,966
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,472	115	1,587	66	2,282	306	712	3,366	562	3,709	2,607	254	68	7,200	561	2,972	15,686
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	72.0	77.5	72.4	90.2	75.0	92.8	83.6	78.7	80.6	76.0	79.6	54.0	86.1	77.0	60.7	76.8	76.3
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.04	.43	.99	.44	.81	1.82	.45	.83	.49	.89	.90	1.49	.94	.88	.85	1.01	.90
API Gravity, Weighted Average	30.31	39.81	31.06	36.99	35.97	30.29	37.92	35.82	39.19	34.76	31.64	31.88	39.79	33.90	37.36	25.68	32.55
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,472	115	1,587	66	2,282	306	712	3,366	562	3,709	2,607	254	68	7,200	561	2,972	15,686
Operating	1,221	108	1,329	66	2,130	301	712	3,208	550	3,417	2,497	218	68	6,750	527	2,784	14,597
Idle	251	7	258	0	153	5	0	158	12	292	110	36	0	450	35	188	1,088

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				Total		PAD			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases.....	1,271	34	1,305	42	1,487	166	257	1,952	354	2,892	3,305	73	44	6,668	159	1,517	11,601
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	569	0	569	0	206	0	68	274	77	1,581	1,980	41	0	3,679	17	218	4,757
For Other Uses.....	702	34	736	42	1,281	166	189	1,678	277	1,311	1,325	32	44	2,989	142	1,299	6,844
Ethane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	370	0	0	370
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	0	3	0	361	0	0	361
For Other Uses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	9
Propane.....	1,058	34	1,092	42	1,443	164	477	2,126	318	2,364	1,408	57	40	4,187	135	975	8,515
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	424	0	424	0	206	0	68	274	77	1,258	263	30	0	1,628	0	207	2,533
For Other Uses.....	634	34	668	42	1,237	164	409	1,852	241	1,106	1,145	27	40	2,559	135	768	5,982
Normal Butane.....	213	0	213	0	44	2	-220	-174	36	248	1,884	13	4	2,185	7	542	2,773
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	145	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	1,710	8	0	1,764	0	11	1,920
For Other Uses.....	68	0	68	0	44	2	-220	-174	36	202	174	5	4	421	7	531	853
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-81	7	0	0	-74	17	0	-57
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	15,934	1,280	17,214	1,051	28,782	4,807	11,066	45,706	8,073	46,789	31,882	1,399	1,078	89,221	6,024	31,498	189,663
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline.....	4,213	496	4,709	376	9,304	2,181	5,767	17,828	3,876	15,952	11,110	478	550	31,966	3,145	10,826	68,274
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline.....	11,721	784	12,505	675	19,478	2,626	5,299	28,078	4,197	30,837	20,772	921	528	57,255	2,879	20,672	121,389
Finished Aviation Gasoline.....	21	0	21	0	89	20	15	124	109	129	126	0	0	364	8	206	723
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel.....	861	0	861	83	656	123	227	1,089	873	952	593	121	232	2,771	284	1,533	6,538
Kerosene.....	913	3	916	8	2,557	523	657	3,745	834	6,946	6,714	6	35	14,535	457	7,541	27,194
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	102	47	149	126	193	11	53	383	-4	933	840	25	4	1,798	0	228	2,558
Residual Fuel Oil.....	6,643	893	7,536	386	10,289	1,939	4,919	17,533	3,325	17,264	13,744	1,141	467	35,941	2,673	10,499	74,182
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use.....	3,472	62	3,534	86	1,559	174	240	2,059	620	5,590	2,299	231	7	8,747	242	12,063	26,645
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use.....	149	0	149	0	397	0	121	518	4	2,339	343	0	0	2,686	0	135	3,488
Special Naphthas.....	5	0	5	0	672	0	0	672	174	4,388	2,036	0	0	6,598	0	165	7,440
Lubricants.....	164	23	187	0	144	0	137	281	83	653	-67	132	0	801	1	67	1,337
Waxes.....	239	333	572	0	387	0	381	768	13	1,660	727	255	0	2,655	3	306	4,304
Petroleum Coke.....	1,011	20	1,031	27	1,789	465	529	2,810	201	2,505	2,627	78	10	5,421	13	79	458
Marketable.....	371	0	371	0	995	352	411	1,758	40	1,169	1,928	39	0	3,176	83	2,394	7,782
Catalyst.....	640	20	660	27	794	113	118	1,052	161	1,336	699	39	10	2,245	127	965	5,049
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	2,610	133	2,743	104	2,010	633	564	3,311	240	567	1,174	815	113	2,909	394	1,898	11,255
Still Gas.....	1,646	126	1,772	71	2,121	308	668	3,168	513	5,123	2,687	129	58	8,510	409	3,680	17,539
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	172	0	172	0	36	0	0	36	0	682	104	0	24	810	0	24	1,042
For Other Uses.....	1,474	126	1,600	71	2,085	308	668	3,132	513	4,441	2,583	129	34	7,700	409	3,656	16,497
Miscellaneous Products.....	65	41	106	1	32	32	7	72	32	343	703	26	0	1,104	38	135	1,455
Fuel Use.....	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	-143	366	0	0	223	8	11	267
Non-Fuel Use.....	65	16	81	1	32	32	7	72	32	486	337	26	0	881	30	124	1,188
Total Production.....	35,106	3,078	38,184	1,985	53,169	9,201	19,878	84,233	15,451	99,178	69,819	4,474	2,048	190,970	10,915	74,909	399,211
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)	-1,454	-14	-1,468	-55	-1,460	-180	-545	-2,240	583	-2,885	-3,318	-68	-5	-5,693	-24	-4,191	-13,616

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Note: See Explanatory Note 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1 April 1985

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	46.3	40.4	45.8	51.3	52.7	49.7	54.0	52.7	39.9	45.3	45.0	28.7	47.8	44.4	52.6	43.3	46.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	.1	.8	.1	.2	.0	.0	.2	.1	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.9	1.1	3.6	2.3	3.1	2.0	1.4	2.5	2.7	3.2	5.2	1.7	2.4	3.9	1.5	2.2	3.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.6	.0	2.4	4.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	6.6	1.1	.9	2.9	12.6	1.6	2.8	2.2	1.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.8	.1	2.5	.4	5.3	6.2	3.7	4.9	6.3	7.7	10.7	.1	1.9	8.4	4.5	10.9	7.5
Kerosene	.3	1.6	.4	7.0	.4	.1	.3	.5	.0	1.0	1.3	.6	.2	1.0	.0	.3	.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.2	29.8	21.0	21.4	21.2	23.2	27.4	22.9	25.1	19.1	21.8	27.1	25.3	20.8	26.0	15.2	20.3
Residual Fuel Oil	10.5	2.1	9.8	4.8	3.2	2.1	1.3	2.7	4.7	6.2	3.6	5.5	.4	5.1	2.4	17.4	7.3
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.5	.0	.4	.0	.8	.0	.7	.7	.0	2.6	.5	.0	.0	1.6	.0	.2	1.0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0	.9	1.3	4.9	3.2	.0	.0	3.8	.0	.2	2.0
Special Naphthas	.5	.8	.5	.0	.3	.0	.8	.4	.6	.7	.1	3.1	.0	.5	.0	.1	.4
Lubricants	.7	11.1	1.6	.0	.8	.0	2.1	1.0	.1	1.8	1.2	6.0	.0	1.5	.0	.4	1.2
Waxes	.0	2.8	.2	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	.7	2.9	1.5	3.7	5.6	2.9	3.7	1.5	2.8	4.2	1.8	.5	3.1	2.0	4.9	3.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	7.9	4.4	7.6	5.8	4.1	7.6	3.1	4.3	1.8	.6	1.9	19.3	6.1	1.7	3.8	2.7	3.1
Still Gas	5.0	4.2	4.9	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	5.7	4.3	3.1	3.1	4.9	4.0	5.3	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	.2	1.4	.3	.1	.1	.4	.0	.1	.2	.4	1.1	.6	.0	.6	.4	.2	.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-4.4	-5	-4.1	-3.0	-3.0	-2.1	-3.0	-2.9	4.4	-3.2	-5.3	-1.6	-3	-3.3	-2	-6.1	-3.7

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

⁴ Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	30,557	18,861	44,698	654	7,257	102,027
Natural Gas Liquids	648	3,241	529	454	278	5,150
Pentanes Plus	46	0	300	125	0	470
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	603	3,241	230	329	278	4,680
Ethane	1	1,856	0	0	0	1,856
Propane	218	745	97	210	32	1,302
Normal Butane	230	384	85	72	147	918
Isobutane	154	256	48	48	98	604
Other Liquids ¹	3,495	292	8,035	0	458	12,280
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,995	292	7,951	0	0	10,238
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,501	0	84	0	458	2,042
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	28,864	1,388	4,620	227	2,998	38,097
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,879	796	518	85	1,974	14,251
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,046	284	0	41	714	5,086
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	6,833	512	518	43	1,259	9,165
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	117	0	0	0	0	117
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	172	0	0	0	240	413
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	10	0	0	0	10	10
Other	162	0	0	0	240	402
Kerosene	5	0	0	0	0	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,561	269	0	127	378	7,334
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,561	269	0	127	378	7,334
Residual Fuel Oil	9,657	138	2,602	15	256	12,668
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,657	138	2,602	15	256	12,668
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	40	18	598	0	0	657
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	501	115	802	0	37	1,454
Lubricants	218	14	(s)	(s)	(s)	232
Waxes	11	7	23	1	7	49
Asphalt and Road Oil	677	0	69	0	93	839
Miscellaneous Products	25	31	8	(s)	13	78
Total Imports	63,565	23,782	57,882	1,335	10,991	157,554

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	107,695	57,760	139,304	3,752	23,817	332,328
Natural Gas Liquids	3,902	16,204	4,733	2,706	1,845	29,390
Pentanes plus	775	0	1,931	548	0	3,254
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,127	16,204	2,801	2,159	1,845	26,136
Ethane	1	7,329	0	0	0	7,329
Propane	2,022	5,233	1,044	1,289	225	9,813
Normal Butane	663	2,186	1,088	522	972	5,430
Isobutane	442	1,457	669	348	648	3,563
Other Liquids ¹	11,039	1,176	22,218	0	2,281	36,713
Unfinished Oils ¹	4,933	1,176	21,527	0	237	27,873
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,105	0	691	0	2,044	8,840
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	120,236	2,996	15,326	684	10,698	149,941
Finished Motor Gasoline	33,613	1,412	3,598	220	6,093	44,934
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	12,384	449	1,443	128	2,577	16,980
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	21,229	963	2,155	92	3,516	27,955
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1,108	0	243	0	291	1,642
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,582	0	(s)	0	821	3,403
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	75	0	0	0	0	75
Other	2,507	0	(s)	0	821	3,329
Kerosene	440	0	344	0	0	784
Distillate Fuel Oil	22,504	543	0	425	1,176	24,648
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	22,504	543	0	425	1,176	24,648
Residual Fuel Oil	55,748	413	6,125	36	1,307	63,628
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	55,748	413	6,125	36	1,307	63,628
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	102	78	2,118	0	36	2,334
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	1,201	389	2,351	(s)	227	4,170
Lubricants	959	36	102	(s)	108	1,204
Waxes	46	42	67	2	18	175
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,855	0	325	0	602	2,782
Miscellaneous Products	77	84	54	(s)	20	235
Total Imports	242,872	78,137	181,581	7,142	38,641	548,372

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	5,231	0	584	0	0	0	0	912	1,563	0	300	3,358	8,590	286
Kuwait	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	11
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	245	245	8
Saudi Arabia	4,002	0	0	0	1,034	0	0	0	551	0	0	1,584	5,586	186
United Arab Emirates	1,051	0	0	249	278	0	0	0	515	0	0	1,043	2,093	70
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,608	0	584	249	1,312	0	0	912	2,629	245	300	6,230	16,838	561
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451	0	0	451	797	27
Gabon	1,225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	244	1,469	49
Indonesia	8,639	0	739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	739	9,378	313
Nigeria	8,414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,414	280
Venezuela	12,614	226	807	236	1,239	134	0	2,257	2,139	0	425	7,463	20,076	669
Subtotal Other OPEC	31,238	226	1,545	236	1,239	134	0	2,257	2,834	0	425	8,896	40,134	1,338
Other														
Angola	4,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,212	140
Australia	247	96	0	0	117	136	0	81	13	0	0	443	690	23
Brazil	0	0	246	0	753	0	0	0	1,000	49	5	2,054	2,054	68
Canada	16,670	4,126	297	0	1,975	27	5	1,480	1,235	245	331	9,722	26,392	880
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0	332	332	11
France	0	0	170	0	439	0	0	0	0	44	(s)	652	652	22
Mexico	24,982	231	2,278	294	294	36	0	207	0	0	171	3,511	28,493	950
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	50	2,273	0	0	204	547	0	249	2,777	2,777	93
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	547	547	18
Norway	2,036	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	2,247	75
Oman	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	22
People's Republic of China	1,426	0	0	421	366	0	0	155	0	0	0	942	2,368	79
Peru	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	0	0	268	628	21
Puerto Rico	0	0	253	0	274	0	0	215	0	319	185	1,245	1,245	42
Romania	0	0	0	309	479	0	0	0	2	0	0	790	790	26
Spain	0	0	0	0	513	0	0	0	327	239	139	1,218	1,218	41
Syria	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	168	6
Trinidad and Tobago	2,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	133	147	501	3,225	107
United Kingdom	5,642	0	0	0	483	0	0	0	0	0	292	775	6,417	214
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,044	0	861	92	0	827	2,324	0	0	6,149	6,149	205
Zaire	1,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,074	1,074	36
Other Western Hemisphere	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	403	56	50	778	935	31
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	2,610	483	2,704	104	0	727	531	126	32	7,317	7,317	244
Subtotal Other	60,182	4,453	8,109	1,557	11,700	395	5	4,165	7,205	1,209	1,601	40,400	100,582	3,353
Total Imports	102,027	4,680	10,238	2,042	14,251	530	5	7,334	12,668	1,454	2,325	55,527	157,554	5,252

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,721	0	221	0	0	0	0	912	1,220	0	0	2,352	4,073	136
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	245	245	8
Saudi Arabia	401	0	0	0	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	587	988	33
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	249	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	527	527	18
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,122	0	221	249	865	0	0	912	1,220	245	0	3,711	5,833	194
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	0	0	275	275	9
Gabon	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	244	907	30
Indonesia	2,101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,101	70
Nigeria	4,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,232	141
Venezuela	4,630	226	479	236	1,012	134	0	2,257	1,965	0	425	6,734	11,364	379
Subtotal Other OPEC	11,625	226	479	236	1,012	134	0	2,257	2,484	0	425	7,253	18,879	629
Other														
Angola	2,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,185	73
Brazil	0	0	246	0	753	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	67
Canada	1,238	376	5	0	672	27	5	1,041	1,073	32	106	3,337	4,576	153
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0	332	332	11
France	0	0	0	0	439	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	439	439	15
Mexico	6,655	0	0	294	2,235	36	0	207	0	0	0	831	7,486	250
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	334	0	107	2,546	2,546	85
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	334	11
Norway	1,043	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	1,254	42
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	0	0	268	268	9
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	0	223	185	1,150	1,150	38
Puerto Rico	0	0	253	0	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	788	788	26
Romania	0	0	0	309	479	0	0	0	0	0	139	652	652	22
Spain	0	0	0	0	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	168	6
Syria	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0	0	219	1,126	38
United Kingdom	3,899	0	0	0	483	0	0	0	0	0	29	513	4,412	147
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	861	92	0	827	2,324	0	0	4,105	4,105	137
Zaire	881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	881	29
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	403	0	9	680	680	23
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	580	414	1,830	0	0	629	0	0	18	3,470	3,470	116
Subtotal Other	16,810	376	1,295	1,016	9,002	155	5	3,392	5,952	256	593	22,043	38,853	1,295
Total Imports	30,557	603	1,995	1,501	10,879	289	5	6,561	9,657	501	1,018	33,008	63,565	2,119
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	8
Subtotal Arab OPEC	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,744	58
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,744	58
Other														
Canada	13,322	3,241	292	0	796	0	0	269	138	115	66	4,917	18,238	608
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,546	118
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	16,868	3,241	292	0	796	0	0	269	138	115	70	4,921	21,788	726
Total Imports	18,861	3,241	292	0	796	0	0	269	138	115	70	4,921	23,782	793
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,261	0	364	0	0	0	0	0	343	0	300	1,006	4,267	142
Kuwait	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	11
Saudi Arabia	3,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	0	0	551	4,151	138
United Arab Emirates	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	0	0	515	1,566	52
Subtotal Arab OPEC	8,236	0	364	0	0	0	0	0	1,409	0	300	2,072	10,308	344
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	176	522	17
Gabon	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	562	19
Indonesia	735	0	739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	739	1,474	49
Nigeria	2,438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,438	81
Venezuela	7,984	0	328	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	554	8,538	285
Subtotal Other OPEC	12,065	0	1,066	0	226	0	0	0	176	0	0	1,469	13,535	451
Other														
Angola	2,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,027	68
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	29	29	1
Canada	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	33	114	363	12
France	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	(s)	213	213	7
Mexico	14,781	230	2,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	2,581	17,361	579
Netherlands	0	0	50	0	38	0	0	0	213	0	142	230	230	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	213	7
Norway	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	33
Oman	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	22
People's Republic of China	1,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,426	48
Peru	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	12
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	95	95	3
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	239	0	566	566	19
Trinidad and Tobago	1,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	133	147	282	2,098	70

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil- Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
United Kingdom	1,742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	1,997	67
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,044	2,044	68
Zaire	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	6
Other Western Hemisphere	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	41	97	255	8
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	2,030	33	254	0	0	0	471	126	8	2,922	2,922	97
Subtotal Other	24,396	230	6,521	84	292	0	0	0	1,017	802	699	9,643	34,040	1,135
Total Imports	44,698	230	7,951	84	518	0	0	0	2,502	802	999	13,185	57,882	1,929
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	654	329	0	0	85	0	0	127	15	0	126	681	1,335	44
Subtotal Other	654	329	0	0	85	0	0	127	15	0	126	681	1,335	44
Total Imports	654	329	0	0	85	0	0	127	15	0	126	681	1,335	44
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	15
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	15
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	5,804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,804	193
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	174	174	6
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	174	5,978	199
Other														
Australia	247	96	0	0	117	136	0	81	13	0	0	443	690	23
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	26	26	1
Canada	1,207	180	0	0	423	0	0	44	9	17	(s)	673	1,879	63
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	99	99	3
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	421	366	0	0	155	0	0	0	942	942	31
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	0	36	621	104	0	98	60	0	2	920	920	31
Subtotal Other	1,454	278	0	458	1,527	240	0	378	82	37	113	3,112	4,566	152
Total Imports	7,257	278	0	458	1,974	240	0	378	256	37	113	3,733	10,991	366

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	14,233	189	584	0	0	0	0	912	6,657	0	1,663	10,005	24,238	202
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	1,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	494	1,810	15
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	245	245	2
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	1
Saudi Arabia	10,309	239	0	0	3,426	0	0	0	551	0	0	4,216	14,525	121
United Arab Emirates	4,143	0	0	249	278	0	0	0	893	0	(s)	1,420	5,563	46
Subtotal Arab OPEC	30,002	529	584	249	3,704	0	0	912	8,594	245	1,663	16,480	46,482	387
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	4,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,513	0	0	1,513	5,541	46
Gabon	2,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	2,310	19
Indonesia	30,630	0	2,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,503	33,133	276
Nigeria	24,612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	0	0	1,198	25,810	215
Venezuela	33,175	539	4,965	236	4,024	1,048	25	8,864	12,660	224	1,702	34,286	67,460	562
Subtotal Other OPEC	94,464	539	7,468	236	4,024	1,048	25	8,864	15,661	224	1,702	39,790	134,255	1,119
Other														
Angola	10,003	0	0	0	668	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	10,705	89
Australia	1,650	737	0	0	0	290	0	182	327	0	0	2,205	3,855	32
Bahamas	0	0	1,176	0	0	93	0	831	2,401	0	320	4,820	4,820	40
Brazil	0	0	246	258	2,378	215	0	822	3,072	97	6	7,094	7,094	59
Canada	56,436	21,531	1,171	0	4,652	282	26	4,156	3,159	626	1,596	37,199	93,635	780
Congo	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514	0	0	514	1,160	10
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	322	0	439	0	0	0	0	44	173	978	978	8
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	6
Mexico	84,354	1,912	5,734	1,786	1,706	173	33	1,125	1,238	290	599	14,596	98,951	825
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	50	6,932	0	0	412	0	22	510	7,928	7,928	66
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	31	437	82	422	5,358	0	471	7,110	7,110	59
Norway	5,594	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	5,806	48
Oman	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	5
People's Republic of China	2,030	0	0	2,008	879	0	0	155	0	0	0	3,042	5,072	42
Peru	1,425	0	491	0	868	0	0	604	563	186	0	748	2,173	18
Puerto Rico	0	0	774	3,156	1,889	419	69	0	0	1,197	870	4,519	4,519	38
Romania	0	0	239	0	336	0	0	0	2	0	509	6,330	6,330	53
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	239	165	1,690	1,690	14
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	3
Trinidad and Tobago	11,917	0	0	0	0	122	0	109	1,872	133	159	2,395	14,312	119
United Kingdom	22,127	887	3,928	0	1,842	0	0	3,574	13,730	262	551	3,541	25,668	214
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	3,620	1,296	549	0	0	0	0	26,697	26,697	222
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	1
Zaire	5,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,032	42
Other Western Hemisphere	157	0	257	0	0	0	0	269	2,786	255	50	3,617	3,775	31
Other Eastern Hemisphere	5,164	2	4,962	1,098	10,072	671	0	2,211	3,320	352	640	23,326	28,490	237
Subtotal Other	207,862	25,069	19,821	8,355	37,207	3,998	759	14,872	39,373	3,700	6,619	159,774	367,636	3,064
Total Imports	332,328	26,136	27,873	8,840	44,934	5,046	784	24,648	63,628	4,170	9,984	216,044	548,372	4,570

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	5,725	189	221	0	0	0	0	912	6,314	0	0	7,635	13,361	111
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	8
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	0	245	2
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1
Saudi Arabia	2,797	0	0	0	2,979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,776	48
United Arab Emirates	998	0	0	249	278	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	527	1,525	13
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,512	289	221	249	3,257	0	0	912	6,314	245	(s)	11,487	21,999	183
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,336	0	0	1,336	1,687	14
Gabon	1,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	1,748	15
Indonesia	8,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,814	73
Nigeria	14,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,040	15,925	133
Venezuela	12,085	226	1,176	236	2,160	1,028	25	8,864	11,013	0	1,571	26,299	38,384	320
Subtotal Other OPEC	37,591	226	1,176	236	2,160	1,028	25	8,864	13,682	0	1,571	28,967	66,558	555
Other														
Angola	4,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	5,601	47
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	181	181	2
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	831	2,398	0	0	3,239	3,239	27
Brazil	0	0	246	0	2,378	215	0	822	3,072	0	1	6,734	6,734	56
Canada	6,355	2,069	24	0	1,168	181	26	2,625	2,682	76	433	9,283	15,637	130
Congo	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514	0	0	514	1,160	10
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	439	0	0	0	0	0	6	445	445	4
Mexico	20,145	0	0	1,493	294	173	0	1,124	1,234	289	0	4,607	24,753	206
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	6,424	0	0	412	0	0	116	6,952	6,952	58
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	0	437	0	422	5,045	0	0	6,212	6,212	52
Norway	3,550	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	3,761	31
People's Republic of China	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	563	0	0	563	563	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	491	0	868	229	69	604	0	587	870	3,719	3,719	31
Romania	0	0	774	3,156	1,889	0	0	0	0	0	509	6,328	6,328	53
Spain	0	0	0	0	721	0	0	0	0	0	165	885	885	7
Syria	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	3
Trinidad and Tobago	3,679	0	0	0	0	122	0	109	1,530	0	12	1,774	5,452	45
United Kingdom	14,725	541	0	0	1,842	0	0	0	0	0	35	2,418	17,143	143
Virgin Islands	0	0	290	0	3,620	1,296	320	3,574	13,730	0	0	22,830	22,830	190
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	1
Zaire	4,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,491	37
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	269	2,786	0	9	3,321	3,321	28
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,102	2	934	972	8,042	0	0	1,936	1,315	5	89	13,294	14,396	120
Subtotal Other	59,592	2,611	3,537	5,621	28,195	2,663	415	12,728	35,752	957	2,244	94,723	154,315	1,286
Total Imports	107,695	3,127	4,933	6,105	33,613	3,690	440	22,504	55,748	1,201	3,815	135,177	242,872	2,024

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	5
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	5
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	3,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,224	27
Venezuela	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	1
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,396	28
Other														
Canada	42,871	16,204	1,147	0	1,412	0	0	543	413	389	234	20,342	63,213	527
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	10,478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,478	87
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	4
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	34	34	34
Subtotal Other	53,815	16,204	1,176	0	1,412	0	0	543	413	389	240	20,376	74,191	618
Total Imports	57,760	16,204	1,176	0	1,412	0	0	543	413	389	240	20,376	78,137	651
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	7,957	0	364	0	0	0	0	0	343	0	1,663	2,369	10,327	86
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	494	818	7
Saudi Arabia	7,512	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	0	0	790	8,302	69
United Arab Emirates	3,145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	893	0	0	893	4,038	34
Subtotal Arab OPEC	18,939	239	364	0	0	0	0	0	2,280	0	1,663	4,547	23,486	196
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	176	3,854	32
Gabon	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	562	5
Indonesia	3,480	0	2,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,503	5,983	50
Nigeria	6,504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	0	157	6,662	56
Venezuela	20,918	312	3,789	0	1,864	0	0	0	1,472	224	131	7,792	28,710	239
Subtotal Other OPEC	35,141	312	6,292	0	1,864	0	0	0	1,806	224	131	10,629	45,770	381
Other														
Angola	5,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	5,104	43
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	1,176	0	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	320	1,498	1,498	12
Brazil	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	334	334	3
Canada	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	378	459	1,024	9
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	167	533	533	4
Mexico	53,731	1,904	5,734	293	1,412	0	33	0	1	1	280	9,657	63,388	528
Netherlands	0	0	0	50	38	0	0	0	0	22	390	501	501	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	31	0	82	0	313	0	440	867	867	7
Norway	2,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,044	17
Oman	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	5
People's Republic of China	2,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,029	17
Peru	1,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	186	1,610	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610	0	610	610	5
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	(s)

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Spain	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	327	239	0	805	805	7
Trinidad and Tobago	7,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	133	147	621	8,394	70
United Kingdom	7,402	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	507	1,107	8,508	71
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,638	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	3,867	3,867	32
Zaire	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	542	5
Other Western Hemisphere	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	41	297	454	4
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,801	0	3,762	89	254	243	0	0	1,050	227	134	5,758	9,559	80
Subtotal Other	85,224	2,249	14,872	691	1,734	243	344	0	2,038	2,127	2,803	27,101	112,325	936
Total Imports	139,304	2,801	21,527	691	3,598	243	344	0	6,125	2,351	4,597	42,277	181,581	1,513
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	3,752	2,159	0	0	220	0	0	425	36	(s)	550	3,390	7,142	60
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	3,752	2,159	0	0	220	0	0	425	36	(s)	550	3,390	7,142	60
Total Imports	3,752	2,159	0	0	220	0	0	425	36	(s)	550	3,390	7,142	60
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	4
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	4
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	18,337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,337	153
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	174	0	0	194	194	2
Subtotal Other OPEC	18,337	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	174	0	0	194	18,531	154
Other														
Australia	1,650	737	0	0	668	290	0	182	146	0	1	2,025	3,675	31
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	26	26	(s)
Canada	2,894	1,099	(s)	0	1,853	101	0	563	28	79	1	8,725	6,618	55
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mexico	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	319	332	332	3
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	4	474	474	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	31	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	879	0	0	155	0	0	0	3,042	3,042	25
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	16	16	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	261	(s)	237	36	1,776	428	0	275	956	120	412	4,240	4,501	38
Subtotal Other	5,480	1,845	237	2,044	5,646	1,092	0	1,176	1,133	227	783	14,183	19,663	164
Total Imports	23,817	1,845	237	2,044	6,093	1,113	0	1,176	1,307	227	783	14,824	38,641	322

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	823	0	0	6,246
Natural Gas Liquids	17	415	1,725	3	252
Pentanes Plus	0	62	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17	353	1,725	3	252
Ethane	(s)	124	0	0	(s)
Propane	8	104	1,638	1	101
Normal Butane	9	62	87	2	151
Isobutane	0	62	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	21	1	293	0	4
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	37	0	112
Kerosene	4	(s)	(s)	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	92	264	0	450
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	1,369	0	3,641
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	60	7	32	1	45
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	17	234	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	3	6	10	(s)	2
Lubricants	107	14	224	2	42
Waxes	4	5	19	0	6
Petroleum Coke	443	190	2,717	0	2,913
Asphalt	1	3	0	1	1
Miscellaneous Products	14	2	7	0	3
Total Product Exports	676	753	6,931	6	7,470
Total Exports	676	1,576	6,931	6	13,716
					22,905

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAU District, January - April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	2,401	0	0	21,185	23,586
Natural Gas Liquids	147	1,406	5,952	3	830	8,338
Pentanes Plus	0	211	0	0	0	211
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	147	1,195	5,952	3	830	8,128
Ethane	(s)	421	(s)	0	(s)	421
Propane	77	353	5,630	1	333	6,395
Normal Butane	70	211	322	2	497	1,101
Isobutane	0	211	0	0	0	211
Finished Motor Gasoline	136	8	343	0	32	519
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	10	0	25	35
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	539	0	496	1,034
Kerosene	21	3	2	0	(s)	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	59	366	2,153	0	2,643	5,221
Residual Fuel Oil	303	0	11,692	0	17,611	29,606
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	252	36	142	3	137	570
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	239	153	1,232	0	181	1,805
Special Naphthas	16	62	118	1	10	207
Lubricants	379	54	1,078	8	140	1,658
Waxes	18	9	77	(s)	23	126
Petroleum Coke	1,393	564	9,101	0	8,982	20,041
Asphalt	4	11	(s)	2	5	22
Miscellaneous Products	83	7	41	(s)	13	144
Total Product Exports	3,050	2,679	32,480	18	31,128	69,355
Total Exports	3,050	5,080	32,480	18	52,313	92,941

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	0	0	0	0	(s)
Australia	0	3	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	107	0	28	223	7
Bahamas	0	13	45	25	71	86	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	241	8
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	(s)	1,514	(s)	(s)	1,529	51
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	27	27	0	1	29	1
Canada	823	363	23	0	220	(s)	8	40	5	459	4	101	2,046	68
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	13	(s)	(s)	0	1	2	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	15	1
Colombia	0	(s)	201	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	0	0	2	204	7
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	8	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	37	1
Ecuador	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	93	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	28	0	0	31	1
France	0	0	0	57	69	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	15	141	5
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	68	2
Guatemala	0	61	0	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	4
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Honduras	0	(s)	0	0	0	239	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	242	8
Hong Kong	0	(s)	3	0	0	0	(s)	24	0	0	(s)	0	27	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	0	0	0	6	11	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	491	0	144	638	21
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	192	6
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	1	15	1
Jamaica	0	11	0	0	53	1,719	(s)	12	(s)	2,269	(s)	18	4,082	136
Japan	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	4
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	(s)	122	0	0	0	(s)
Kuwait	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	54	0	275	0	53	(s)	10	0	11	2,162	72
Mexico	0	1,734	9	0	0	0	(s)	0	15	651	0	6	669	22
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	33	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	33	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	104	(s)	0	110	4
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	24	0	0	24	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	16	(s)	0	(s)	0	444	15
Panama	0	13	0	0	219	210	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	17	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	(s)	0	0	0	63	2
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	4	(s)	23	1	3	28	1
Puerto Rico	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	6	(s)
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	2	6
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	962	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	963	32
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, April 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	150	240	0	(s)	(s)	7	0	27	425	14
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	25	0	(s)	25	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	191	0	(s)	2	1	0	1	194	6
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	64	65	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	58	(s)	(s)	59	2
United Kingdom	0	2	0	0	0	252	0	1	(s)	29	0	3	287	10
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	75	0	0	182	6
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	58	0	1	64	2
Virgin Islands	5,221	0	0	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,586	186
West Germany	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	49	(s)	2	53	2
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	69	0	0	69	2
Other	1,025	7	38	13	25	44	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	1	1,158	39
Total	7,069	2,350	318	149	808	5,010	22	388	34	6,263	6	489	22,905	764

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports. 2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	1	0	(s)	1	11	(s)
Australia	0	6	1	0	0	81	15	20	1	590	0	114	829	7
Bahamas	0	51	48	35	150	1,278	0	4	0	0	(s)	1	1,567	13
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	191	0	(s)	192	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	3	(s)	0	0	32	2	39	(s)	3,026	(s)	2	3,104	26
Brazil	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	69	(s)	352	0	2	427	4
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	30	0	(s)	30	(s)
Canada	2,401	1,214	162	700	1,336	1,046	72	197	12	1,333	14	485	8,973	75
Chile	0	1	0	0	0	435	1	34	(s)	(s)	0	1	38	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	41	2	2	(s)	3	485	4
Colombia	0	1	201	0	0	0	(s)	23	1	(s)	0	6	231	2
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	5	22	(s)	0	0	4	31	(s)
Denmark	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	300	(s)	1	305	3
Dominican Republic	0	151	0	0	0	0	2	7	(s)	(s)	0	2	162	1
Ecuador	0	208	0	0	219	0	2	4	(s)	0	0	5	438	4
Egypt	0	10	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	5	0	0	0	(s)	16	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	18	(s)	0	0	1	19	(s)
Finland	0	438	0	0	197	158	0	30	(s)	477	0	299	1,603	13
France	0	0	0	154	225	164	0	1	0	0	0	26	569	5
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	77	0	1	83	1
Greece	0	3	50	10	108	0	(s)	17	2	0	(s)	2	417	3
Guatemala	0	228	0	0	0	548	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	549	5
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	20	1	0	(s)	1	22	(s)
Honduras	0	(s)	0	0	0	239	(s)	6	1	0	(s)	3	484	4
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	235	0	(s)	49	1	27	(s)	10	338	3
India	0	3	0	0	248	0	(s)	12	(s)	83	(s)	12	107	1
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	1	4	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2,906	(s)	514	3,976	33
Italy	0	145	0	0	0	405	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	506	4
Ivory Coast	0	28	0	0	0	478	0	38	(s)	0	0	2	113	1
Jamaica	0	70	0	0	0	0	3	39	(s)	5,873	(s)	65	14,205	118
Japan	0	38	(s)	0	989	7,179	13	16	9	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	179	0	105	3,303	28
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	439	2,561	0	6	(s)	0	0	1	13	(s)
Kuwait	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)	16	(s)	(s)	21	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	9	179	41	118	(s)	31	8,187	68
Mexico	0	4,841	7	155	(s)	2,805	48	23	2	1,912	(s)	113	3,567	30
Netherlands	0	98	9	0	0	1,359	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2	2,055	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	10	0	0	0	2,041	0	11	(s)	305	(s)	5	322	3
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	1	44	(s)
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	47	0	258	0	2	48	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	259	2
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4	21	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	1,230	10
Panama	0	13	0	0	346	843	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	35	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	(s)	(s)	(s)	90	101	1
Philippines	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	61	(s)	0	(s)	95	3,397	28
Puerto Rico	0	144	0	0	(s)	221	(s)	7	22	122	1	151	303	3
Rep. of South Africa	2,868	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Continued)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	3	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	0	0	0	26	43	(s)
Singapore	0	3	0	0	0	2,268	10	28	(s)	0	(s)	2	2,312	19
Spain	0	1	0	0	363	642	(s)	1	1	550	0	291	1,850	15
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	35	0	1	38	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	191	(s)	5	(s)	1	(s)	2	200	2
Switzerland	0	21	0	0	225	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	2	252	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	30	4	(s)	0	67	101	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	6	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	0	26	0	174	(s)	1	203	2
United Kingdom	0	8	0	0	2	2,799	0	44	1	237	1	14	3,106	26
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	375	0	59	633	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Venezuela	0	77	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	30	(s)	279	0	7	395	3
Virgin Islands	14,852	0	0	0	0	1,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,320	136
West Germany	0	100	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	67	3	95	1	48	315	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	116	0	(s)	116	1
Other	3,465	187	41	15	134	368	(s)	29	3	(s)	1	70	4,314	36
Total	23,586	8,128	519	1,069	5,221	29,606	207	1,658	126	20,041	22	2,757	92,941	775

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 30, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	14,049	--	--	--	--	12,662	--	--	--	--	--	46,222	2,621	25,613	101,167
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,424	--	--	--	--	57,020	--	--	--	--	--	89,923	11,096	32,604	192,067
Leases	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	1,650	--	--	--	--	--	16,711	1,391	0	21,137
Strategic Petroleum Reserve¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	464,940	0	0	464,940
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	27,427	27,427
Total	--	--	15,526	--	--	--	--	71,332	--	--	--	--	--	617,796	15,108	86,976	806,738
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	36,976	2,550	39,526	1,037	41,305	7,010	13,806	63,158	8,781	74,379	45,996	4,023	1,026	134,205	12,050	64,849	313,788
Bulk Terminal	--	--	88,635	--	--	--	--	67,492	--	--	--	--	--	61,895	3,029	22,347	243,398
Pipeline	--	--	24,148	--	--	--	--	32,590	--	--	--	--	--	37,725	2,343	4,444	101,250
Natural Gas Processing Plant	121	38	159	0	512	70	984	1,566	1,406	4,432	467	101	318	6,724	236	120	8,805
Total	--	--	152,468	--	--	--	--	164,806	--	--	--	--	--	240,549	17,658	91,760	667,241
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	13	0	13	0	113	18	97	228	131	217	94	15	11	468	20	16	745
Bulk Terminal	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	882	--	--	--	--	--	1,852	0	5	2,764
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	498	--	--	--	--	--	1,396	107	5	2,006
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	9	11	0	63	22	246	331	418	520	154	41	32	1,165	97	24	1,628
Total	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	1,939	--	--	--	--	--	4,881	224	50	7,143
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	611	20	631	200	1,413	195	554	2,362	238	849	1,881	22	20	3,010	351	550	6,904
Bulk Terminal	--	--	612	--	--	--	--	12,691	--	--	--	--	--	39,165	26	1,103	53,597
Pipeline	--	--	965	--	--	--	--	6,255	--	--	--	--	--	5,708	432	0	13,360
Natural Gas Processing Plant	119	29	148	0	446	48	738	1,232	790	3,910	308	57	286	5,351	138	96	6,965
Total	--	--	2,356	--	--	--	--	22,540	--	--	--	--	--	53,234	947	1,749	80,826
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	14	0	21	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	33
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	8,511	0	0	10,011
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,628	--	--	--	--	--	2,186	130	0	3,944
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	15	0	189	204	89	1,137	0	0	23	1,249	3	0	1,456
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	3,353	--	--	--	--	--	11,958	133	0	15,444

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	37	0	37	0	112	0	2	114	2	9	189	2	0	202	0	2	355
Total	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	114	--	--	--	--	--	202	0	2	355
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	487	5	492	3	745	22	246	1,016	67	69	1,239	4	1	1,380	89	171	3,148
Bulk Terminal	--	--	541	--	--	--	--	9,600	--	--	--	--	--	21,696	25	216	32,078
Pipeline	--	--	825	--	--	--	--	3,203	--	--	--	--	--	2,370	179	0	6,577
Natural Gas Processing Plant	69	29	98	0	375	28	324	727	364	1,272	165	33	147	1,981	94	80	2,980
Total	--	--	1,956	--	--	--	--	14,546	--	--	--	--	--	27,427	387	467	44,783
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	7	0	1	0	8	7	0	42
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	--	8	7	0	42
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	80	15	95	125	366	105	238	834	138	248	188	3	15	592	224	345	2,090
Bulk Terminal	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	949	--	--	--	--	--	5,423	1	709	7,134
Pipeline	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	866	--	--	--	--	--	722	80	0	1,778
Natural Gas Processing Plant	49	0	49	0	27	20	172	219	285	992	91	19	100	1,487	39	11	1,805
Total	--	--	306	--	--	--	--	2,868	--	--	--	--	--	8,224	344	1,065	12,807
Isobutane																	
Refinery	7	0	7	72	183	27	68	350	31	504	265	12	4	816	31	32	1,236
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	642	--	--	--	--	--	3,535	0	178	4,374
Pipeline	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	558	--	--	--	--	--	430	43	0	1,061
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	0	1	0	29	0	53	82	52	509	52	5	16	634	2	5	724
Total	--	--	57	--	--	--	--	1,632	--	--	--	--	--	5,415	76	215	7,395
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	120	0	1	121	1	88	10	0	0	99	0	1	221
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	121	--	--	--	--	--	99	0	1	221
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	3,160	229	3,389	48	3,643	174	925	4,790	882	10,269	4,765	244	7	16,167	564	5,455	30,365
Naphtha and Lighter	2,864	5	2,869	0	2,764	3	575	3,342	695	5,738	2,688	65	18	9,204	296	3,669	19,380
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	4,475	306	4,781	90	4,240	293	2,045	6,668	814	10,001	7,480	119	125	18,539	955	11,889	42,832
Heavy Gas Oils	829	108	937	2	3,972	6	1,000	4,980	292	3,854	4,420	70	0	8,636	345	5,679	20,577
Residuum	11,328	648	11,976	140	14,619	476	4,545	19,780	2,683	29,862	19,353	498	150	52,546	2,160	26,692	113,154
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		PAD Dist. V
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	3,491	89	3,580	35	4,675	557	1,466	6,733	1,137	7,604	5,333	172	170	14,416	1,934	7,241	33,904
Bulk Terminal	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	169	--	--	--	--	--	358	0	5	540
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	91	0	0	102
Total	--	--	3,588	--	--	--	--	6,913	--	--	--	--	--	14,865	1,934	7,246	34,546
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	29	0	5	34	0	34	194	0	0	228	0	27	289
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--	228	0	27	289
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	6,716	279	6,995	110	6,179	1,161	2,037	9,487	1,888	11,090	4,732	494	186	18,390	2,167	8,429	45,468
Bulk Terminal	--	--	35,189	--	--	--	--	28,391	--	--	--	--	--	9,383	1,766	11,036	85,765
Pipeline	--	--	14,195	--	--	--	--	15,590	--	--	--	--	--	17,728	1,239	2,059	50,811
Total	--	--	56,379	--	--	--	--	53,468	--	--	--	--	--	45,501	5,172	21,524	182,044
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,744	120	2,864	65	2,643	677	1,027	4,412	990	4,120	1,697	164	103	7,074	1,235	3,153	18,738
Bulk Terminal	--	--	14,245	--	--	--	--	13,577	--	--	--	--	--	4,211	984	4,921	37,938
Pipeline	--	--	5,705	--	--	--	--	6,894	--	--	--	--	--	6,767	739	893	20,998
Total	--	--	22,814	--	--	--	--	24,883	--	--	--	--	--	18,052	2,958	8,967	77,674
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,972	159	4,131	45	3,536	484	1,010	5,075	898	6,970	3,035	330	83	11,316	932	5,276	26,730
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20,944	--	--	--	--	14,814	--	--	--	--	--	5,172	782	6,115	47,827
Pipeline	--	--	8,490	--	--	--	--	8,696	--	--	--	--	--	10,961	500	1,166	29,813
Total	--	--	33,565	--	--	--	--	28,585	--	--	--	--	--	27,449	2,214	12,557	104,370
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	48	0	48	0	70	14	16	100	14	272	145	0	0	431	73	329	981
Bulk Terminal	--	--	365	--	--	--	--	421	--	--	--	--	--	57	19	310	1,172
Pipeline	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	63	--	--	--	--	--	13	0	66	185
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	53
Total	--	--	456	--	--	--	--	584	--	--	--	--	--	554	92	705	2,391

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	265	0	265	0	523	101	175	799	287	611	202	102	78	1,280	239	942	3,525
Bulk Terminal	--	--	538	--	--	--	--	416	--	--	--	--	--	56	5	445	1,460
Pipeline	--	--	111	--	--	--	--	191	--	--	--	--	--	482	89	347	1,220
Total	--	--	914	--	--	--	--	1,406	--	--	--	--	--	1,818	333	1,734	6,205
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,320	5	1,325	0	1,127	225	333	1,685	281	3,515	2,797	8	24	6,625	305	3,565	13,505
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,203	--	--	--	--	4,164	--	--	--	--	--	1,261	211	1,835	11,674
Pipeline	--	--	2,807	--	--	--	--	2,151	--	--	--	--	--	4,512	146	680	10,296
Total	--	--	8,335	--	--	--	--	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	12,398	662	6,080	35,475
Kerosene																	
Refinery	266	39	305	38	432	46	372	888	52	513	351	18	6	940	0	276	2,409
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,020	--	--	--	--	876	--	--	--	--	--	513	22	64	4,495
Pipeline	--	--	458	--	--	--	--	345	--	--	--	--	--	404	0	0	1,207
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	--	--	3,783	--	--	--	--	2,109	--	--	--	--	--	1,859	22	340	8,113
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	4,774	233	5,007	81	4,379	1,292	2,110	7,862	745	7,795	3,625	462	79	12,706	1,286	4,322	31,183
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20,740	--	--	--	--	14,113	--	--	--	--	--	4,184	681	4,459	44,177
Pipeline	--	--	5,565	--	--	--	--	7,417	--	--	--	--	--	7,316	330	1,137	21,765
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	8	0	0	8
Total	--	--	31,312	--	--	--	--	29,392	--	--	--	--	--	24,214	2,297	9,918	97,133
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,958	71	3,029	21	1,626	279	186	2,112	283	4,449	2,931	188	14	7,865	500	7,864	21,370
Bulk Terminal	--	--	17,802	--	--	--	--	1,505	--	--	--	--	--	3,831	0	1,971	25,109
Pipeline	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	135	139
Total	--	--	20,835	--	--	--	--	3,617	--	--	--	--	--	11,696	500	9,970	46,618
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	99	0	99	0	195	0	45	240	9	722	455	1	0	1,187	0	78	1,604
Total	99	0	99	0	195	0	45	240	9	722	455	1	0	1,187	0	78	1,604
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	34	0	0	34	204	890	322	0	0	1,416	1	98	1,553
Total	4	0	4	0	34	0	0	34	204	890	322	0	0	1,416	1	98	1,553

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 30, 1985 (Continued)

(thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	669	25	694	0	135	0	125	260	29	888	121	150	0	1,188	5	221	2,368
Bulk Terminal	--	--	623	--	--	--	--	119	--	--	--	--	--	33	0	34	809
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	130
Total	--	--	1,317	--	--	--	--	379	--	--	--	--	--	1,351	5	255	3,307
Lubricants																	
Refinery	744	771	1,515	0	813	0	593	1,406	29	3,503	1,447	652	0	5,631	95	502	9,149
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,208	--	--	--	--	547	--	--	--	--	--	420	5	637	2,817
Total	--	--	2,723	--	--	--	--	1,953	--	--	--	--	--	6,051	100	1,139	11,966
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	73	73	0	41	0	51	92	16	179	153	49	0	397	10	49	621
Total	--	--	73	--	--	--	--	92	--	--	--	--	--	397	10	49	621
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	961	0	961	0	274	772	206	1,252	4	455	1,075	95	0	1,629	104	1,279	5,225
Total	961	0	961	0	274	772	206	1,252	4	455	1,075	95	0	1,629	104	1,279	5,225
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	2,634	276	2,910	412	4,390	1,866	887	7,555	721	466	603	1,019	288	3,097	2,793	2,242	18,597
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,251	--	--	--	--	3,167	--	--	--	--	--	722	291	326	8,757
Total	--	--	7,161	--	--	--	--	10,722	--	--	--	--	--	3,819	3,084	2,568	27,354
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	75	21	96	0	118	8	2	128	29	377	172	78	0	656	7	126	1,013
Bulk Terminal	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	60	3	117	262
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	--	75	0	15	159
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	12	0	0	3	0	15	1	0	19
Total	--	--	147	--	--	--	--	231	--	--	--	--	--	806	11	258	1,453
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	167,994	--	--	--	--	236,138	--	--	--	--	--	858,345	32,766	178,736	1,473,979

1 Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
-- Not Applicable.

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	17,109	25,075	3,325	25,747	20,831
Connecticut	478	767	80	992	511
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	508	1,441	324	1,861	1,908
Florida	2,132	3,582	211	1,323	1,249
Georgia	1,226	1,633	90	1,078	322
Maine	411	585	126	776	486
Massachusetts	1,002	1,219	58	1,732	957
New Hampshire, Vermont	46	52	w	272	97
New Jersey	2,889	5,239	562	6,561	8,018
New York	2,564	2,801	220	3,302	3,141
North Carolina	1,105	1,289	554	1,105	355
Pennsylvania	2,536	3,456	460	3,724	1,726
Rhode Island	186	339	w	464	120
South Carolina	534	790	230	690	515
Virginia	1,358	1,768	347	1,715	1,356
West Virginia	134	114	13	152	70
PAD District II Total	17,989	19,889	1,764	21,975	3,617
Illinois	3,034	4,820	208	4,093	1,180
Indiana	2,871	2,593	197	3,116	460
Iowa	642	740	w	926	w
Kansas	1,093	902	40	1,360	64
Kentucky	654	753	93	740	148
Michigan	2,075	2,092	174	1,898	321
Minnesota	1,015	798	w	1,928	288
Missouri	699	711	w	593	w
Nebraska	302	218	0	109	0
North & South Dakota	433	327	0	934	w
Ohio	2,304	2,772	493	2,313	345
Oklahoma	831	952	336	1,497	181
Tennessee	845	1,093	121	908	265
Texas	1,191	1,118	w	1,560	72
PAD District III Total	11,285	16,488	1,453	16,890	11,696
Alabama	676	794	36	639	485
Arkansas	55	113	w	121	105
Louisiana	2,249	3,235	358	3,796	4,951
Mississippi	621	952	20	1,071	457
New Mexico	208	148	w	125	14
Texas	7,476	11,246	1,029	11,138	5,684
PAD District IV Total	2,219	1,714	22	1,967	500
Colorado	637	573	0	328	89
Idaho	144	98	0	199	0
Montana	612	345	w	648	129
Utah	314	208	0	445	181
Wyoming	512	490	w	347	101
PAD District V Total	8,074	11,391	340	8,781	9,835
Alaska	453	246	w	939	w
Arizona	413	419	w	351	0
California	4,792	8,235	252	4,468	7,299
Hawaii	202	147	0	255	w
Nevada	131	228	w	128	w
Oregon	624	636	w	969	227
Washington	1,459	1,480	w	1,671	1,464
United States Total	56,676	74,557	6,904	75,360	46,479

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to					
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	III	IV			
Crude Oil	0	0	0	224	2,351	772	0	188	30,196	0	0	9,133	3,334	0	2,462	0	19,158	0
Petroleum Products	8,048	89	0	3,388	4,760	2,083	0	73,477	23,606	0	1,882	1,639	752	986	0	0	50	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	284	0	0	0	709	0	0	97	137	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	916	2,200	67	0	942	4,478	0	0	748	615	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,524	0	0	1,688	1,633	1,115	0	42,877	11,584	0	1,011	445	0	736	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,630	0	0	394	762	565	0	13,697	4,300	0	492	272	0	470	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,894	0	0	1,294	871	550	0	29,180	7,284	0	519	173	0	266	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	224	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	12	0	291	90	0	82	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	137	0	0	153	25	612	0	9,994	2,162	0	159	5	0	44	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,279	27	0	295	507	273	0	15,497	3,471	0	421	254	0	124	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	88	30	0	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.																		
Feedstock	8	0	0	18	56	0	0	26	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	9	53	0	72	25	0	0	656	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	188	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	31	9	0	130	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	8,048	89	0	3,612	7,111	2,855	0	73,665	53,802	0	1,882	10,772	4,086	986	2,462	0	19,208	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From IV to			From V to		
	II		III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV	
Crude Oil	0	0	0	145	2,351	772	0	30,196	0	0	9,133	3,334	0	1,510	0	
Petroleum Products	6,171	0	0	2,945	4,639	2,083	53,797	20,394	0	1,882	1,639	752	986	0	0	
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	284	0	0	709	0	0	97	137	0	0	0	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	916	2,190	67	821	4,478	0	0	748	615	0	0	0	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,457	0	0	1,548	1,633	1,115	32,790	10,301	0	1,011	445	0	736	0	0	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,057	0	0	366	762	565	10,743	3,825	0	492	272	0	470	0	0	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,400	0	0	1,182	871	550	22,047	6,476	0	519	173	0	266	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	16	13	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	12	0	291	90	0	82	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	104	0	0	153	25	612	7,141	1,908	0	159	5	0	44	0	0	
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,610	0	0	207	507	273	12,298	2,894	0	421	254	0	124	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total All Products	6,171	0	0	3,090	6,990	2,855	53,797	50,590	0	1,882	10,772	4,086	986	1,510	0	

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	188	0	188	0	0	0	2,462	0 17,648
Petroleum Products	1,877	89	0	0	443	121	0	0	19,680	1,083	3,801	14,796	3,212	0	0	50
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	121	0	0	121	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	647	0	560	87	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	70	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,067	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	10,087	207	620	9,260	1,283	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	573	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	2,954	51	71	2,832	475	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	494	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	7,133	156	549	6,428	808	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	15	87	109	23	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	15	0	339	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,853	401	713	1,739	254	0	0	0
Kerosene	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	115	110	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	669	27	0	0	88	0	0	0	3,199	427	835	1,937	577	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	88	30	0	0	667	0	173	494	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	8	0	0	0	18	56	0	0	26	0	6	20	66	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	18	100	138	117	0	0	0
Lubricants	9	53	0	0	72	25	0	0	656	0	504	152	377	0	0	50
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	188	0	8	180	515	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	31	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	120	0	80	40	0	0	0	0
Total	1,877	89	0	0	522	121	0	0	19,868	1,083	3,989	14,796	3,212	0	2,462	0 17,698

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	2,874	0	2,874	39,329	3,347	35,982	24,843	30,384	-5,541	772	12,467	-11,695	0	21,620	-21,620
Petroleum Products	76,865	8,137	68,728	33,293	10,231	23,062	5,651	98,965	-93,314	2,083	3,377	-1,294	2,868	50	2,818
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	806	284	522	421	709	-288	0	234	-234	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,858	0	1,858	5,226	3,183	2,043	2,815	5,420	-2,605	67	1,363	-1,296	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	647	0	647	0	0	0	0	647	-647	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	70	0	70	0	0	0	0	70	-70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	44,565	5,524	39,041	17,553	4,436	13,117	1,633	55,472	-53,839	1,115	1,181	-66	1,747	0	1,747
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	14,091	2,630	11,461	7,202	1,721	5,481	762	18,489	-17,727	565	742	-177	962	0	962
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	30,474	2,894	27,580	10,351	2,715	7,636	871	36,983	-36,112	550	439	111	785	0	785
Finished Aviation Gasoline	224	0	224	115	16	99	0	339	-339	16	0	16	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	645	51	594	153	0	153	0	948	-948	0	172	-172	373	0	373
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,147	137	10,010	2,304	790	1,514	25	12,315	-12,290	612	49	563	203	0	203
Kerosene	668	9	659	9	0	9	0	668	-668	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	15,792	2,306	13,486	6,004	1,075	4,929	534	19,389	-18,855	273	378	-105	545	0	545
Residual Fuel Oil	755	0	755	0	118	-118	30	667	-637	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	44	8	36	74	74	0	56	92	-36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock Use	256	0	256	117	0	117	0	373	-373	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	728	62	666	386	97	289	128	1,033	-905	0	0	0	0	50	-50
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	216	0	216	515	28	487	0	703	-703	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	250	40	210	31	130	-99	9	120	-111	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	79,739	8,137	71,602	72,622	13,578	59,044	30,494	129,349	-98,855	2,855	15,844	-12,989	2,868	21,670	-18,802

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	3,472	62	3,534	86	1,559	174	240	2,059	620	5,590	2,299	231	7	8,747	242	12,063
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	5	18	23	0	126	0	0	126	32	116	274	95	7	524	85	1,539
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,482	4	2,486	20	243	0	105	368	451	748	317	87	0	1,603	4	2,325
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	985	40	1,025	66	1,190	174	135	1,565	137	4,726	1,708	49	0	6,620	153	8,199
																17,562

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																
Refinery	15	36	51	0	93	0	0	93	64	96	162	18	14	354	127	977
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,440	--	--	--	--	321	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	4,761
Total	--	--	4,491	--	--	--	--	414	--	--	--	--	--	354	127	977
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,932	5	1,937	18	333	4	126	481	66	763	995	108	0	1,932	54	1,732
Bulk Terminal	--	--	5,405	--	--	--	--	165	--	--	--	--	--	1,960	0	360
Total	--	--	7,342	--	--	--	--	646	--	--	--	--	--	3,892	54	2,092
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,011	30	1,041	3	1,200	275	60	1,538	153	3,590	1,774	62	0	5,579	319	5,155
Bulk Terminal	--	--	7,957	--	--	--	--	1,019	--	--	--	--	--	1,871	0	1,611
Total	--	--	8,998	--	--	--	--	2,557	--	--	--	--	--	7,450	319	6,766

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
--- Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	88	30	0	667	0	173	494	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	88	0	0	667	0	173	494	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,563	0	0	1,563
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	551	551
United Arab Emirates	0	0	515	515
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,563	0	1,066	2,629
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	164	0	287	451
Gabon	0	0	244	244
Indonesia	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	634	314	1,191	2,139
Subtotal Other OPEC	798	314	1,722	2,834
Other				
Angola	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	13	13
Bahamas	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	673	328	0	1,000
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	352	256	627	1,235
Congo	332	0	0	332
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	334	0	213	547
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	268	268
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	2	0	0	2
Spain	0	0	327	327
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	222	0	0	222
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	641	1,235	449	2,324
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, April 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	403	403
Other Eastern Hemisphere	471	0	60	531
Subtotal Other	3,026	1,818	2,360	7,205
Total Imports	5,387	2,132	5,149	12,668

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

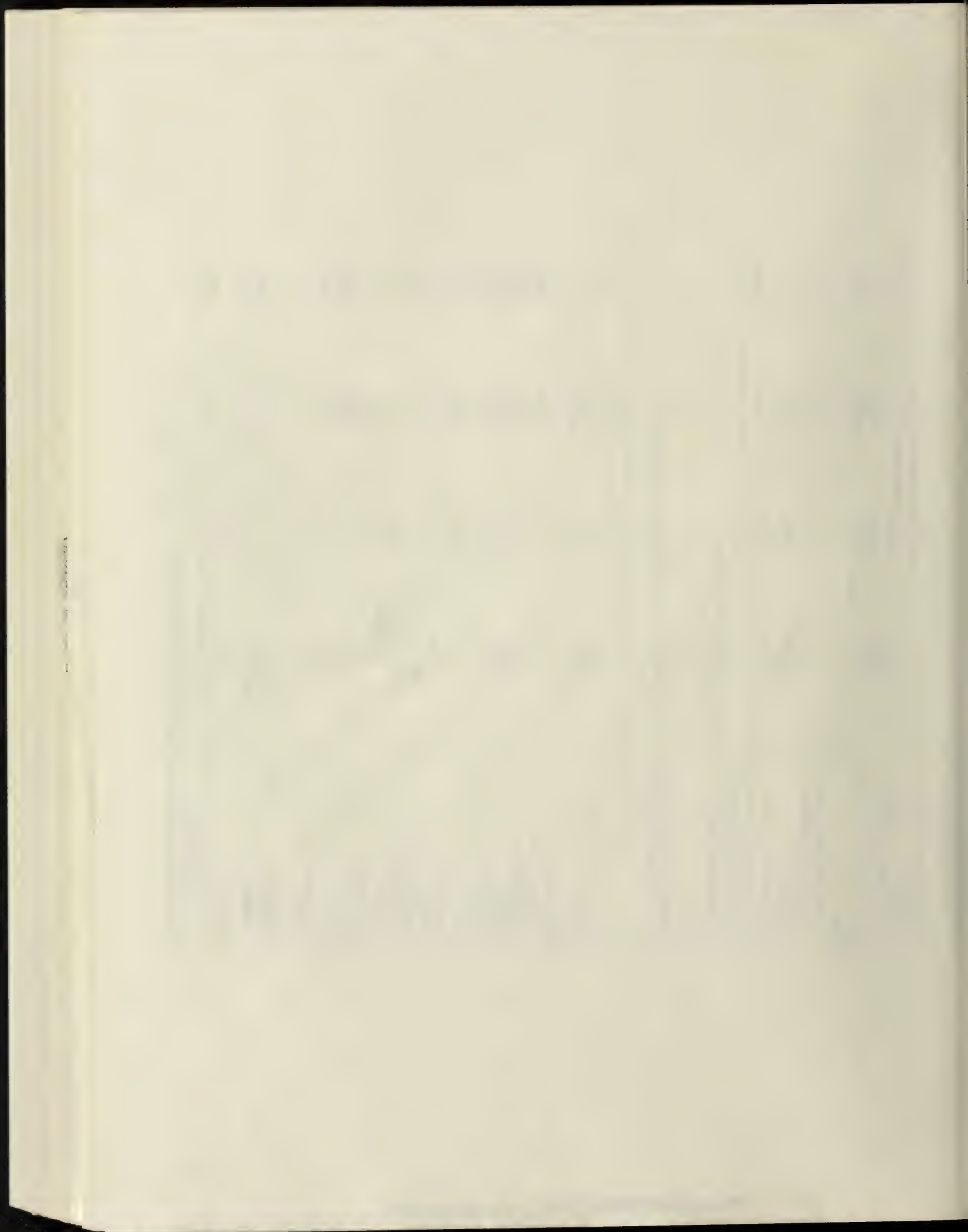
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	4,355	2,110	3,191	9,657
Maine	0	0	390	390
Massachusetts	460	0	400	860
New Jersey	758	729	192	1,679
New York	2,433	951	2,096	5,481
Pennsylvania	346	0	0	346
Vermont	24	0	6	30
Virginia	334	430	106	870
PAD District II	25	22	92	138
Illinois	0	0	26	26
Michigan	10	22	66	98
North Dakota	(s)	0	0	(s)
Ohio	14	0	0	14
PAD District III	819	0	1,783	2,602
Louisiana	0	0	213	213
Texas	819	0	1,570	2,388
PAD District IV	5	0	9	15
Montana	5	0	9	15
PAD District V	183	0	73	256
Hawaii	174	0	73	247
Washington	9	0	0	9
All PAD Districts	5,387	2,132	5,149	12,668

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Glossary



1871

1871



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils-over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines Refining districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

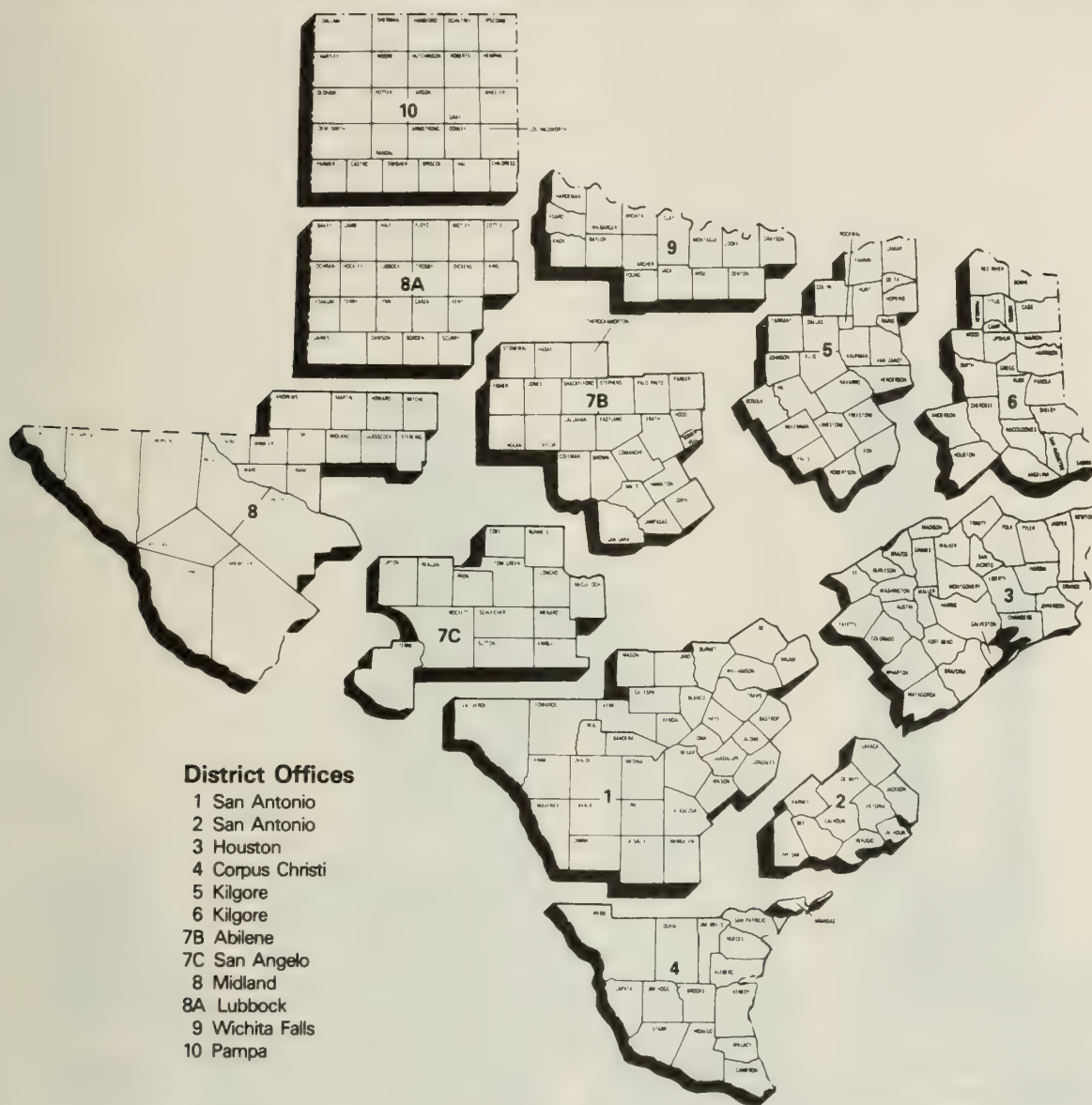
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





Explanatory Notes





Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Custom's officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1977-1983. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, data for 1978-1983 were used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska, Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Net Imports equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (—) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.

- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.

- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.

- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108

- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Eth-ane	Pro-pane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pen-tanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)...	100%				
Butane (IM-145)...			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145).....		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145).....	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD) ..	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V.....		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the PSM. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the PSM that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

**Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)**

		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Order Form

Petroleum Supply Annual 1984

Published: May 1985
Energy Information Administration
DOE/EIA-0340(84)

Order Form

Name: _____

Business Affiliation: _____

Street Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Phone Number (area code first): _____

****Please include payment with this order form.****

☐ Volume 1 (Final 1984 annual statistics and 1985 refinery capacity statistics)

Number of copies _____ x \$5 = \$_____.

☐ Volume 2 (Final 1984 monthly statistics)

Number of copies _____ x \$15 = \$_____.

Total due = \$_____.

☐ Check payable to Superintendent of Documents.

☐ Money order payable to Superintendent of Documents.

☐ Charge to my Deposit Account No. _____ .

Order No. _____

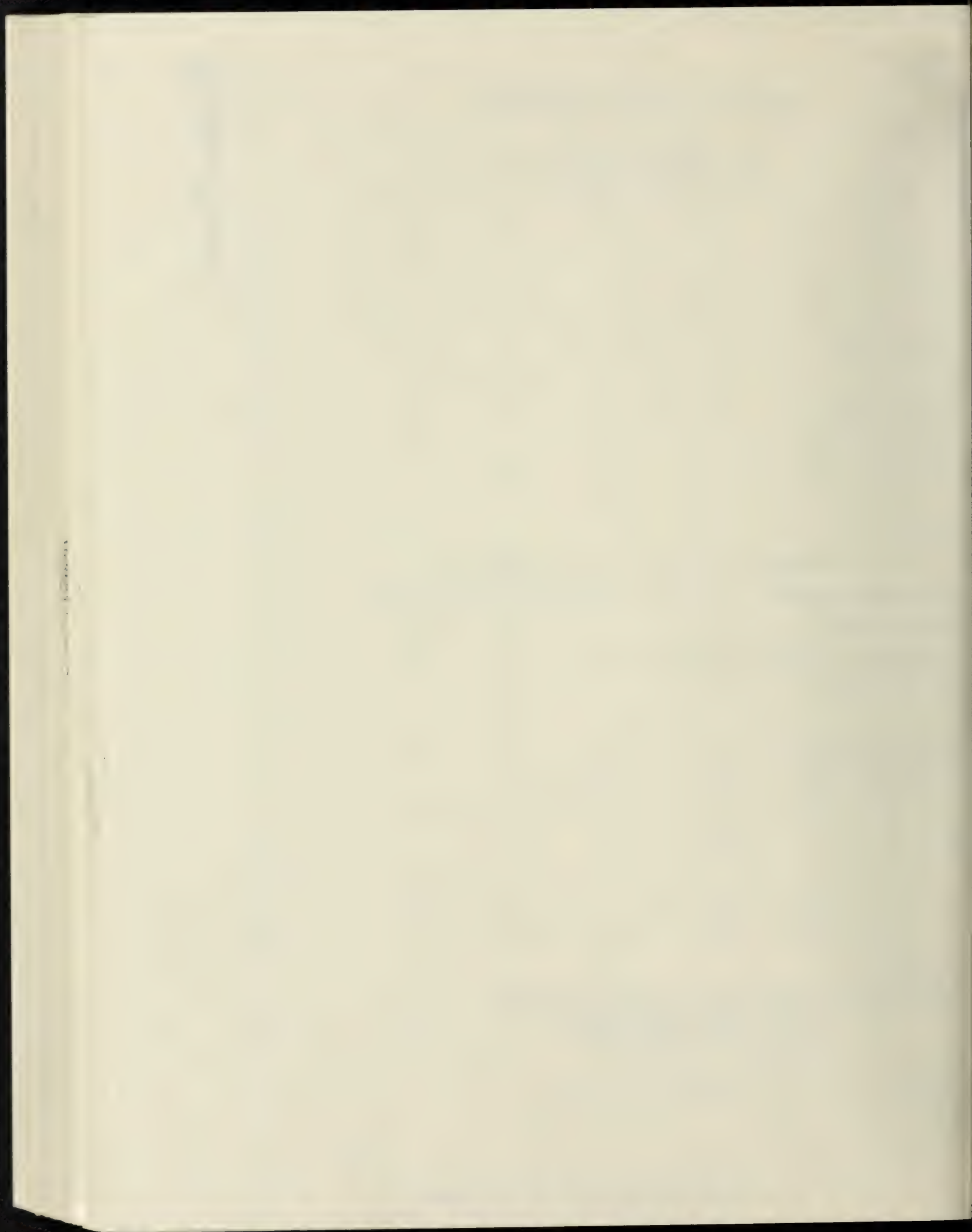
☐ Charge to ☐ VISA or ☐ Mastercard

No. _____

Expiration Date (Month/Year) _____ .

Mail order form to: National Energy Information Center, EI-20
Energy Information Administration
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
Washington, D.C. 20585

Please allow 2 weeks for delivery.



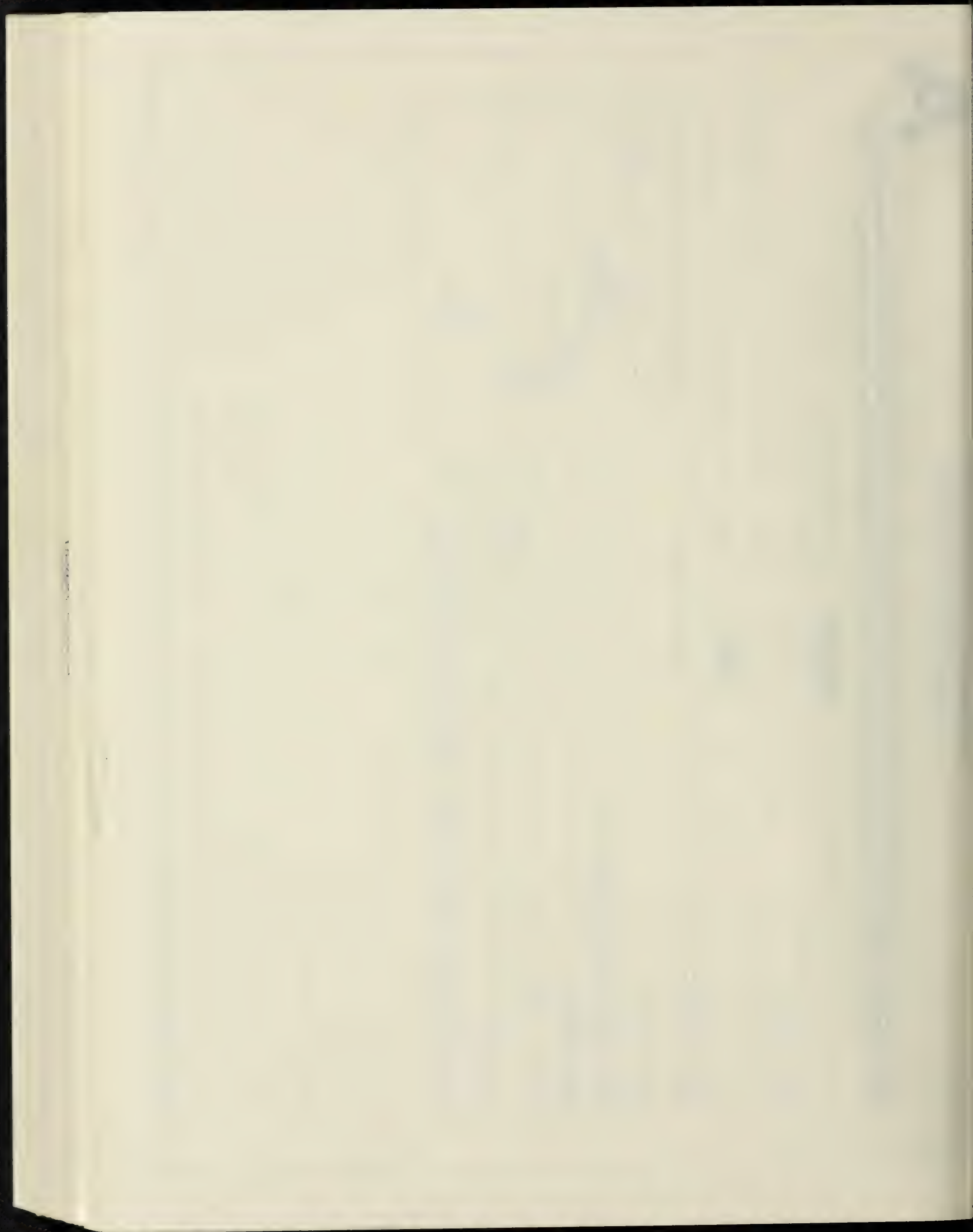
SEND ORDER FORM TO: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402

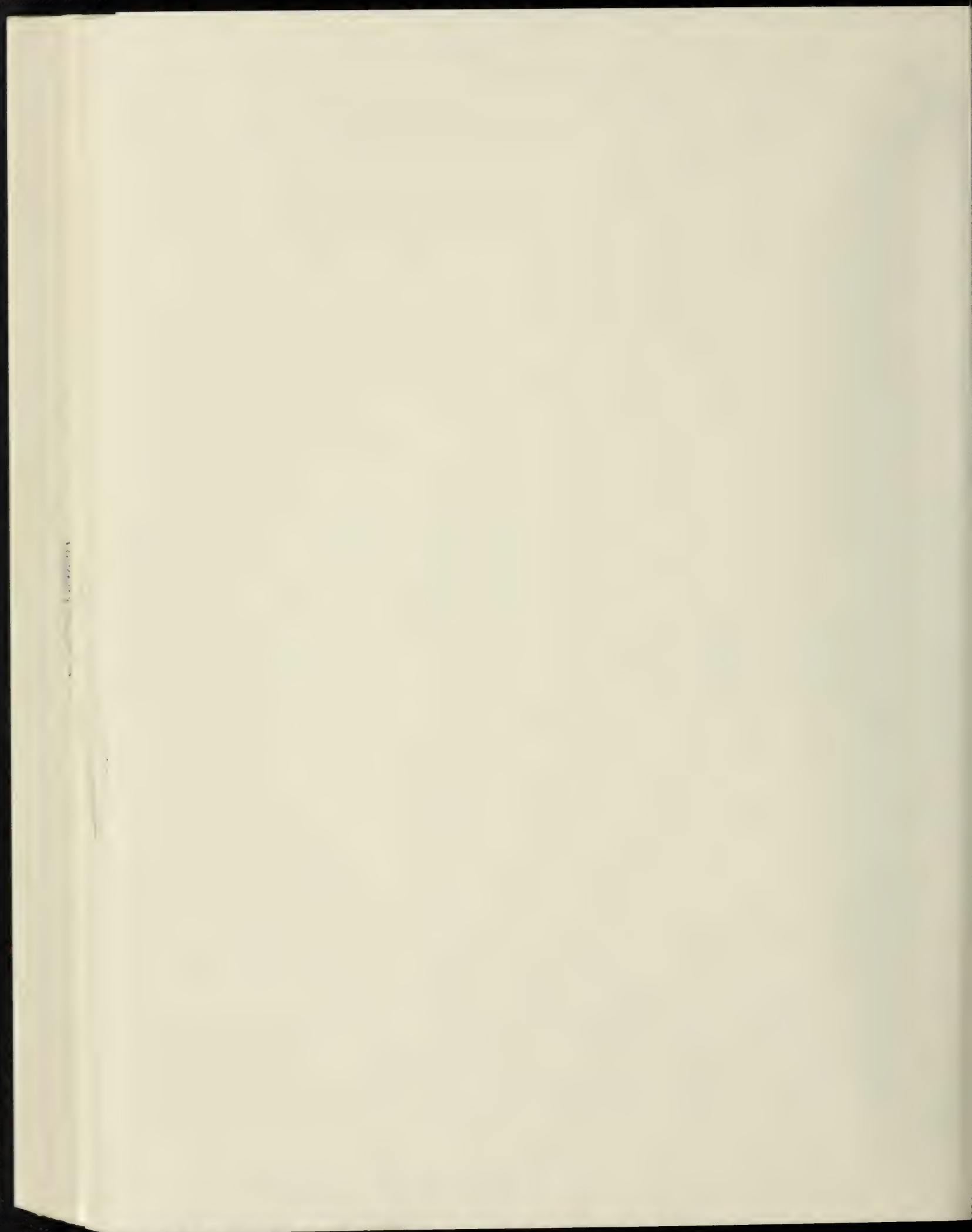
☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard

NAME AND ADDRESS

PRINT OR TYPE TITLES OF ITEMS YOU WISH TO RECEIVE ON A SUBSCRIPTION BASIS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	QUANTITY	CHARGES
	ENCLOSED
	TO BE MAILED
	SUBSCRIPTIONS
	POSTAGE
	FOREIGN HANDLING
	MMOB
	OPNR
	UPNS
	DISCOUNT
	REFUND





**Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Washington, D.C. 20585**

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
PERMIT NO. G 20

FIRST CLASS MAIL

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



EIA-0109(85/05)

Doc.
E3.11/5:
85/05

Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.



May 1985

Published:
May 1985



This publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Ordering information and purchase of this and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be obtained from the GPO or the EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the NEIC. Addresses and telephone numbers appear below. For your convenience, an order form is included in the back of this publication.

National Energy Information Center, EI-20
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 252-8800

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Released for printing: July 25, 1985

Petroleum Supply Monthly



May 1985

Published:
May 1985

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C. 20585

DOE/EIA-0109(85/05)

Dist. Category UC-98

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
MAY 8 1985
UNIVERSITY OF URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

11132242

**Energy Information Administration
Electronic Publication System (EPUB)
User Instructions**

Selected Weekly *Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* statistics are now available electronically on the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Computer Facility. Public access to these machine readable statistics is possible by dialing (202) 252-8658 for 300 baud or 1200 baud line speeds. Communications are Asynchronous and require a standard ASCII-type terminal. There is no charge for this service. Although there is not a required password, you will be requested to use your telephone number as a user identifier. This service is available from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. weekdays and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekends and holidays (Washington, D.C. time). The weekly data will be updated with the current week's statistics after 5 p.m. on Wednesday of each week (Thursday in the event of a holiday). Monthly data for the current available month will be updated by 5 p.m. on the 24th of each month. Questions or comments should be directed to T.C. Swann at (202) 252-1155.

Access Instructions:

- 1) DIAL (202) 252-8658
- 2) HIT RETURN (CARRIAGE RETURN) ONCE TO ESTABLISH BAUD RATE AND TYPE **LOGON** TO LINK TO EIADIAL FOLLOWED BY A SECOND RETURN

LOGON

WELCOME TO THE
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION SYSTEM

- 3) SELECT THE STATISTICS YOU WISH FROM THE MENU

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE.
WPSR—WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT
PSMR—PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY
STKS—PSM STATE STOCKS TABLE
PLEASE ENTER THE DESIRED REPORT ID. . .

TYPE **WPSR** OR **PSMR** OR **STKS**

- 4) ENTER YOUR 10 DIGIT PHONE NUMBER

\$WP1081 LOGON IN PROGRESS AT 13:23:22 ON MAY 9, 1984
PLEASE ENTER YOUR PHONE NUMBER. . .

- 5) YOU WILL THEN SEE A BANNER WHICH SHOWS THE REPORT YOU HAVE SELECTED AND PAUSES TO ALLOW AMPLE TIME TO GET READY TO RECEIVE OUTPUT

YOU HAVE SELECTED MONTHLY STATISTICS FROM PETROLEUM SUPPLY
MONTHLY (PSM) SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM WILL DISPLAY THE MOST RE-
CENT PSM DATA FOR TABLES 4, 11, 18, AND 24. PLEASE TURN ON
YOUR PRINTER NOW IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN HARD COPY OUTPUT.

(PRINTING WILL BEGIN IN 20 SECONDS)

Note: Users who experience problems when first attempting to logon should check their terminal switch settings for the following:

- 7 Data Bits
- 1 Stop Bit
- Even Parity

EIA Petroleum Data Available On Magnetic Tapes

Petroleum supply statistics are available on four magnetic tapes. One tape contains final 1983 and 1984 petroleum supply statistics by month, taken from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*; the second contains preliminary 1985 statistics to date by month, from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Two additional tapes contain current and historical statistics on imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The current import tape contains preliminary 1985 statistics to date by month. The historical import tape contains final statistics for the years 1977 through 1984, by month. The current tapes are updated each month. All tapes are fully documented.

Tapes are sold for \$140 each and should be referenced by NTIS number:

<i>Petroleum Supply Annual</i> —1983-1984	#PB84-233022
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> —Preliminary (1985).	#PB84-234418
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual—1977-1984.	#PB84-209006
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Monthly— Preliminary (1985).	#PB84-191154

To order, contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Office of Data Base Services
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
703/487-4650

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Information Center (NEIC), telephone 202/252-8800. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. Ordering information may be obtained by calling 703/487-4807.

EIA

EIA Program Contact: Joseph E. Kelly, 202/252-4810
EIA Media Contact (NEIC): Leola Withrow, 202/252-1171
DOE Press Contact: Bob White, 202/252-5810

Contents

This Month in the PSM

This issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* features a "Mid-Year Petroleum Review," beginning on page xiii and focusing on major petroleum supply developments in the first half of 1985 and the outlook for the remainder of the year. The article discusses changes in consumption, domestic crude oil production, refinery operations, foreign trade, stocks (including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve), and prices.



Alliance Refinery at Myrtle Grove, LA

Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary	xi
Mid Year Petroleum Review	xiii

Summary Statistics—through June 1985

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview ..	2
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	6
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Imports ...	8
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	11
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	13
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	17
Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition	18
Sources	19

Detailed Statistics—May 1985

National Statistics

1. U.S. Petroleum Balance	23
2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	24
3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	25
4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	26
5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	27

Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD Districts

6. PAD District I	28
7. PAD District II	29
8. PAD District III	30
9. PAD District IV	31
10. PAD District V	32

Production of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate

11. Production by PAD District and State, March 1985	33
--	----

Natural Gas Processing

12. Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD Districts	34
---	----

Refinery Operations by PAD District

13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	35
14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products	36
15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products	37

Contents (Continued)

	Page		Page
Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products		Explanatory Notes	
16. Imports by PAD District	38	1. Data Collection Methodology	81
17. Year-to-Date Imports by PAD District	39	1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)	82
18. Imports by Source and PAD District	40	1.2 Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)	83
19. Year-to-Date Imports by Source and PAD District	44	1.3 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data	84
20. Exports by PAD District	49	2. Supply	85
21. Year-to-Date Exports by PAD District	50	3. Domestic Crude Oil Production	85
22. Exports by Destination	51	4. Disposition	86
23. Year-to-Date Exports by Destination	53	5. Stocks	86
Stocks		6. Average Stock Levels	86
24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	55	7. Movements	87
25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State	60	8. Preliminary Monthly Statistics	87
Transportation of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between PAD Districts		9. Notes on Tables	89
26. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	61	10. New Stock Basis	89
27. Movements by Pipeline	61	11. Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil	89
28. Movements by Tanker and Barge	62	12. Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting	89
29. Net Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	63	13. NGL Import/Export Algorithm	90
Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Content		14. Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data	9
30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil	64	Figures	
31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	64	Petroleum Overview	4
32. Movements by Tanker and Barge	64	Petroleum Products Supplied	4
33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Country of Origin	65	Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	5
34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by State of Entry	66	Crude Oil Ending Stocks	5
Glossary		Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	10
Definitions of Petroleum Products and Others Terms	69	Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks	10
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts	75	Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	12
Maps		Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	12
PAD Districts	76	Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	14
Bureau of Mines Refinery Districts	76	Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	14
District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Railroad Commission of Texas	77	Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	16
		Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks	16
		Photo Credit	
		Gulf Oil Corp., page v (courtesy of American Petroleum Institute Photo Library).	

Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues of the *PSM*.

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1981	Mar 1982
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Monthly Petroleum Supply Data	Apr 1982
Focus on Motor Gasoline Statistics	Apr 1982
Focus on Crude Oil Production Data	Apr 1982
Motor Gasoline Outlook: Summer 1982	May 1982
Gasoline Use in the United States	May 1982
The Impact of Changing Vehicle Characteristics and Use on Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1982
1982 EIA Petroleum Refinery Survey Results	Jun 1982
What is a Refinery?	Jun 1982
Mid-year Petroleum Supply Review	Jul 1982
Petroleum Imports and Exports	Aug 1982
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982	Sep 1982
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-83	Sep 1982
Recent Trends in Fuel Oil	Sep 1982
Futures Trading on Heating Oil Markets	Sep 1982
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report	Oct 1982
Trends in Domestic Crude Oil Production and Reserves	Nov 1982
Major Energy Companies' Investment and Resource Development Patterns, 1974-80	Nov 1982
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1982	Jan 1983
Trends in Petroleum Products Consumption, 1971-1982	Jan 1983
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982	Feb 1983
U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1983
Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview	Mar 1983
Summer Gasoline Overview	May 1983
Principal Factors Influencing Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1983
U.S. Petroleum Refinery Trends and Outlook	Jun 1983
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	Jul 1983
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Aug 1983
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview: Winter 1983-84	Sep 1983
Fuel Oil Trends	Sep 1983
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	Sep 1983
LPG Market Trends	Nov 1983
National Petroleum Council Revises Minimum Operating Inventory Estimates	Dec(1) 1983
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1983	Dec(2) 1983
An Overview of Petroleum Transportation	Dec(3) 1983
EIA Revises Petroleum Supply Reporting System	Jan 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1984
Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector	Jan 1984
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	Feb 1984
Recent Motor Gasoline Trends	Feb 1984
New Patterns Emerging in U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1984
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	Apr 1984
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	Jun 1984
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Jun 1984
Winter 1984-1985 Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook	Jul 1984
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview	Jul 1984
Recent Trends in Primary Petroleum Storage Capacity	Aug 1984
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	Aug 1984
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	Sept 1984
An Evaluation of Crude Oil Production Statistics	Sept 1984
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1984	Nov 1984
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends	Dec 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1985

Articles (Continued)

Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1985.....	Feb 1985
Motor Gasoline Trends.....	Feb 1985
Octane Boosting Additives.....	Feb 1985
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook.....	Mar 1985

Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	June			Cumulative January Through June		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	7.0	7.1	- 0.9	6.8	6.6	2.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.6	4.5	3.0	3.0	- 0.5
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	1.3	- 35.9	1.2	1.5	- 20.4
Other Products	4.8	4.7	1.9	4.6	4.7	- 1.7
Total	15.4	15.7	- 2.2	15.6	15.9	- 1.7
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.3	12.3	0.6	11.8	12.0	- 2.1
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.6	10.5	0.9	10.6	10.5	0.8
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.1	3.2	- 3.5	2.9	3.2	- 10.4
SPR	0.2	0.3	- 46.9	0.1	0.2	- 25.3
Products	1.5	1.9	- 20.4	1.8	2.1	- 16.4
Total	4.8	5.5	- 11.9	4.8	5.5	- 13.2
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.3	0.2	12.6	0.2	0.2	8.6
Products	0.5	0.6	- 29.1	0.5	0.5	3.9
Total	0.7	0.9	- 18.4	0.8	0.7	5.0
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	0.4	0.2	—	(s)	(s)	—
Products	- 0.3	- 0.1	—	0.4	(s)	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	476	414	15.1			
Other	343	353	- 2.7			
Total	820	767	6.9			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	217	246	- 11.4			
Distillate Fuel Oil	109	113	- 3.2			
Residual Fuel Oil	41	47	- 13.6			
Other	317	331	- 4.2			
Total	684	736	- 7.1			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,504	1,503	0.1			

1 Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

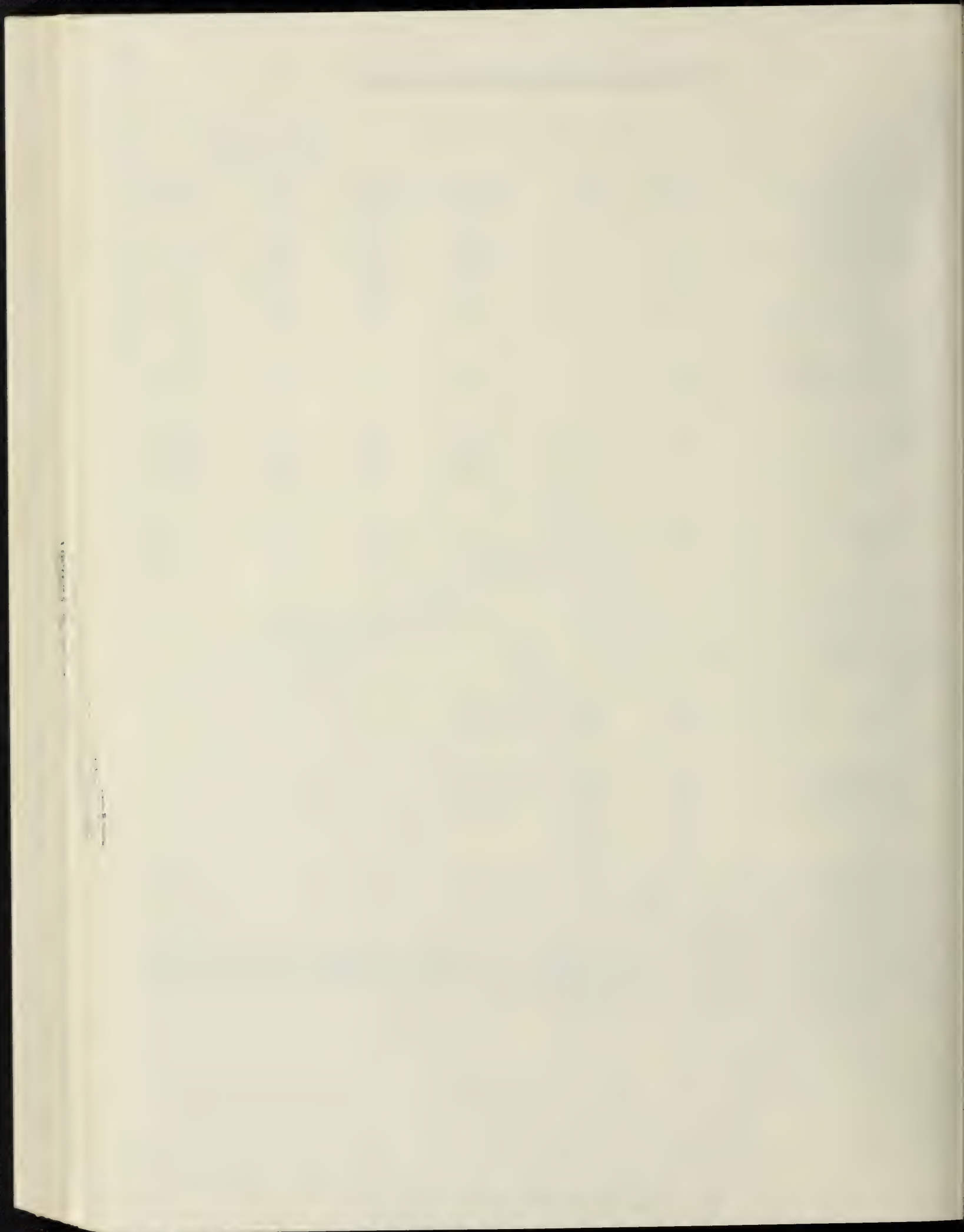
2 Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

3 Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. June 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are May 1985 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1985.



Mid-Year Petroleum Review

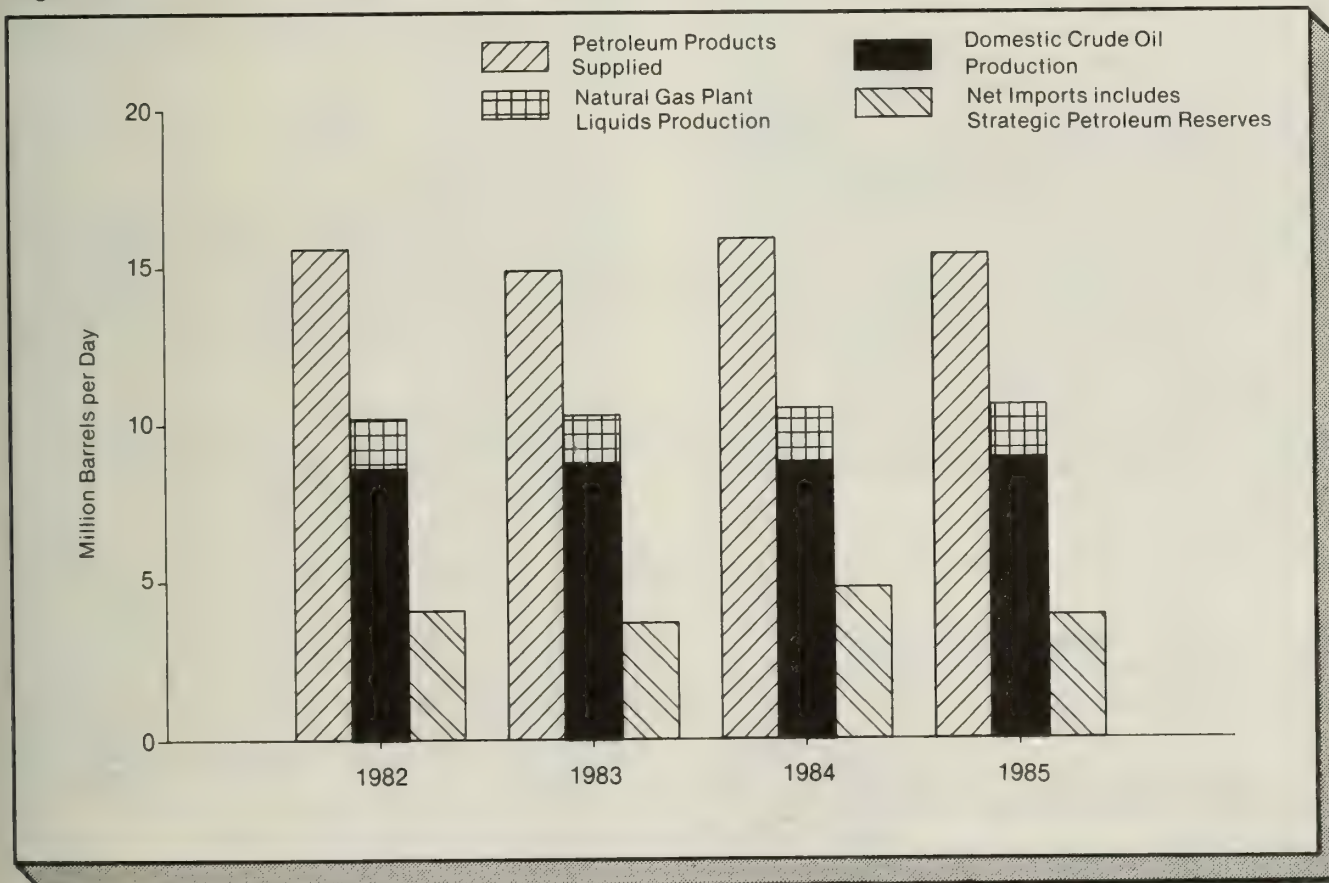
Petroleum product consumption (measured as petroleum products supplied) declined 2 percent during the first half of 1985, compared with the same period in 1984. This was the sixth such decline in the past 7 years. The ongoing impact of permanent conservation measures, continued replacement of petroleum with alternate fuels, a slowdown in economic growth, and changes in Federal regulations were contributing factors in the decline. Other highlights during the first half of 1985 include:

- Net imports of crude oil and products together accounted for a smaller share of demand (Figure 1), primarily because of plummeting imports of residual fuel oil. Stock withdrawals supplemented imports and domestic crude oil production.
- Refinery capacity was 0.4 million barrels per day lower than for the first half of 1984.

- The marker price of Arabian light crude oil dropped to \$28 per barrel in January. The refiner acquisition cost of crude oil fell to its lowest point in 5 years in February. The end of the British coal strike in March prompted a rapid drop in residual

Note: Unless otherwise referenced, this article is based on data from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109(85/05); the *Petroleum Supply Annual 1984*, DOE/EIA-0340(84), Volumes 1 and 2; the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, July 5, 1985, DOE/EIA-0208(85/28), and previous issues; the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380(85/05); and the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, April 1985, DOE/EIA-0202(85/2Q). Estimates are based on preliminary data.

Figure 1. Petroleum Supply, January-June 1982-1985



Note: 1985 data are preliminary

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1982, 1983, 1984 DOE/EIA-0340 (82), (83), and (84)/1 and 2; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1985 DOE/EIA-0109 (85/05).

fuel oil prices. Prices for motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil, which had been low during most of 1984, were even lower than their comparable 1984 levels during most of the first half of 1985.

Consumption

Consumption of light petroleum products increased slightly during the first half of 1985. A substantial decrease in the consumption of heavy products, however, resulted in a 2-percent decrease in total petroleum product consumption from its comparable 1984 level. Despite generally lower prices during most of the first 6 months of 1985, this year's "soft" industrial production helped to keep petroleum consumption below the year-earlier level. Improved fuel-switching capabilities and energy efficiency measures implemented over the past decade continued to hold down petroleum use as well.

During the first part of 1985, motor gasoline consumption increased at about the same rate as highway travel.¹ Between 1981 and 1984, the annual rate of increase in highway travel far exceeded any increase in motor gasoline consumption. During the early 1980's, highway travel increased moderately. Motor gasoline consumption changed little, however, because of the number of small, fuel-efficient autos entering the vehicle fleet. New car average fuel efficiency ratings were improving rapidly, even exceeding yearly standards set under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975.² Lower gasoline prices and abundant supplies of motor gasoline in 1983 and 1984 contributed to increased demand for larger, less efficient autos. Consequently, average fuel efficiency ratings for new autos decreased in 1983, and have since remained below the set yearly standards. Highway travel continued to increase more rapidly than motor gasoline consumption, however, because significant increases in industrial production in 1983 and 1984 contributed to increased truck traffic. During the first half of 1985, industrial production grew at a much slower rate than during the same period in 1984. Also, average fuel efficiency levels for new cars were well below the 27.5 mile-per-gallon standard set for this year. These factors contributed to the more even rate of increase between highway travel and motor gasoline consumption.

Distillate fuel oil consumption was nearly the same as during the first half of 1984 (Table 1). During the first quarter of 1984, a sudden cold snap brought a rapid increase in demand at a time when distillate fuel oil inventories were unusually low, causing upward pressure on residential heating oil prices. Although the first quarter of 1985 was slightly colder than the comparable 1984 period, distillate fuel oil stock levels early in the year were much higher than at the beginning of 1984. The higher stocks this year provided a cushion to meet heating oil demand, keeping prices lower. Despite the colder winter this year, distillate fuel oil consumption remained stable because industrial production was only slightly higher than during the comparable 1984 period, and farm activity decreased.

Residual fuel oil consumption continued to shrink during the first half of 1985 despite a dramatic drop in price after the British coal strike ended in March. Natural gas, the principal competing fuel, was available at lower prices from foreign suppliers this year.³ This provided further incentive for utilities and industrial plants with dual-fuel equipment to use less residual fuel oil. During the comparable 1984 period, after several years of decline, residual fuel oil consumption had increased 4 percent as the sudden cold snap early in the year temporarily increased demand. The consumption pattern reverted to its dramatic downward trend for the remainder of 1984, however, because high demand at foreign utilities and as refinery feedstock kept its price too high for residual fuel oil to be competitive domestically.

Supply

Domestic Production

At 8.9 million barrels per day, domestic crude oil production during the first half of 1985 showed an increase of 1 percent over the comparable 1984 level, and was at its highest first-half level since 1974. At that time, Texas and Louisiana were the leading producing States, representing 63 percent of the domestic production.

¹Federal Highway Administration, *Traffic Volume Trends*, April 1985, Table 2.

²*Regulations*, January/February 1985, p. 45.

³Energy Daily, April 19, 1985, p. 2.

Table 1. Products Supplied Summary
(Million Barrels per Day)

Products Supplied	First 6 Months		Percent Change	Projected 1985	Actual 1984	Projected Percent Change
	1985	1984				
Motor Gasoline	6.8	6.6	2.0	6.8	6.7	1.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	3.0	-0.5	2.9	2.8	2.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.5	-20.4	1.2	1.4	-15.3
Other Products	4.6	4.7	-1.7	4.7	4.8	-1.6
Total	15.6	15.9	-1.7	15.6	15.7	-0.9

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Percent changes are calculated from unrounded numbers.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, April 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/05); *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, April 1985, DOE/EIA-0202(85/2Q).

Now, these States together represent about 44 percent of domestic crude oil production, and Alaska accounts for about 20 percent. Alaska's Kuparuk Field provided virtually all of the increase this year.

Refinery Operations

Refinery Inputs

Refinery production decreased slightly this year and accounted for a lower portion of product demand, as stock withdrawals of products increased. Refinery inputs declined 2 percent and total product output fell 4 percent from their comparable 1984 levels (Table 2).

Table 2. Refinery Operations
(Million Barrels per Day)

Operations	Jan.- June 1983	Jan.- June 1984	Jan.- June 1985
Refinery Input			
Crude Oil Input	11.4	12.0	11.8
Gross Input	12.2	13.0	12.8
Refinery Output			
Finished Motor Gasoline. . .	6.2	6.4	6.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.3	2.6	2.5
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other Products	3.3	3.6	3.5
Total	12.6	13.6	13.1

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/05).

Refinery Capacity Utilization

As both gross inputs to crude oil distillation units and operable capacity declined slightly during the first 6 months of 1985, the refinery utilization rate remained about the same as during the comparable 1984 period, averaging 76 percent. The closing of 5 small refineries during the first half of 1984 had little effect on operable capacity; however, 21 refineries closed during the second half of last year, while 2 others were activated. The resultant loss of 0.4 million barrels per day of crude oil distillation capacity by the end of 1984 reduced operable capacity to 15.7 million barrels per day. In the second quarter of 1985, activation of two refineries more than offset the closing of four others earlier in the year, and operable capacity regained its 15.7 million barrel-per-day level.

Stocks

Crude Oil Stocks

Crude oil inventories were drawn down moderately in early 1985 to supplement domestic production for refinery input. Imports had been used for this purpose during the comparable 1984 period. When the world price of crude oil dropped in April, replenishment of stocks began, but by the end of June the crude oil inventory level, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), was still slightly below the June 30, 1984, total (Table 3). As in the previous 4 years, refiners continued to maintain about 30 days' supply of crude oil in stock so that spare refining capacity can be used to meet unexpected product demand. By contrast, in the late 1970's, about 23 days' supply of crude oil was counterbalanced by a higher portion of product stocks.

The 476 million barrels of crude oil stocks held in the SPR on June 30, 1985, represented a 15 percent increase from the mid-year 1984 level. For budgetary reasons, the 145,000 barrel-per-day fill rate for SPR stocks this year was about 24 percent below the fill rate during the first half of 1984. Even so, stocks in the SPR at the end of June this year represented about 118 days' supply at the present import rate for crude oil and products.

Petroleum Product Stocks

Total product stocks on June 30, 1985, stood at 684 million barrels, 7 percent below the mid-year 1984 level. Much of the decline in inventory was in motor gasoline, which had been building up last spring against the

Table 3. Ending Stocks Of Petroleum
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	June 1985	June 1984	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
SPR	476	414	15.1
Other	343	353	- 2.7
Total	820	767	6.9
Products			
Motor Gasoline.	217	246	- 11.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	109	113	- 3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	41	47	- 13.6
Other	317	331	- 4.2
Total	684	736	- 7.1
Total Crude Oil and Products .	1,504	1,503	0.1

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/05).

usual seasonal pattern of spring drawdowns. This year, motor gasoline inventories were considerably lower by mid-year and reflected a more normal pattern.

During the first half of 1985, distillate fuel oil stocks were drawn down at more than twice the comparable 1984 rate, while imports and refinery production declined. Distillate fuel oil stock levels normally decline early in the year to accommodate increased heating season demand. Additional withdrawals were made during the first quarter of 1985, when the price of distillate fuel oil from foreign suppliers was rising. By April, lower foreign prices were reflected in higher distillate fuel oil imports, and by the end of June, stocks had been replenished, but were still below the 1984 and 1983 mid-year levels.

After 2 years of relative stability, residual fuel oil stocks fell early in 1985; by the end of June, stocks were lower than at any other time in recent history. Stocks at mid-year still represented 34 days' supply, however, well within the normal range for residual fuel oil. The decline in residual fuel oil stock levels early in the year was the normal response to the seasonal increase in demand. Unlike other years, however, stocks were not replenished this year.

Imports

Total Net Imports

Net imports of crude oil and petroleum products (gross imports, including imports for the SPR, minus exports) were much lower than during the comparable period last year (Table 4). Total net imports represented only 26 percent of demand this year, compared with 30 percent during the first half of 1984. Price uncertainty early in the year and lower product demand were the principal reasons for the decline this year.

Crude Oil Imports

Expectations of lower-priced crude oil from foreign sources early this year, plus higher domestic crude oil production and sufficient stocks to satisfy sudden short-term product demand increases, provided incentive to import less crude oil during the first quarter of 1985. As the international price of crude oil dropped in April below the official \$28 price, net imports (excluding the SPR) increased substantially, but the 6-month average remained well below the comparable 1984 level. Lower product demand this year, in relation to the slower economic growth, was an additional factor in the decline in crude oil imports. Even though net crude oil imports fell 12 percent this year, they accounted for 23 percent of the refinery inputs, compared with 25 percent during the first 6 months of 1984.

Gross imports of crude oil, including the SPR, were 12 percent below their level in the first 6 months of 1984. Imports for the SPR represented 5 percent of all U.S. crude oil imports, compared with 6 percent during the first half of 1984.

Product Imports

Net imports of petroleum products during the first half of 1985 showed a major change from historic trends, as motor gasoline replaced residual fuel oil as the major imported product. Also, net product imports accounted for only 8 percent of total demand this year, compared with 10 percent during the first half of 1984. Plummeting residual fuel oil imports and price uncertainty at the beginning of 1985 were the major factors in this decline.

Despite the sharp drop in the international price of residual fuel oil early in 1985, net imports of this fuel were 59 percent lower this year than in the first half of 1984. Contributing to this decline was a drop in the availability of foreign residual fuel oil immediately following the end of the British coal strike in March, as some European refineries reduced their crude runs.⁴ Another contributing factor was increased competition from lower-priced foreign natural gas. Net imports of residual fuel oil represented only 21 percent of the lower demand this year, with refinery production and stock withdrawals accounting for higher portions than last year. During the comparable 1984 period, residual fuel oil imports accounted for over 40 percent of demand, even though the international price at that time was higher than the price of crude oil.

⁴*Oil Daily*, May 22, 1985, p. 5.

Table 4. Net Imports of Petroleum
(Million Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Jan.- June 1985	Jan.- June 1984	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
SPR	0.1	0.2	- 25.3
Other	2.7	3.0	- 11.5
Total	2.8	3.2	- 12.3
Products			
Motor Gasoline	0.4	0.3	29.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	- 22.4
Residual Fuel Oil	0.3	0.6	- 58.8
Other	0.4	0.5	- 9.5
Total	1.3	1.6	- 22.6
Total Crude Oil and Products ..	4.1	4.8	- 15.9

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Percent changes are calculated from unrounded numbers.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/05).

Net imports of motor gasoline have been growing steadily since 1981, in volume as well as in share of total net imports. In many cases, discounting by foreign suppliers has made it more economical to import this product than to produce it domestically. During the first half of 1985, motor gasoline accounted for 31 percent of product imports, compared with 18 percent during the same period in 1984. Net motor gasoline imports represented about 6 percent of motor gasoline demand this year, slightly higher than for the comparable period last year.

Until this year, net imports of distillate fuel oil had accounted for at least 7 percent of distillate fuel oil demand since mid-year 1983. During the first half of 1985, they represented only 6 percent. High foreign distillate fuel oil prices early in the year, combined with the expectation of falling prices, contributed to the decline in net imports this year. During the first quarter, stock drawdowns had to be used to meet distillate fuel oil demand in the face of rising import prices. This caused distillate fuel oil stocks to drop below the minimum operating inventory level during March and April.⁵

Gross imports of petroleum products of 1.8 million barrels per day were 16 percent lower during the first 6 months of 1985 than during the comparable 1984 period. Although gross product imports decreased substantially this year, net imports declined even more because of a moderate increase in product exports, especially in residual fuel oil shipments to Japan, Netherlands Antilles, and the Virgin Islands.

Table 5. U.S. Average Petroleum Prices

Petroleum Prices	May 1983	May 1984	May 1985
Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)			
Domestic.....	28.68	28.65	26.90
Imported.....	28.53	29.26	27.62
Composite.....	28.64	28.83	27.11
Retail Price (Cents per Gallon)			
Motor Gasoline All Types....	124.3	122.1	122.3
No. 2 Heating Oil ¹	104.8	108.4	p103.1

¹ Prices exclude taxes.

p = preliminary.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form 14, "Refiners Monthly Cost Report," and Form EIA-782B, "Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report." Motor gasoline prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Price Trends

Crude Oil Prices

The imbalance between surplus world crude oil supply and weak petroleum product demand continued during the first half of 1985, resulting in lower crude oil prices this year than during the comparable 1984 period. At the end of June 1985, the world price of crude oil was \$27.35 per barrel, compared with \$28.65 in June 1984. During the first half of last year, world demand for petroleum products was growing; imports from producing countries had a stabilizing effect on world crude oil prices, counteracting excess crude oil production capacity. This year, those stabilizing factors were removed, as petroleum product demand declined and stock withdrawals accounted for a larger portion of world demand than during the first half of 1984. Declining imports further weakened world crude oil prices. Narrowing price differentials between light and heavy crude oils added to the price instability. Prices for lighter crudes were weakened as refiners with downstream refining capacity increased demand for the heavier, less expensive crude oils.

In May 1985, the refiner acquisition cost of crude oil was 6 percent lower than in May 1984, when it peaked for the year (Table 5). In February 1985, the refiner acquisition cost fell to \$26.53, its lowest point in 5 years, before rising slightly through May.

Petroleum Product Prices

Lower crude oil prices this year, continued discounting by foreign suppliers, and reduced foreign utility demand for heavy oil combined to keep product prices lower than during the comparable 1984 period. The price differential between light and heavy products, which had been narrowing since 1981, became extremely narrow last year, but normalized during the first half of 1985.

In the early months of this year, lower crude oil prices and continued discounting of surplus motor gasoline by foreign suppliers contributed to lower motor gasoline prices than in early 1984. By May, however, the average retail price was slightly above last year's level as travel increased and stock levels were much lower than in the recent past.

⁵The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the minimal operating inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 105 million barrels.

In early 1985, relatively high distillate fuel oil stock levels kept the average retail price of No. 2 residential heating oil well below its winter 1984 level. Last year, prices reached \$1.17 per gallon during the first quarter of the year, when sudden cold weather hit at a time when stocks were not adequate to meet the sudden increase in demand. Prices have remained between \$1.03 and \$1.05 per gallon since last July.

Between 1980 and 1983, the average retail price of residual fuel oil was well below that of crude oil, as demand for this fuel fell dramatically each year. During most of 1984, residual fuel oil was more expensive than crude oil, however, because of its growing demand as a feedstock at upgraded refineries, and because it was in higher demand at British utilities during the 1984 coal strike. Consequently, the average retail price of residual fuel oil remained high, while crude oil and lighter product prices were falling. Early this year, the price of

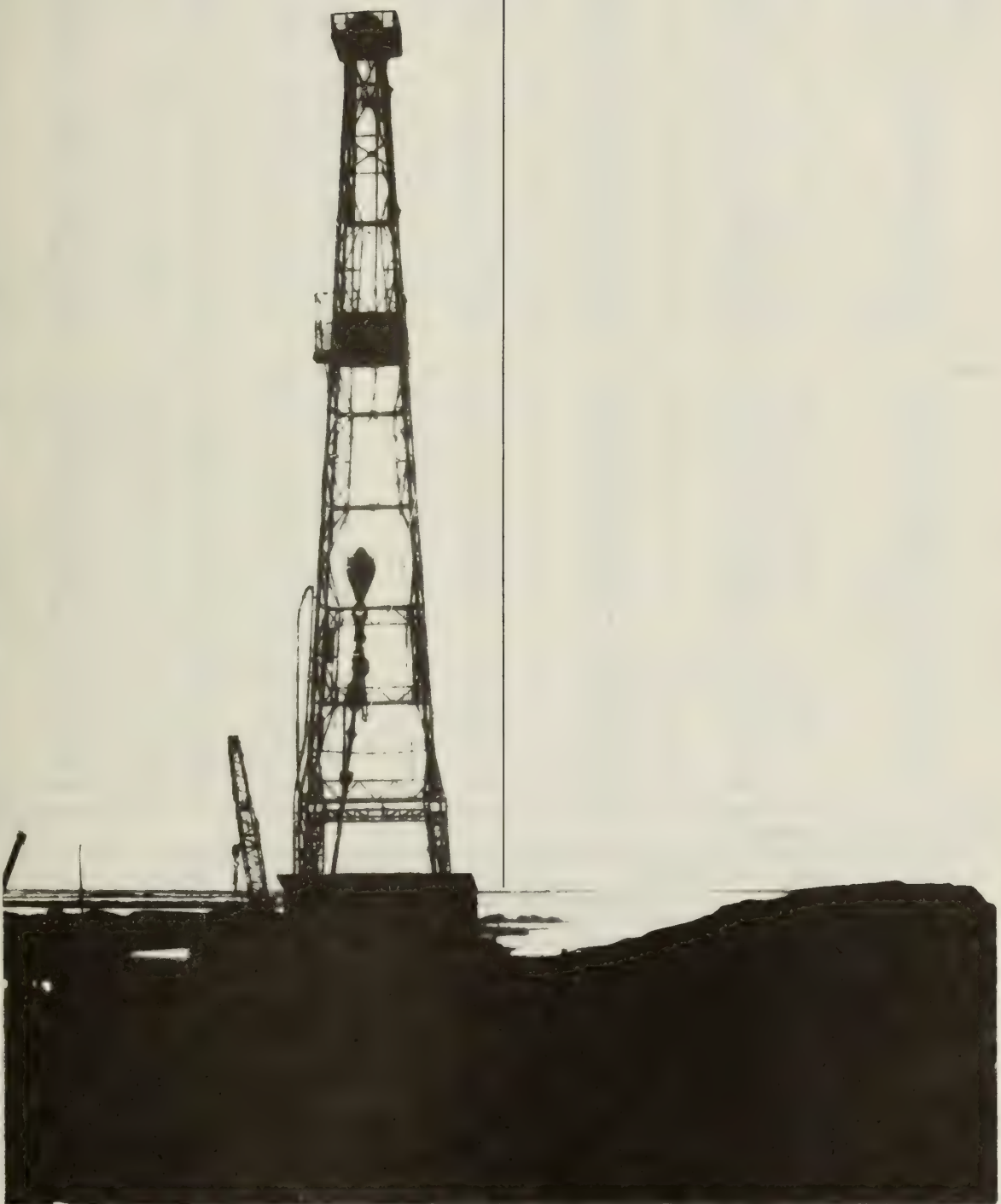
residual fuel oil plummeted, as crude oil prices fell further and the British coal strike ended.

Outlook

Normal weather and a continued slow rate of economic improvement are expected during the second half of 1985. The petroleum outlook for the remainder of 1985 includes the following:

- Consumption of petroleum products will be slightly higher than for the comparable 1984 period.
- Domestic crude oil production will remain close to 8.9 million barrels per day.
- Crude oil and product prices are expected to remain relatively stable, with some seasonal variations.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
								Million Barrels
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May*	10,619	8,969	1,607	R -696	R -386	R 15,460	R 1,508
	June**	NA	8,965	NA	186	-294	15,368	1,504
	Average	NA	8,927	NA	-159	404	15,598	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528	4,488
	May*	R 5,718	R 3,724	R 1,994	705	250	455	5,012
	June**	4,829	3,287	1,542	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	4,809	3,019	1,791	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

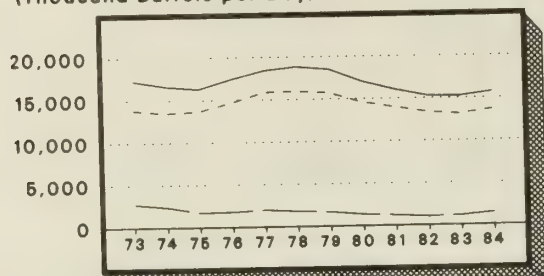
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



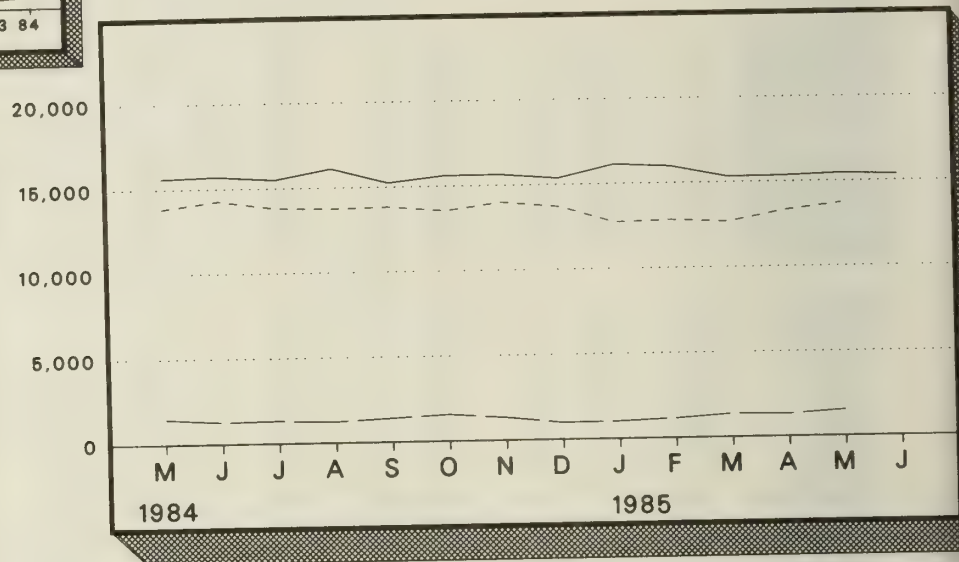
Annual

Legend

Petroleum Products Supplied

Refinery Production

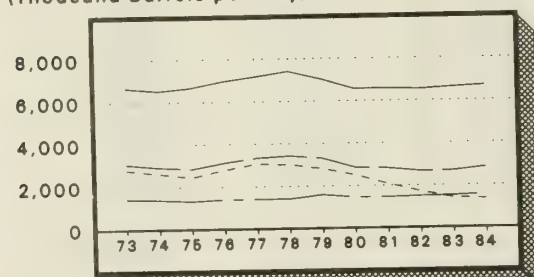
Net Petroleum Products Imports



Month

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

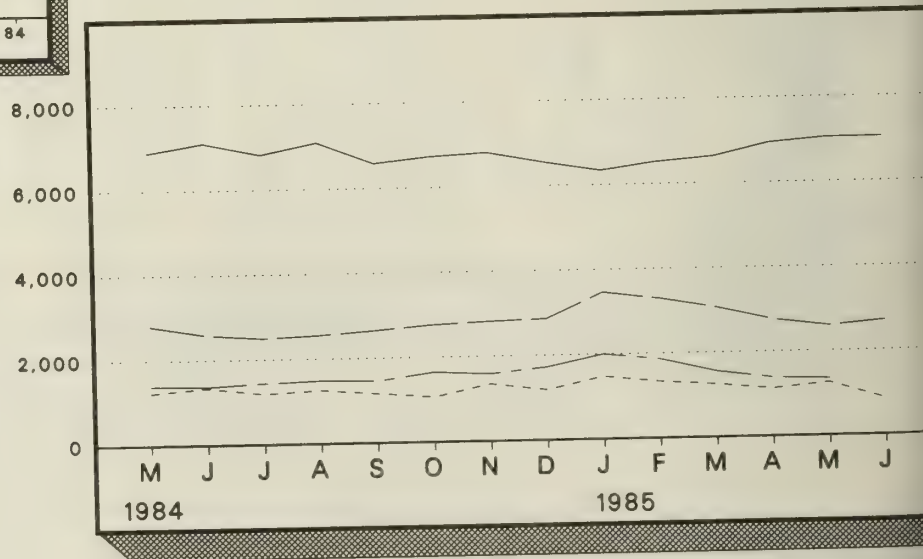
Legend

Motor Gasoline

Distillate Fuel Oil

Residual Fuel Oil

LPG¹

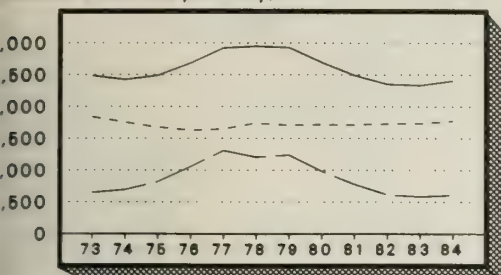


Month

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

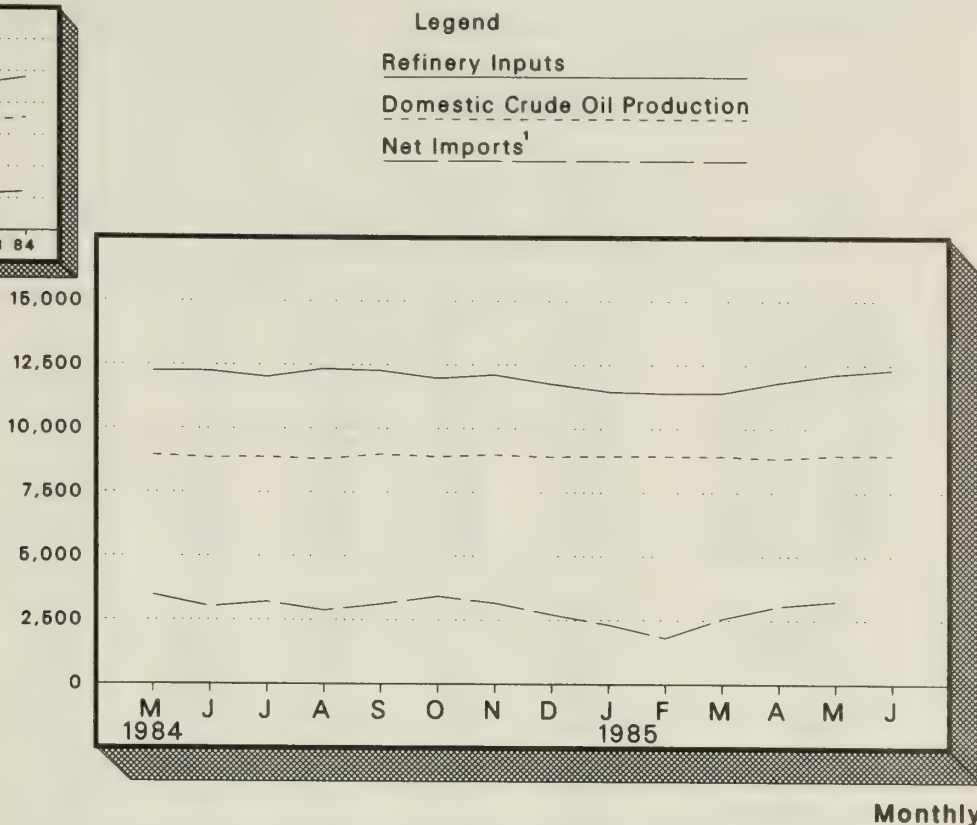
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(thousand Barrels per Day)



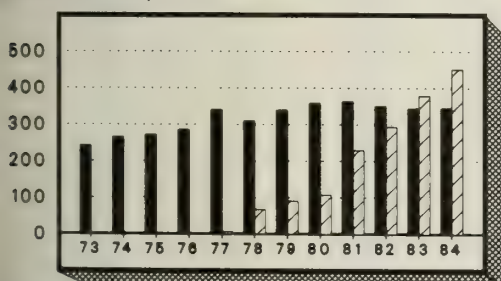
Annual

Excludes SPR Imports



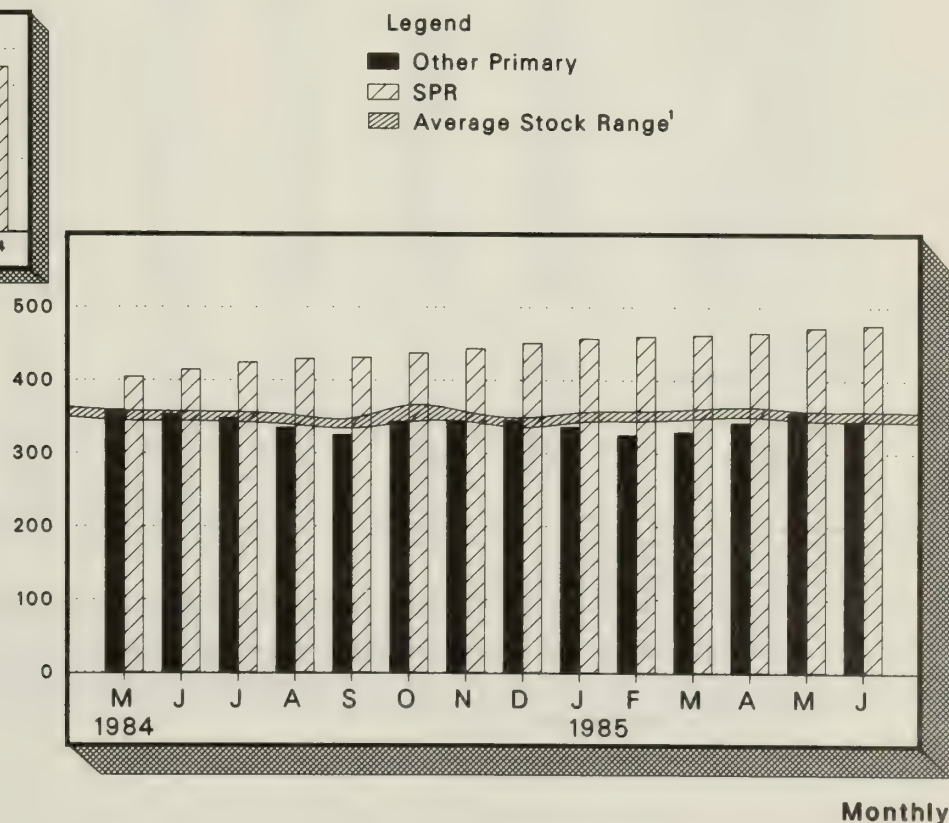
Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Level and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							Unac- counted for Crude Oil
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	83
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	71
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	⁶ -280	170
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	-123	262
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	267	31
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	-205	98
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	278	169
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	66	370
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	497	-167
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	-438	281
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	68	-30
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	-73	44
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	250	34
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	-78	117
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	20	114
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155	211
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293	386
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122	110
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307	325
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432	309
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205	246
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159	-164
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429	293
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314	-94
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573	291
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29	47
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50	262
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4	185
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	241	23
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	378	346
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	-117	92
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-423	411
	May*	8,969	1,827	R 3,724	R 222	R 3,501	R -225	R -471	457
	June**	8,965	1,828	3,287	164	3,123	-164	350	NA
	Average	8,927	1,786	3,019	145	2,874	-145	-13	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983									
	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(^s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984									
	January	NA	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	NA	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	NA	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	NA	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	NA	(^s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	NA	(^s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	NA	2	12,044	181	64			
1985									
	January	NA	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	NA	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March	NA	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
	April	NA	(^s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
	May*	NA	1	R 12,141	250	62	R 828	472	R 356
	June**	NA	NA	12,323	NA	NA	820	476	343
	Average	NA	NA	11,758	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports												
		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹										
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
Thousand Barrels per Day												
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146	854
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412	537
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068	338
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066	183
	April	227	0	162	(^S)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432	389
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771	420
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973	528
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251	606
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728	903
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595	1,084
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108	938
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910	807
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969	826
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862	632
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965	842
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896	751
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811	723
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962	735
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677	1,146
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227	838
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241	946
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009	993
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002	688
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062	754
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954	668
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765	723
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049	819
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367	289
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233	307
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512	390
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899	561
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953	669
	Average	218	2	106	63	263	0	249	559	137	1,598	445

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	585	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	May	66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
	Average	45	784	852	52	121	256	37	229	832	3,208	4,805

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

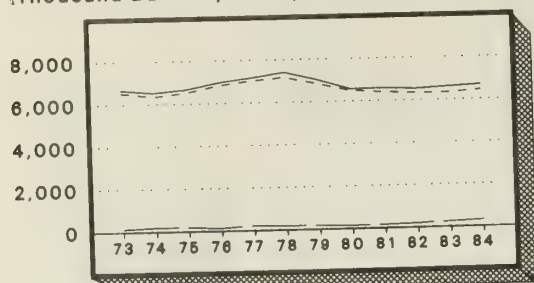
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

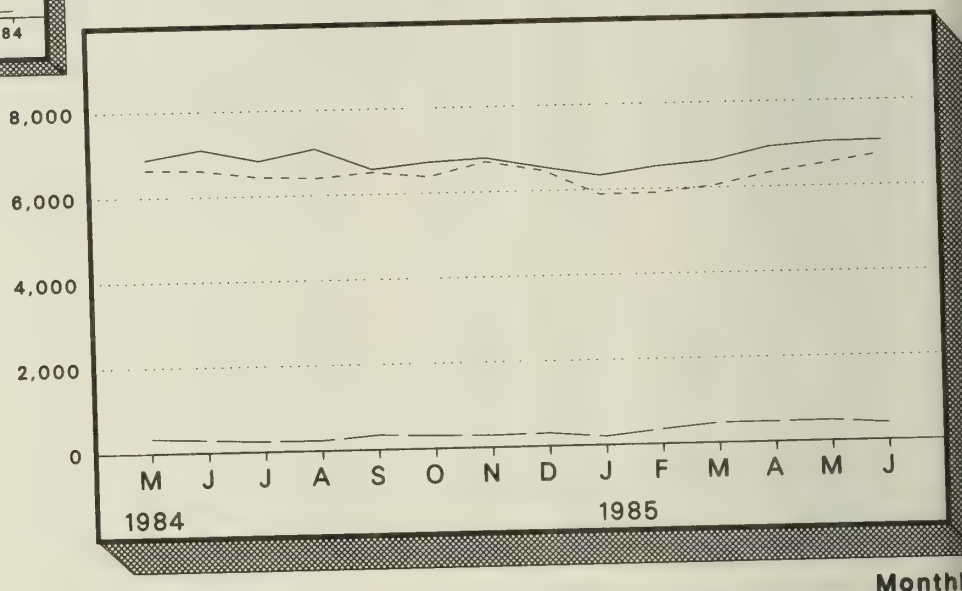
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

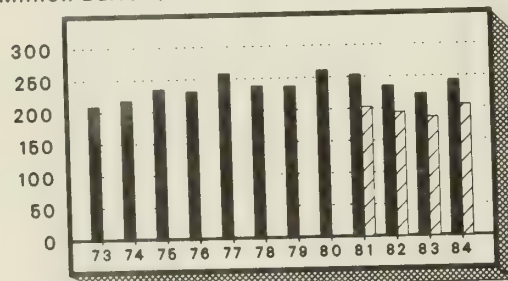
Legend
 Products Supplied
 Finished Gasoline Production
 Finished Gasoline Imports



Month

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

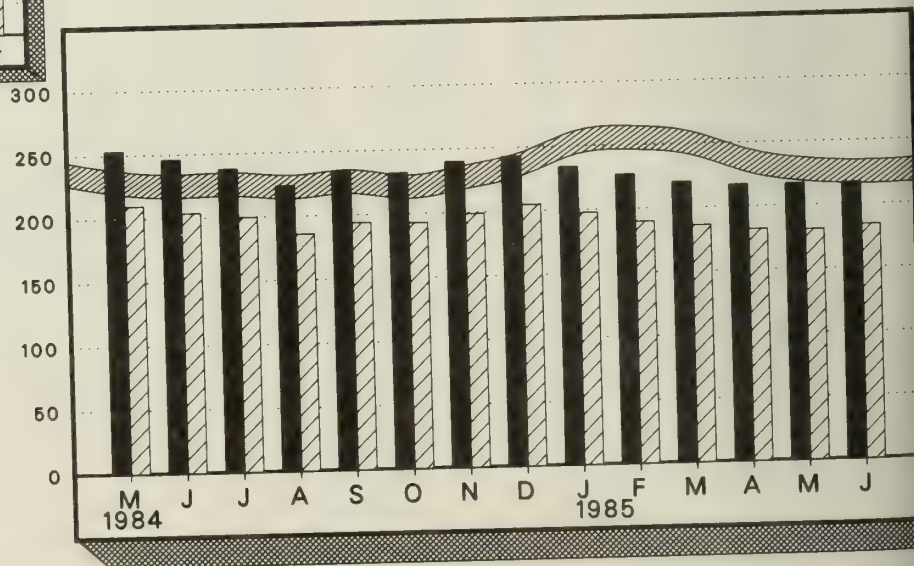
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

■ Total Motor Gasoline¹
 ▨ Finished Motor Gasoline
 ▤ Average Stock Range²



Month

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹		
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline	
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded			
Thousand Barrels per Day								Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209		
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218		
1975	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235		
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231		
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258		
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238		
1979	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237		
1980	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261		
1981	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253		
1982	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235		
1983	January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	(^s)	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207	
	February	5,848	128	24	(^s)	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207	
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183	
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183	
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185	
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183	
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190	
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185	
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189	
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187	
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196	
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186	
		Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
	1984	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
February		6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197	
March		6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202	
April		6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207	
May		6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210	
June		6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204	
July		6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200	
August		6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186	
September		6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194	
October		6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193	
November		6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199	
December		6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205	
		Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6		
1985		January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
	February	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190	
	March	6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186	
	April	6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182	
	May*	6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181	
	June**	6,741	402	-93	NA	7,045	NA	NA	217	184	
		Average	6,240	398	118	NA	6,751	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes gasohol.

⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

- Data not available.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

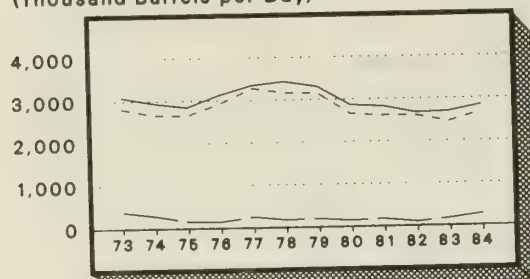
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

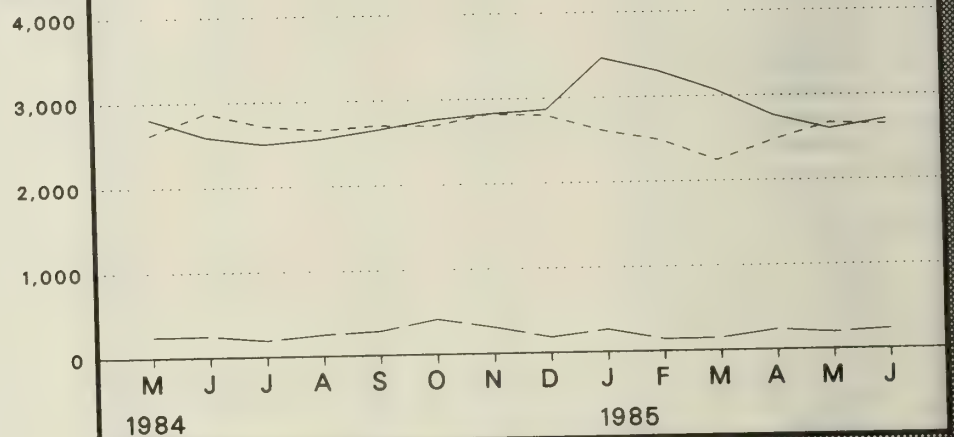
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

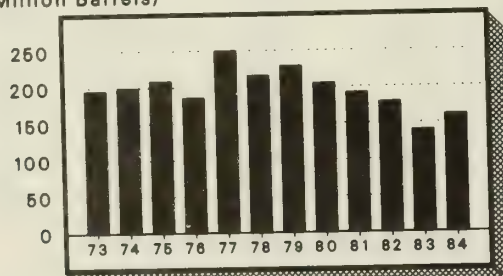
Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports



Month

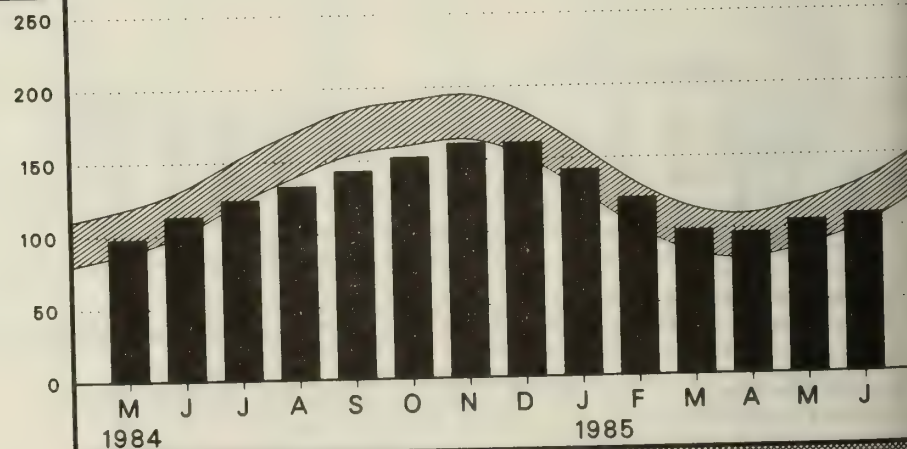
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 Average Stock Range¹



Month

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,591	299	676	NA	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	NA	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	NA	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	NA	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	NA	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	NA	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	NA	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	NA	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	NA	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	NA	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	NA	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	NA	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	NA	51	2,845	
1985	January	2,608	271	624	NA	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	NA	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	NA	44	3,069	99
	April	2,474	244	75	NA	27	2,767	97
	May*	R 2,670	R 203	R -243	NA	31	R 2,600	R 105
	June**	2,650	237	-140	NA	NA	2,709	109
	Average	2,523	210	289	NA	NA	2,982	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

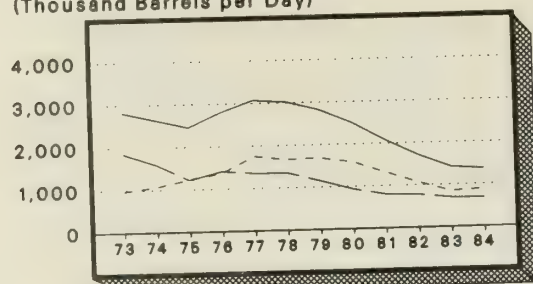
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

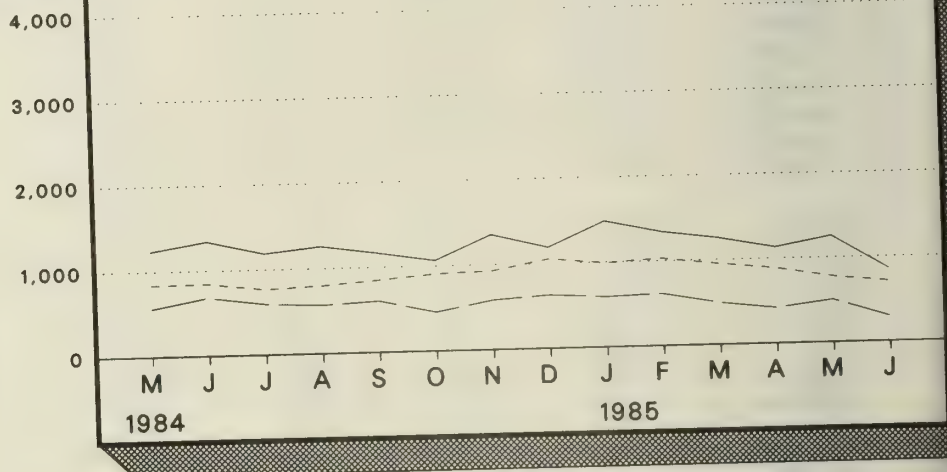
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

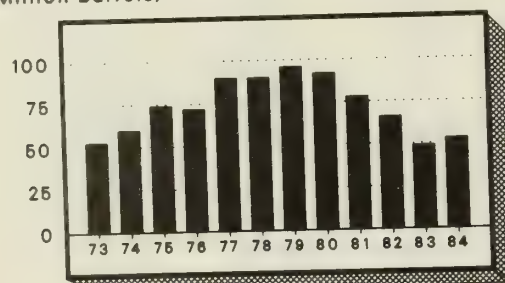
Legend
 Products Supplied
 Total Production
 Imports



Month

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

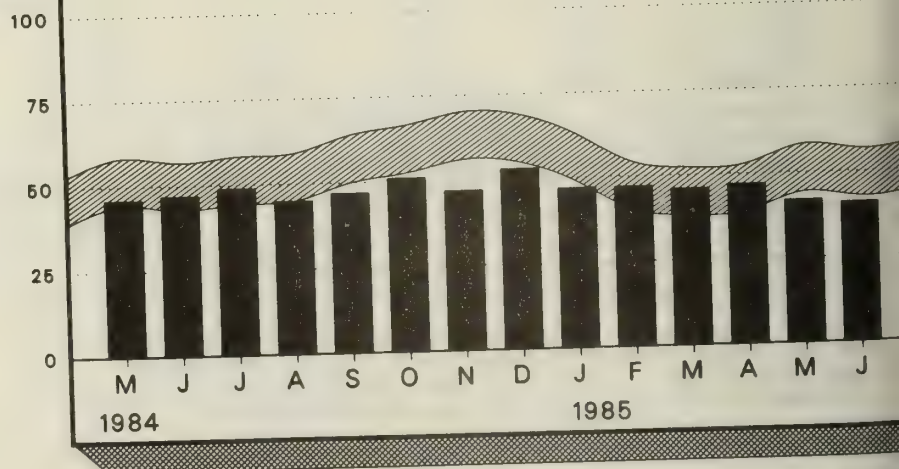
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Month

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	5	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	961	1,059	110	NA	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	NA	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	NA	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	NA	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	NA	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	NA	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	NA	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	NA	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	NA	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	NA	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	NA	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	NA	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	NA	190	1,369	
1985	January	991	594	208	NA	312	1,481	47
	February	1,031	614	-7	NA	295	1,343	47
	March	954	496	22	NA	216	1,256	46
	April	888	422	-11	NA	167	1,133	47
	May*	R 780	R 505	R 156	NA	R 185	R 1,255	R 42
	June**	713	300	48	NA	NA	861	41
	Average	892	488	71	NA	NA	1,222	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

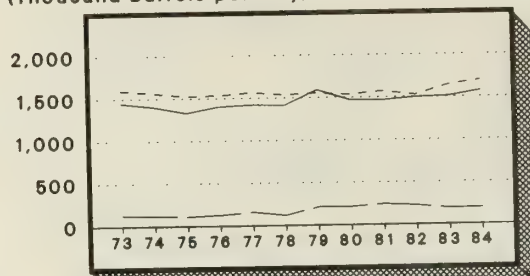
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



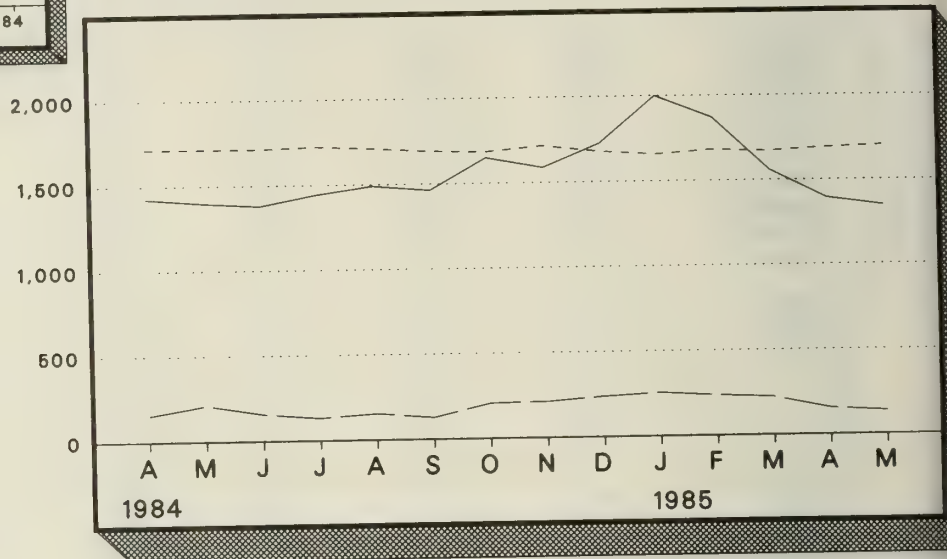
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

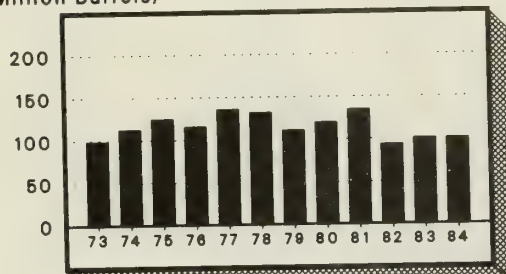
Imports



Month

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

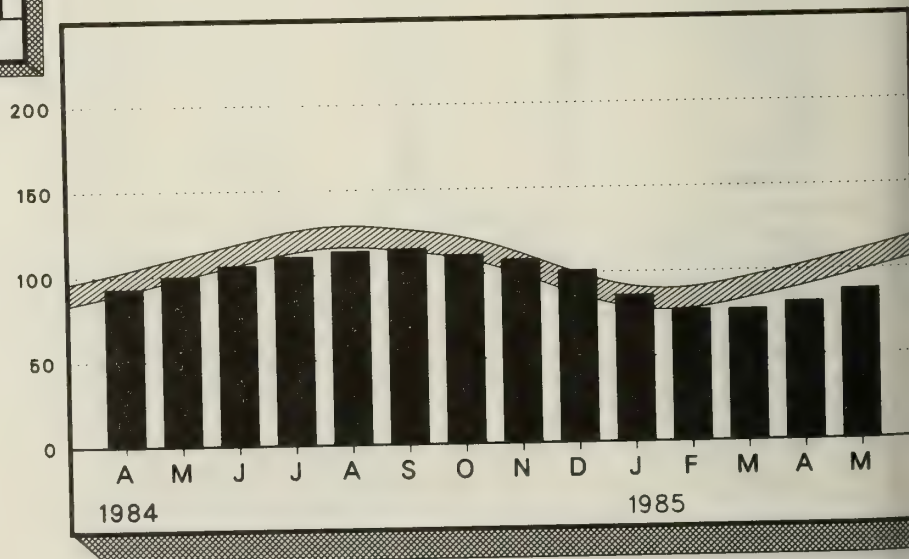
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Month

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas are based on 3 years of data. Jan 82-Dec 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
	February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
	March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
	April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
	May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
	June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
	July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
	August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
	September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
	October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
	November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
	December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	
1985	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
	April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
	May*	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
	Average	1,681	201	88	277	62	1,632	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December*	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	May*	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
	Average	3,466	511	-156	688	211	2,924	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

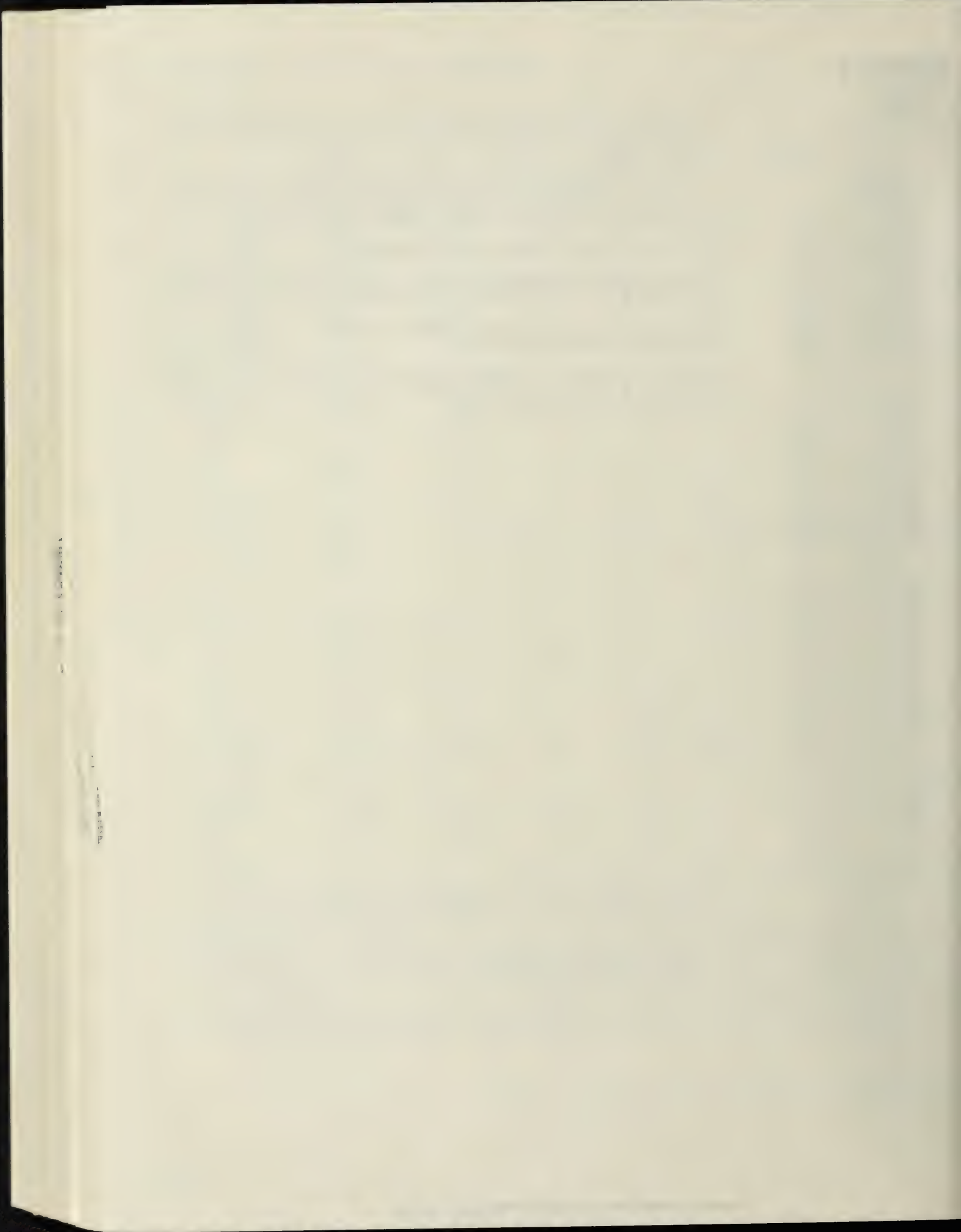
Note: Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through May 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
5. June 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1985 through June 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



Detailed Statistics





Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, May 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
1) Alaska	E 56,643	1,827	E 268,452	1,778
2) Lower 48 States	E 221,399	7,142	E 1,078,364	7,141
3) Total U.S.	E 278,042	8,969	E 1,346,816	8,919
Net Imports				
4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	108,546	3,501	426,496	2,824
5) SPR Imports	6,897	222	21,275	141
6) Exports	7,747	250	31,333	208
7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	107,695	3,474	416,437	2,758
Other Sources				
8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-6,990	-225	-21,425	-142
9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-14,586	-471	-12,862	-85
0) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,944	-63	-10,154	-67
1) Unaccounted for 1	14,168	457	39,751	263
2) Total Other Sources	-9,352	-302	-4,690	-31
3) Crude Input to Refineries	376,385	12,141	1,758,563	11,646
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
4) Field Production	49,829	1,607	244,402	1,619
5) Net Imports 2	2,592	84	5,636	37
6) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	322	10	779	5
7) Total NGPL Supply	52,743	1,701	250,817	1,661
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
8) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,645	-53	-17,439	-115
9) Imports	13,346	431	50,059	332
10) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production) ...	1,303	42	6,341	42
11) Refinery Processing Gain 1	14,102	455	66,713	442
12) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,924	62	10,042	67
13) Total Other Liquids	29,030	936	115,716	766
(23) = (18) through (22)				
24) Total Production of Products 3	458,158	14,779	2,125,096	14,073
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
25) Imports (Gross)	45,862	1,479	221,939	1,470
26) Exports	14,119	455	83,264	551
27) Imports (Net)	31,743	1,024	138,675	918
28) Total New Supply of Products	489,901	15,803	2,263,771	14,992
(28) = (24) + (27)				
29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-10,633	-343	98,515	652
30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	479,268	15,460	2,362,286	15,644
(30) = (28) + (29)				
31) Finished Motor Gasoline	218,119	7,036	1,010,559	6,692
32) Distillate Fuel Oil	80,594	2,600	458,439	3,036
33) Residual Fuel Oil	38,914	1,255	195,350	1,294
34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,811	1,349	246,445	1,632
35) Other 4	97,906	3,158	441,451	2,924
36) Crude Oil	1,924	62	10,042	67
37) Total Product Supplied	479,268	15,460	2,362,286	15,644
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	356,384	--	356,384	--
39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	471,930	--	471,930	--
40) Unfinished Oils	114,044	--	114,044	--
41) Gasoline Blending Components 5	35,811	--	35,811	--
42) Pentanes Plus	6,821	--	6,821	--
43) Finished Refined Products 3	522,521	--	522,521	--
44) Total Stocks	1,507,511	--	1,507,511	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 278,042	0	115,442	-21,576	14,168	20	376,385	7,747	1,924	828,314
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,685	12,128	6,866	-6,408	0	0	13,840	1,243	47,189	94,377
Pentanes Plus	9,010	0	2,593	322	0	0	6,546	1	5,378	6,821
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,675	12,128	4,273	-6,730	0	0	7,294	1,242	41,811	87,556
Ethane	14,958	382	1,289	532	0	0	47	2	17,112	14,912
Propane	15,999	8,851	1,245	-4,751	0	0	68	1,001	20,275	49,889
Normal Butane	6,418	2,894	1,045	-2,281	0	0	3,066	237	4,773	15,130
Isobutane	3,300	1	694	-230	0	0	4,113	1	-349	7,625
Other Liquids	1,303	0	13,346	-1,645	0	0	20,833	0	-7,829	149,855
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,303	0	0	-12	0	0	1,291	0	0	233
Unfinished Oils	0	0	10,817	-890	0	0	15,986	0	-6,059	114,044
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,529	-797	0	0	3,575	0	-1,843	35,343
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	54	0	0	-19	0	73	235
Finished Petroleum Products	144	413,032	41,589	-3,903	0	0	0	12,878	437,985	434,965
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	202,509	15,088	771	0	0	0	251	218,119	181,273
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3	75,011	4,231	2,034	0	0	0	251	81,027	75,640
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	127,498	10,857	-1,263	0	0	0	0	137,092	105,633
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	648	0	114	0	0	0	0	762	2,277
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,963	202	-229	0	0	0	0	6,936	6,434
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	27,666	745	-325	0	0	0	147	27,939	35,800
Kerosene	0	1,676	53	619	0	0	0	7	2,341	7,494
Distillate Fuel Oil	56	82,729	6,286	-7,520	0	0	0	957	80,594	104,653
Residual Fuel Oil	0	24,191	15,648	4,825	0	0	0	5,750	38,914	41,793
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,014	649	-194	0	0	0	164	4,305	1,798
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	7,841	0	-312	0	0	0	811	6,718	1,865
Special Naphthas	0	1,701	1,110	-180	0	0	0	42	2,589	3,487
Lubricants	0	4,617	490	-59	0	0	0	445	4,603	12,025
Waxes	0	492	23	-17	0	0	0	23	475	638
Petroleum Coke	0	13,612	0	-330	0	0	0	4,239	9,043	5,555
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	14,403	1,240	-1,071	0	0	0	18	14,555	28,425
Still Gas	0	18,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,420	0
Miscellaneous Products	85	1,550	55	5	0	0	0	23	1,672	1,448
total	329,174	425,160	177,244	-33,532	14,168	20	411,058	21,867	479,268	1,507,511

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,346,816	0	447,770	-34,287	39,751	112	1,758,563	31,333	10,042	828,314
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	243,822	53,387	36,257	14,093	0	0	72,886	9,581	265,092	94,377
Pentanes Plus	43,337	0	5,848	779	0	0	31,105	212	18,647	6,821
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	200,485	53,387	30,409	13,314	0	0	41,781	9,369	246,445	87,556
Ethane	72,955	1,949	8,618	5,466	0	0	215	423	88,350	14,912
Propane	80,439	40,255	11,058	7,935	0	0	404	7,396	131,887	49,889
Normal Butane	31,336	11,355	6,476	-1,449	0	0	22,908	1,339	23,471	15,130
Isobutane	15,755	-172	4,257	1,362	0	0	18,254	212	2,737	7,625
Other Liquids	6,341	0	50,059	-17,439	0	0	72,751	0	-33,790	149,855
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	6,341	0	0	66	0	0	6,407	0	0	233
Unfinished Oils	0	0	38,690	-20,304	0	0	39,419	0	-21,033	114,044
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	11,369	2,749	0	0	26,963	0	-12,845	35,343
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	50	0	0	-38	0	88	235
Finished Petroleum Products	580	1,917,526	191,530	85,201	0	0	0	73,895	2,120,942	434,965
Finished Motor Gasoline	8	927,182	60,022	24,118	0	0	0	771	1,010,559	181,273
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	8	336,891	21,210	16,834	0	0	0	771	374,173	75,640
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	590,291	38,812	7,284	0	0	0	0	636,387	105,633
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2,987	(s)	449	0	0	0	0	3,436	2,277
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	30,271	1,844	427	0	0	0	35	32,507	6,434
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	140,655	4,149	-682	0	0	0	1,181	142,941	35,800
Kerosene	3	15,420	837	4,382	0	0	0	34	20,608	7,494
Distillate Fuel Oil	238	376,962	30,934	56,483	0	0	0	6,179	458,439	104,653
Residual Fuel Oil	0	140,008	79,277	11,421	0	0	0	35,356	195,350	41,793
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	15,905	2,983	125	0	0	0	735	18,278	1,798
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	35,954	0	-441	0	0	0	2,616	32,897	1,865
Special Naphthas	0	7,354	5,280	-536	0	0	0	250	11,848	3,487
Lubricants	0	21,788	1,694	699	0	0	0	2,103	22,078	12,025
Waxes	0	2,254	198	14	0	0	0	149	2,318	638
Petroleum Coke	0	62,060	0	-716	0	0	0	24,280	37,064	5,555
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	48,206	4,022	-11,242	0	0	0	40	40,946	28,425
Still Gas	0	83,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	83,810	0
Miscellaneous Products	331	6,710	290	700	0	0	0	168	7,863	1,448
Total	1,597,559	1,970,913	725,615	47,568	39,751	112	1,904,200	114,808	2,362,286	1,507,511

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,969	0	3,724	-696	457	1	12,141	250	62
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,603	391	221	-207	0	0	446	40	1,522
Pentanes Plus	291	0	84	10	0	0	211	(s)	173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,312	391	138	-217	0	0	235	40	1,349
Ethane	483	12	42	17	0	0	2	(s)	552
Propane	516	286	40	-153	0	0	2	32	654
Normal Butane	207	93	34	-74	0	0	99	8	154
Isobutane	106	(s)	22	-7	0	0	133	(s)	-11
Other Liquids	42	0	431	-53	0	0	672	0	-253
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	42	0	0	(s)	0	0	42	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	349	-29	0	0	516	0	-195
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	82	-26	0	0	115	0	-59
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	2	0	0	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,324	1,342	-126	0	0	0	415	14,129
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,533	487	25	0	0	0	8	7,036
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,420	136	66	0	0	0	8	2,614
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,113	350	-41	0	0	0	0	4,422
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	21	0	4	0	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	225	7	-7	0	0	0	0	224
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	892	24	-10	0	0	0	5	901
Kerosene	0	54	2	20	0	0	0	(s)	76
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,669	203	-243	0	0	0	31	2,600
Residual Fuel Oil	0	780	505	156	0	0	0	185	1,255
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	129	21	-6	0	0	0	5	139
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	253	0	-10	0	0	0	26	217
Special Naphthas	0	55	36	-6	0	0	0	1	84
Lubricants	0	149	16	-2	0	0	0	14	148
Waxes	0	16	1	-1	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	439	0	-11	0	0	0	137	292
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	465	40	-35	0	0	0	1	470
Still Gas	0	594	0	0	0	0	0	0	594
Miscellaneous Products	3	50	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	54
Total	10,619	13,715	5,718	-1,082	457	1	13,260	705	15,460

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - May 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,919	0	2,965	-227	263	1	11,646	208	67
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,615	354	240	93	0	0	483	63	1,756
Pentanes Plus	287	0	39	5	0	0	206	1	123
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,328	354	201	88	0	0	277	62	1,632
Ethane	483	13	57	36	0	0	1	3	585
Propane	533	267	73	53	0	0	3	49	873
Normal Butane	208	75	43	-10	0	0	152	9	155
Isobutane	104	-1	28	9	0	0	121	1	18
Other Liquids	42	0	332	-115	0	0	482	0	-224
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	42	0	0	(s)	0	0	42	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	256	-134	0	0	261	0	-139
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	75	18	0	0	179	0	-85
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	4	12,699	1,268	564	0	0	0	489	14,046
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,140	397	160	0	0	0	5	6,692
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,231	140	111	0	0	0	5	2,478
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,909	257	48	0	0	0	0	4,214
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	20	(s)	3	0	0	0	0	23
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	200	12	3	0	0	0	(s)	215
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	931	27	-5	0	0	0	8	947
Kerosene	(s)	102	6	29	0	0	0	(s)	136
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,496	205	374	0	0	0	41	3,036
Residual Fuel Oil	0	927	525	76	0	0	0	234	1,294
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	105	20	1	0	0	0	5	121
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	238	0	-3	0	0	0	17	218
Special Naphthas	0	49	35	-4	0	0	0	2	78
Lubricants	0	144	11	5	0	0	0	14	146
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	411	0	-5	0	0	0	161	245
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	319	27	-74	0	0	0	(s)	271
Still Gas	0	555	0	0	0	0	0	0	555
Miscellaneous Products	2	44	2	5	0	0	0	1	52
Total	10,580	13,052	4,805	315	263	1	12,611	760	15,644

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,786	0	32,178	-2,442	1,034	3,181	0	35,728	9	0	17,968
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	751	1,217	757	-713	0	2,033	0	146	29	3,871	3,118
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	642	1,217	576	-716	0	2,033	0	103	29	3,621	3,072
Pentanes Plus	109	0	181	3	0	0	0	43	0	250	46
Other Liquids	0	0	3,619	148	0	754	0	4,021	0	500	15,416
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,731	156	0	573	0	3,660	0	-1,200	11,820
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,888	-8	0	181	0	361	0	1,700	3,596
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	40,155	29,101	-1,288	0	65,420	0	0	583	132,805	135,787
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	18,899	11,369	-792	0	41,593	0	0	29	71,040	57,171
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,702	2,997	1,365	0	12,779	0	0	29	21,814	21,449
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	14,197	8,372	-2,157	0	28,814	0	0	0	49,226	35,722
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	10	0	-18	0	213	0	0	0	205	474
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	852	157	-102	0	572	0	0	0	1,479	1,016
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,601	536	-1,037	0	8,599	0	0	0	9,699	9,372
Kerosene	0	-67	53	243	0	501	0	0	6	724	3,540
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,408	5,439	-2,278	0	11,762	0	0	5	23,326	33,590
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,957	9,801	3,134	0	1,145	0	0	(s)	17,037	17,701
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	100	21	-16	0	-24	0	0	164	-83	119
Special Naphthas	0	361	412	0	0	199	0	0	6	966	1,317
Lubricants	0	650	316	-129	0	532	0	0	73	1,295	2,852
Waxes	0	74	10	5	0	0	0	0	3	85	68
Petroleum Coke	0	901	0	212	0	0	0	0	284	829	749
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,443	964	-489	0	158	0	0	1	4,075	7,650
Still Gas	0	1,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,788	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	178	24	-21	0	170	0	0	11	340	168
total	2,537	41,372	65,656	-4,295	1,034	71,388	0	39,895	621	137,176	172,289

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 33,083	0	10,399	-1,610	-896	43,098	3	83,779	292	0	72,942
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,456	2,107	2,709	-1,959	0	2,273	0	3,950	7	11,629	26,438
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,029	2,107	2,709	-2,204	0	1,742	0	2,168	6	11,209	24,744
Pentanes Plus	1,427	0	0	245	0	531	0	1,782	1	420	1,694
Other Liquids	161	0	271	344	0	80	0	297	0	559	26,504
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	161	0	0	3	0	0	0	164	0	0	118
Unfinished Oils	0	0	271	-309	0	129	0	-574	0	665	20,089
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	647	0	-49	0	704	0	-106	6,266
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	31
Finished Petroleum Products	19	88,382	1,610	3,589	0	24,228	0	0	449	117,379	109,890
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	48,390	998	4,444	0	15,462	0	0	2	69,293	49,024
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	20,228	409	2,127	0	7,133	0	0	2	29,895	22,756
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,162	590	2,317	0	8,329	0	0	0	39,398	26,268
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	70	0	58	0	135	0	0	0	263	526
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,083	0	168	0	216	0	0	0	1,467	1,238
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,927	0	181	0	1,316	0	0	0	5,424	7,819
Kerosene	0	55	0	350	0	33	0	0	0	438	1,759
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	19,964	250	-903	0	6,542	0	0	55	25,798	30,295
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,848	111	-73	0	-246	0	0	0	1,640	3,690
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1,439	10	9	0	-5	0	0	56	1,397	265
Special Naphthas	0	357	178	12	0	157	0	0	10	694	367
Lubricants	0	637	17	87	0	237	0	0	15	962	1,866
Waxes	0	30	3	9	0	0	0	0	1	41	83
Petroleum Coke	0	2,889	0	-307	0	0	0	0	294	2,288	1,559
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,942	38	-402	0	488	0	0	15	4,051	11,124
Still Gas	0	3,566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,566	0
Miscellaneous Products	19	185	5	-44	0	-107	0	0	1	57	275
Total	43,719	90,489	14,990	364	-896	69,679	3	88,026	749	129,567	235,774

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 133,272	0	65,123	-17,738	6,538	-14,494	1	172,660	0	40	635,534
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,391	6,953	2,742	-3,267	0	-2,560	0	8,738	948	28,573	61,382
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,272	6,953	485	-3,355	0	-2,307	0	4,329	948	24,771	56,589
Pentanes Plus	6,119	0	2,257	88	0	-253	0	4,409	0	3,802	4,793
Other Liquids	710	0	8,673	-2,635	0	-891	0	13,678	0	-7,821	70,373
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	710	0	0	-10	0	0	0	700	0	0	109
Unfinished Oils	0	0	8,621	-1,456	0	-759	0	10,752	0	-4,346	54,002
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	52	-1,219	0	-132	0	2,249	0	-3,548	16,084
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	-23	0	73	178
Finished Petroleum Products	119	194,652	7,290	-5,769	0	-92,509	0	0	5,122	98,661	120,465
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	94,099	567	-1,605	0	-58,747	0	0	212	34,105	47,106
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3	33,939	0	-1,434	0	-20,720	0	0	212	11,576	19,486
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	60,160	567	-171	0	-38,027	0	0	0	22,529	27,620
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	377	0	-10	0	-361	0	0	0	6	564
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,333	0	-448	0	-969	0	0	0	1,916	2,266
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	14,034	0	72	0	-10,573	0	0	78	3,455	12,326
Kerosene	0	1,586	0	-34	0	-534	0	0	1	1,017	1,893
Distillate Fuel Oil	56	38,793	0	-2,954	0	-18,544	0	0	831	16,520	27,168
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,789	5,489	-4	0	-899	0	0	1,032	12,344	11,700
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	9,960	618	-434	0	29	0	0	668	9,505	3,037
Special Naphthas	0	824	483	-123	0	-356	0	0	24	804	1,474
Lubricants	0	3,075	65	-37	0	-846	0	0	312	1,946	6,088
Waxes	0	279	2	-26	0	0	0	0	14	242	423
Petroleum Coke	0	5,921	0	-447	0	0	0	0	1,947	3,527	2,076
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,699	49	236	0	-646	0	0	(s)	3,338	3,583
Still Gas	0	8,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,918	0
Miscellaneous Products	60	965	17	45	0	-63	0	0	5	1,019	761
Total	168,492	201,605	83,829	-29,409	6,538	-110,454	1	195,076	6,070	119,454	887,754

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousands Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 18,002	0	1,424	1,435	5,090	-11,338	1	14,605	0	7	13,673
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,844	175	416	6	0	-1,746	0	379	0	1,316	1,165
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,989	175	260	-23	0	-1,468	0	286	0	647	970
Pentanes Plus	855	0	155	29	0	-278	0	93	0	668	195
Other Liquids	32	0	0	-202	0	0	0	-191	0	21	4,296
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-150	0	0	0	-275	0	125	2,310
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-52	0	0	0	52	0	-104	1,986
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	6	14,353	448	-640	0	-22	0	0	4	14,141	13,033
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,333	190	17	0	-203	0	0	0	7,337	5,155
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,897	115	104	0	-185	0	0	0	3,931	2,854
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,436	75	-87	0	-18	0	0	0	3,406	2,301
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	46	0	2	0	13	0	0	0	61	90
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	350	0	-67	0	-177	0	0	0	106	400
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	632	0	-127	0	469	0	0	0	974	789
Kerosene	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,825	238	-445	0	-124	0	0	0	3,494	2,742
Residual Fuel Oil	0	336	19	14	0	0	0	0	0	369	486
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Lubricants	0	-10	0	29	0	0	0	0	3	16	71
Waxes	0	23	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	9
Petroleum Coke	0	285	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	282	107
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	915	(s)	-64	0	0	0	0	1	851	3,148
Still Gas	0	577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	577	0
Miscellaneous Products	6	40	1	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	10
Total	20,884	14,528	2,287	599	5,090	-13,106	1	14,793	4	15,484	32,167

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)	Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
		Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
	Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 91,899	0	6,318	-1,221	2,402	-20,447	15	69,613	7,446	1,877	88,197
	Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,243	1,676	242	-475	0	0	0	627	259	1,801	2,274
	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	743	1,676	242	-432	0	0	0	408	259	1,563	2,181
	Pentanes Plus	500	0	0	-43	0	0	0	219	0	238	93
	Other Liquids	400	0	782	700	0	57	0	3,028	0	-1,089	33,266
	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	400	0	0	-5	0	0	0	395	0	0	6
	Unfinished Oils	0	0	193	869	0	57	0	2,423	0	-1,304	25,823
	Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	589	-165	0	0	0	209	0	215	7,411
	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	26
	Finished Petroleum Products	0	75,490	3,140	205	0	2,883	0	0	6,719	74,999	55,790
	Finished Motor Gasoline	0	33,788	1,963	-1,293	0	1,895	0	0	9	36,345	22,817
	Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,245	710	-128	0	993	0	0	9	13,811	9,095
	Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	21,543	1,253	-1,165	0	902	0	0	0	22,533	13,722
	Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	145	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	227	623
	Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,345	45	220	0	358	0	0	0	1,968	1,514
	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,472	210	586	0	189	0	0	69	8,387	5,494
	Kerosene	0	102	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	161	281
	Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11,739	359	-940	0	364	0	0	65	11,457	10,858
	Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,261	228	1,754	0	0	0	0	4,718	7,524	8,216
	Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	355	0	-64	0	0	0	0	87	240	326
	Special Naphthas	0	159	38	-71	0	0	0	0	1	124	326
	Lubricants	0	265	92	-9	0	77	0	0	42	383	1,148
	Waxes	0	86	7	-6	0	0	0	0	4	83	55
	Petroleum Coke	0	3,616	0	215	0	0	0	0	1,715	2,116	1,064
	Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,404	189	-352	0	0	0	0	0	2,239	2,920
	Still Gas	0	3,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,571	0
	Miscellaneous Products	0	182	10	24	0	0	0	0	6	209	234
	Total	93,542	77,166	10,482	-791	2,402	-17,507	15	73,268	14,423	77,588	179,527

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month, ¹ March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

—Continued

PAD District and State	Production		PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average
PAD District I			PAD District IV		
Florida	1,028	33	Colorado	E 2,415	E 78
New York	E 78	E 3	Montana	2,565	83
Pennsylvania	E 335	E 11	Utah	3,359	108
Virginia	E 6	E 0	Wyoming	E 10,354	E 334
West Virginia	346	11	Adjustment ²	-710	-23
Adjustment ²	-57	-2	Total PAD District IV	E 17,983	E 580
Total PAD District I	E 1,736	E 56			
PAD District II			PAD District V		
Illinois	2,428	78	Alaska	1,675	54
Indiana	572	18	South Alaska	56,133	1,811
Kansas	6,311	204	North Slope	-2,430	-78
Kentucky	675	22	Adjustment for Alaska ²	55,378	1,786
Michigan	E 2,403	E 78	Total Alaska	15	(s)
Missouri	25	1	Arizona		
Nebraska	589	19	California		
North Dakota	4,423	143	Central Coastal	6,709	216
Ohio	E 1,271	E 41	East Central	22,014	710
Oklahoma	13,646	440	North	15	(s)
South Dakota	141	5	South	6,732	217
Tennessee	69	2	Total California	35,470	1,144
Adjustment ²	505	16	Nevada	243	8
Total PAD District II	E 33,058	E 1,066	Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	-868	-28
			Total PAD District V	90,238	2,911
PAD District III			United States Total	E 276,727	E 8,927
Alabama	1,862	60			
Arkansas	E 1,742	E 56			
Louisiana					
Gulf Coast	E 41,373	E 1,335			
Rest of State	2,709	87			
Total Louisiana	E 44,082	E 1,422			
Mississippi	2,619	84			
New Mexico					
Northwestern	636	21			
Southeastern	6,138	198			
Total New Mexico	6,774	219			
Texas					
TRRC District 01	2,218	72			
TRRC District 02	3,381	109			
TRRC District 03	E 10,294	E 332			
TRRC District 04	2,493	80			
TRRC District 05	755	24			
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,398	110			
TRRC District 07B	3,192	103			
TRRC District 07C	3,216	104			
TRRC District 08	20,334	656			
TRRC District 08A	17,411	562			
TRRC District 09	3,348	108			
TRRC District 10	1,852	60			
East Texas	4,081	132			
Total Texas	E 75,973	E 2,451			
Adjustment ²	660	21			
Total PAD District III	E 133,712	E 4,313			

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):

Alaska: State - 1,466;
California: Federal - 2,545, State - 3,489;
Louisiana: Federal - E28,211, State - 2,308;
Texas: Federal - E1,868, State- 181;
U.S. Total - E40,068

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

- Data not available.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Natural Gas Liquids	357	394	751	3	1,601	551	8,301	10,456	19,751	3,172	7,017	628	3,823	34,391	2,844	1,243	49,685
Pentanes Plus	64	45	109	0	205	135	1,087	1,427	3,611	282	1,252	202	772	6,119	855	500	9,010
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	293	349	642	3	1,396	416	7,214	9,029	16,140	2,890	5,765	426	3,051	28,272	1,989	743	40,675
Ethane	94	121	215	0	561	7	3,196	3,764	6,349	864	2,512	56	887	10,668	301	10	14,958
Propane	120	148	268	2	500	246	2,720	3,468	6,113	1,266	1,953	190	1,271	10,793	1,052	418	15,999
Normal Butane	61	60	121	1	169	153	783	1,106	2,633	446	697	130	583	4,489	484	218	6,418
Isobutane	18	20	38	0	166	10	515	691	1,045	314	603	50	310	2,322	152	97	3,300
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	19	33	56	1	24	5	119	6	0	144
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	56	0	0	56
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	19	30	0	0	1	24	5	60	0	85
Total Production	357	394	751	3	1,605	551	8,316	10,475	19,784	3,228	7,018	652	3,828	34,510	2,850	1,243	49,829

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	32,870	2,858	35,728	1,981	53,472	9,073	19,253	83,779	13,782	86,987	64,558	5,458	1,875	172,660	14,605	69,613	376,385
Pentanes Plus	42	1	43	0	851	183	748	1,782	1,228	2,228	741	83	129	4,409	93	219	6,546
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	82	21	103	99	1,250	339	480	2,168	588	1,499	2,081	126	35	4,329	286	408	7,294
Ethane	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	38	0	0	38	0	0	47
Propane	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	2	24	0	0	26	0	0	68
Normal Butane	12	21	33	35	553	250	87	925	146	645	918	22	8	1,739	194	175	3,066
Isobutane	70	0	70	64	646	89	393	1,192	442	852	1,101	104	27	2,526	92	233	4,113
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	159	0	5	164	149	278	265	0	8	700	32	395	1,291
Unfinished Oil (net)	3,570	90	3,660	-64	-164	-80	-266	-574	519	7,949	2,219	-4	69	10,752	-275	2,423	15,986
Motor Gasoline Blending																	
Components (net)	352	9	361	14	481	25	184	704	-9	342	1,889	4	23	2,249	52	209	3,575
Aviation Gasoline Blending																	
Components (net)	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	-73	-3	53	0	0	-23	0	1	-19
Total Input to Refineries	36,916	2,979	39,895	2,030	56,051	9,540	20,405	88,026	16,184	99,280	71,806	5,667	2,139	195,076	14,793	73,268	411,058
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,062	92	1,154	64	1,730	293	622	2,708	453	2,923	2,099	169	60	5,705	471	2,265	12,302
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,489	115	1,604	66	2,282	306	712	3,366	562	3,709	2,607	255	68	7,201	561	2,980	15,712
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	71.3	80.4	72.0	96.8	75.8	95.6	87.4	80.5	80.7	78.8	80.5	66.3	88.7	79.2	83.8	76.0	78.3
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.05	.49	1.01	.44	.78	1.75	.39	.79	.43	.83	.72	1.58	.97	.78	.87	1.06	.86
API Gravity, Weighted Average	29.99	39.11	30.66	36.99	35.79	30.65	37.67	35.69	39.07	35.09	32.62	31.23	38.58	34.40	37.13	25.33	32.71
Operable Capacity (daily average)																	
Operating	1,489	115	1,604	66	2,282	306	712	3,366	562	3,709	2,607	255	68	7,201	561	2,980	15,712
Idle	1,257	108	1,365	0	2,125	301	712	3,137	530	3,309	2,497	230	68	6,634	527	2,661	14,323
	232	7	239	66	158	5	0	229	32	400	110	26	0	567	35	319	1,389

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,195	22	1,217	42	1,528	174	363	2,107	391	2,765	3,647	83	67	175	1,676
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	559	0	559	0	201	0	82	283	29	1,578	1,978	47	0	14	284
For Other Uses	636	22	658	42	1,327	174	281	1,824	362	1,187	1,669	36	67	161	1,392
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	374	3	3	0	0	382
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	374	1	3	0	0	378
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Propane	1,150	22	1,172	42	1,507	171	479	2,199	333	2,188	1,644	58	51	162	1,044
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	450	0	450	0	196	0	82	278	29	1,232	228	30	0	0	272
For Other Uses	700	22	722	42	1,311	171	397	1,921	304	956	1,416	28	51	162	772
Normal Butane	45	0	45	0	16	3	-118	-99	58	231	1,992	22	16	-3	632
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	109	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,741	14	0	-2	12
For Other Uses	-64	0	-64	0	16	3	-118	-99	58	231	251	8	16	-1	1,020
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	-28	8	0	0	16	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,776	1,123	18,899	1,094	30,721	5,114	11,461	48,390	8,467	49,088	33,821	1,603	1,120	7,333	33,788
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,226	476	4,702	423	11,687	2,039	6,079	20,228	3,815	17,210	11,594	755	565	3,897	12,245
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	13,550	647	14,197	671	19,034	3,075	5,382	28,162	4,652	31,878	22,227	848	555	3,436	21,543
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	0	10	0	62	0	8	70	32	1,054	830	218	274	350	1,345
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	852	0	852	58	699	110	216	1,083	957	1,054	830	218	274	350	1,345
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,601	0	1,601	8	2,937	475	507	3,927	953	6,037	7,007	5	32	632	7,472
Kerosene	-128	61	-67	100	43	8	-96	55	23	855	693	11	4	0	1,022
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,407	1,001	8,408	481	11,560	2,310	5,613	19,964	3,530	19,260	13,963	1,568	472	3,825	11,739
Residual Fuel Oil	2,900	57	2,957	103	1,202	219	324	1,848	715	4,194	3,606	267	7	336	10,261
Other Oils < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	94	0	94	0	390	0	93	483	16	2,798	450	0	0	0	173
Special Naphthas	336	25	361	0	956	0	96	956	200	4,147	2,335	14	0	0	182
Lubricants	293	357	650	0	269	0	368	637	14	1,760	814	487	0	-10	265
Waxes	0	74	74	0	4	0	26	30	9	111	102	57	0	23	86
Petroleum Coke	877	24	901	27	1,781	520	561	2,889	211	2,740	2,880	79	11	285	3,616
Marketable	219	0	219	0	992	409	439	1,840	37	1,225	2,081	41	0	128	2,733
Catalyst	658	24	682	27	789	111	122	1,049	174	1,515	799	38	11	157	883
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,320	123	3,443	103	2,658	500	681	3,942	336	765	1,446	1,029	123	3,699	915
Still Gas	1,670	118	1,788	75	2,429	366	696	3,566	608	5,336	2,765	148	61	577	3,571
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	198	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	1	505	515	0	0	0	39
For Other Uses	1,472	118	1,590	75	2,429	366	696	3,566	607	4,831	2,250	148	61	577	3,532
Miscellaneous Products	127	51	178	2	146	36	1	185	25	390	515	35	0	40	182
Fuel Use	1	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	-112	182	0	0	8	14
Non-Fuel Use	126	29	155	2	146	36	1	185	25	502	333	35	0	32	168
Total Production	38,336	3,036	41,372	2,093	57,646	9,832	20,918	90,489	16,584	102,182	74,938	5,730	2,171	14,528	77,166
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,420	-57	-1,477	-63	-1,595	-292	-513	-2,463	-400	-2,902	-3,132	-63	-32	265	-3,898
															425,160
															-14,102

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Note: See Explanatory Note 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1 May 1985

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	PAD District V	
																	West	Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	47.5	37.0	46.7	51.2	52.5	50.8	52.9	52.4	45.5	47.1	43.2	25.5	47.6	44.9	47.9	45.2	46.8	
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.1	.7	.2	.2	.0	.0	.2	.3	.2	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.3	.7	3.1	2.2	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.9	5.5	1.5	3.4	3.8	1.2	2.3	3.1	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.3	0	2.2	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	6.7	1.1	1.2	4.0	14.1	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.8	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.4	.0	4.1	.4	5.5	5.3	2.7	4.7	6.7	6.4	10.5	.1	1.6	7.7	4.4	10.4	7.1	
Kerosene	-4	2.1	-2	5.2	.1	.1	-5	.1	.2	.9	1.0	.2	.2	.9	0	.1	.4	
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.3	34.0	21.3	25.1	21.7	25.7	29.6	24.0	24.7	20.3	20.9	28.7	24.3	21.2	26.7	16.3	21.1	
Residual Fuel Oil	8.0	1.9	7.5	5.4	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.9	.4	4.8	2.3	14.2	6.2	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.3	0	.2	0	.7	0	.5	.6	.1	.1	.7	.0	0	1.8	0	.2	1.0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.0	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	1.1	1.4	4.4	3.5	.3	0	3.7	.0	.3	2.0
Special Naphthas .....	.9	.8	.9	0	.5	0	.5	.4	.7	.7	.2	2.3	0	.4	.0	.2	.4
Lubricants .....	.8	12.1	1.7	0	.5	0	1.9	.8	.1	1.9	1.2	8.9	0	1.7	.1	.4	1.2
Waxes	0	2.5	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.2	1.0	0	.2	.2	.1	.1	
Petroleum Coke	2.4	.8	2.3	1.4	3.3	5.8	3.0	3.5	1.5	2.9	4.3	1.4	.6	3.2	2.0	5.0	3.5	
Asphalt and Road Oil	9.1	4.2	8.7	5.4	5.0	5.6	3.6	4.7	2.3	.8	2.2	18.9	6.3	2.0	6.4	3.3	3.7	
Still Gas	4.6	4.0	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.3	5.6	4.1	2.7	3.1	4.9	4.0	5.0	4.7	
Miscellaneous Products .....	.3	1.7	.5	.1	.3	.4	.0	.2	.2	.4	.8	.6	0	.5	.3	.3	.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-3.9	-1.9	-3.7	-3.3	-3.0	-3.2	-2.7	-3.0	-2.8	-3.1	-4.7	-1.2	-1.6	-3.6	1.8	-5.4	-3.6	

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	32,178	22,596	52,926	1,424	6,318	115,442
Natural Gas Liquids	757	2,709	2,742	416	242	6,866
Pentanes Plus	181	0	2,257	155	0	2,593
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	576	2,709	485	260	242	4,273
Ethane	0	1,289	0	0	0	1,289
Propane	283	751	50	147	13	1,245
Normal Butane	176	401	262	68	138	1,045
Isobutane	117	268	172	45	92	694
Other Liquids ¹	3,619	271	8,673	0	782	13,346
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,731	271	8,621	0	193	10,817
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,888	0	52	0	589	2,529
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	29,101	1,610	7,290	448	3,140	41,589
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,369	998	567	190	1,963	15,088
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,997	409	0	115	710	4,231
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	8,372	590	567	75	1,253	10,857
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	157	0	0	0	45	202
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	536	0	0	0	210	745
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	18	0	0	0	0	18
Other	518	0	0	0	210	728
Kerosene	53	0	0	0	0	53
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,439	250	0	238	359	6,286
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,439	250	0	238	359	6,286
Residual Fuel Oil	9,801	111	5,489	19	228	15,648
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,801	111	5,489	19	228	15,648
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	21	10	618	0	0	649
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	412	178	483	0	38	1,110
Lubricants	316	17	65	0	92	490
Waxes	10	3	2	(s)	7	23
Asphalt and Road Oil	964	38	49	(s)	189	1,240
Miscellaneous Products	24	5	17	1	10	55
Total Imports	65,656	27,187	71,632	2,287	10,482	177,244

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	139,873	80,356	192,231	5,175	30,135	447,770
Natural Gas Liquids	4,659	18,914	7,475	3,122	2,087	36,257
Pentanes plus	956	0	4,189	703	0	5,848
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,703	18,914	3,286	2,419	2,087	30,409
Ethane	1	8,617	0	0	0	8,618
Propane	2,305	5,984	1,094	1,436	238	11,058
Normal Butane	838	2,587	1,351	590	1,109	6,476
Isobutane	559	1,725	841	393	740	4,257
Other Liquids ¹	14,658	1,447	30,891	0	3,063	50,059
Unfinished Oils ¹	6,664	1,447	30,148	0	430	38,690
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,994	0	743	0	2,632	11,369
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	149,337	4,606	22,617	1,132	13,838	191,530
Finished Motor Gasoline	44,981	2,410	4,165	410	8,056	60,022
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	15,381	857	1,443	243	3,287	21,210
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	29,601	1,553	2,722	167	4,769	38,812
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1,266	0	243	0	336	1,844
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3,118	0	(s)	0	1,031	4,149
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	92	0	0	0	0	92
Other	3,025	0	(s)	0	1,031	4,056
Kerosene	493	0	344	0	0	837
Distillate Fuel Oil	27,943	793	0	663	1,535	30,934
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	27,943	793	0	663	1,535	30,934
Residual Fuel Oil	65,549	524	11,614	56	1,535	79,277
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	65,549	524	11,614	56	1,535	79,277
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	124	88	2,736	0	36	2,983
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	1,613	567	2,834	(s)	265	5,280
Lubricants	1,275	53	167	(s)	200	1,694
Waxes	56	46	69	2	25	198
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,820	38	374	(s)	790	4,022
Miscellaneous Products	100	89	71	1	29	290
Total Imports	308,528	105,323	253,213	9,429	49,123	725,615

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,977	117	366	0	0	0	0	1,008	1,605	0	1,638	4,734	8,711	281
Iraq	5,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,641	182
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	898	0	0	898	898	29
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6	0	0	0	991	0	0	0	525	0	0	1,516	1,522	49
United Arab Emirates	2,412	0	0	314	0	0	0	0	625	0	619	1,559	3,971	128
Subtotal Arab OPEC	12,036	117	366	314	991	0	0	1,008	3,653	0	2,257	8,707	20,743	669
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,060	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	660	1,720	55
Gabon	2,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,721	88
Indonesia	6,268	0	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	6,541	211
Nigeria	11,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	162	11,800	381
Venezuela	10,730	190	741	0	923	265	0	1,965	1,235	0	966	6,285	17,015	549
Subtotal Other OPEC	32,416	190	1,315	0	923	265	0	1,965	1,757	0	966	7,382	39,798	1,284
Other														
Angola	3,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	3,561	115
Australia	1,197	0	0	0	235	52	0	55	50	0	61	453	1,650	53
Bahamas	0	0	1,295	0	230	0	0	0	506	0	0	2,031	2,031	66
Brazil	0	0	0	261	937	0	0	0	336	33	15	1,581	1,581	51
Canada	15,371	3,519	377	0	2,257	104	0	1,404	828	234	594	9,320	24,690	796
Congo	1,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	159	1,293	42
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	16
France	0	0	0	0	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	43	1,057	1,057	34
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	478	15
Mexico	26,718	78	2,265	0	1,491	20	0	0	496	0	141	3,001	29,718	959
Netherlands	0	0	0	26	231	0	0	0	0	40	55	1,612	1,612	52
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	0	139	673	673	22
Norway	553	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	18
People's Republic of China	1,122	0	0	589	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	483	1,869	60
Peru	315	0	69	0	581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	799	26
Puerto Rico	0	0	275	1,009	533	0	50	0	0	106	336	1,142	1,142	37
Romania	0	0	0	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,816	1,816	59
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	335	335	11
Trinidad and Tobago	3,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,582	126
Tunisia	2,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,048	66
United Kingdom	11,492	368	0	0	1,104	0	0	0	0	8	6	1,486	12,979	419
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,800	0	946	107	0	1,478	2,492	0	26	7,823	7,823	252
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zaire	716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	716	23
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,289	81	34	2,404	2,404	78
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,007	(s)	2,054	330	3,123	399	0	376	1,169	608	379	8,439	11,446	369
Subtotal Other	70,990	3,965	9,136	2,215	13,173	682	53	3,313	10,238	1,110	1,828	45,713	116,703	3,765
Total Imports	115,442	4,273	10,817	2,529	15,088	947	53	6,286	15,648	1,110	5,050	61,801	177,244	5,718

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,355	117	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	890	0	0	2,015	3,371	109
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	760	760	25
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	314	10
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,355	117	0	314	760	0	0	1,008	890	0	0	3,090	4,445	143
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	360	360	12
Gabon	784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	784	25
Indonesia	1,612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,612	52
Nigeria	5,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,727	185
Venezuela	3,620	59	0	0	588	265	0	1,965	1,017	0	754	4,649	8,269	267
Subtotal Other OPEC	11,744	59	0	0	588	265	0	1,965	1,378	0	754	5,009	16,753	540
Other														
Angola	1,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,443	47
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	60	2
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	230	0	0	0	449	0	0	679	679	22
Brazil	0	0	0	261	937	0	0	0	336	0	0	1,534	1,534	49
Canada	1,550	307	5	0	581	59	2	743	691	20	323	2,733	4,284	138
Congo	577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	159	736	24
France	0	0	0	0	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	6	1,020	1,020	33
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	7,675	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	329	0	0	349	8,024	259
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,491	0	0	0	0	5	10	1,506	1,506	49
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	303	0	96	630	630	20
Norway	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	18
People's Republic of China	723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	723	23
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	483	483	16
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	581	0	50	0	0	60	244	1,004	1,004	32
Romania	0	0	275	1,009	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,816	1,816	59
Spain	0	0	0	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	11
Trinidad and Tobago	456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	15
United Kingdom	4,793	93	0	0	1,104	0	0	0	0	0	5	1,202	5,995	193
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,382	0	946	107	0	1,478	2,492	0	0	6,405	6,405	207
Zaire	716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	716	23
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,289	0	0	2,289	2,289	74
Other Eastern Hemisphere	592	0	0	304	2,040	241	0	245	0	327	17	3,173	3,766	121
Subtotal Other	19,079	400	1,731	1,574	10,021	428	53	2,466	7,533	412	761	25,379	44,458	1,434
Total Imports	32,178	576	1,731	1,888	11,369	693	53	5,439	9,801	412	1,515	33,478	65,656	2,118
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Iraq	3,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,794	122
United Arab Emirates	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	10
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,108	133

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	11
Gabon	793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	793	26
Nigeria	1,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,437	46
Venezuela	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	6
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,759	89
Other														
Canada	10,399	2,709	271	0	998	0	0	250	111	178	73	4,590	14,989	484
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,903	158
Trinidad and Tobago	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	427	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	15,730	2,709	271	0	998	0	0	250	111	178	73	4,590	20,320	655
Total Imports	22,596	2,709	271	0	998	0	0	250	111	178	73	4,590	27,187	877
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,621	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	715	0	1,638	2,719	5,340	172
Iraq	1,847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	898	0	0	0	1,847	60
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	898	898	29
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	525	0	0	756	762	25
United Arab Emirates	2,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	625	0	619	1,244	3,343	108
Subtotal Arab OPEC	6,573	0	366	0	231	0	0	0	2,762	0	2,257	5,617	12,189	393
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	708	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	1,008	33
Gabon	1,144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,144	37
Indonesia	1,153	0	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	1,427	46
Nigeria	4,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	162	4,636	150
Venezuela	6,933	132	741	0	336	0	0	0	217	0	211	1,637	8,569	276
Subtotal Other OPEC	14,411	132	1,315	0	336	0	0	0	379	0	211	2,373	16,784	541
Other														
Angola	1,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	2,118	68
Bahamas	0	0	1,295	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	1,352	1,352	44
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	15	47	47	2
Canada	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	41	62	440	14
Congo	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	18
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	37	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	478	15
Mexico	14,140	78	2,265	0	0	0	0	0	167	(s)	51	2,562	16,702	539
Netherlands	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	35	45	106	106	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	43	43	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	13
Peru	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	46	46	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	339	3,038	98
Tunisia	2,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,048	66
United Kingdom	6,699	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	276	6,975	225
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,419	1,419	46
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	34	115	115	4
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,415	0	1,962	26	0	0	0	0	998	268	248	3,502	5,916	191
Subtotal Other	31,943	353	6,940	52	0	0	0	0	2,348	483	540	10,716	42,659	1,376
Total Imports	52,926	485	8,621	52	567	0	0	0	5,489	483	3,008	18,706	71,632	2,311
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,424	260	0	0	190	0	0	0	19	0	156	864	2,287	74
Subtotal Other	1,424	260	0	0	190	0	0	0	19	0	156	864	2,287	74
Total Imports	1,424	260	0	0	190	0	0	0	19	0	156	864	2,287	74
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	3,502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,502	113
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,502	113
Other														
Australia	1,197	0	0	0	235	52	0	55	50	0	1	393	1,589	51
Canada	1,619	242	101	0	487	45	0	173	7	16	(s)	1,071	2,690	87
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	89	89	3
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	589	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	746	746	24
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	92	3
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	9	9	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	92	0	1,084	158	0	131	171	14	115	1,764	1,764	57
Subtotal Other	2,815	242	193	589	1,963	255	0	359	228	38	297	4,164	6,979	225
Total Imports	6,318	242	193	589	1,963	255	0	359	228	38	297	4,164	10,482	338

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	18,209	306	950	0	0	0	0	1,920	8,261	0	3,301	14,739	32,948	218
Iraq	5,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,643	37
Kuwait	1,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,392	0	0	1,392	2,708	18
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	245	245	2
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	1
Saudi Arabia	10,315	239	0	0	4,417	0	0	0	1,076	0	0	5,732	16,047	106
United Arab Emirates	6,555	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,979	9,534	63
Subtotal Arab OPEC	42,038	646	950	563	4,695	0	0	1,920	12,247	245	3,921	25,187	67,224	445
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	5,088	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	1,873	0	0	2,173	7,261	48
Gabon	4,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	5,031	33
Indonesia	36,898	0	2,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,776	39,675	263
Nigeria	36,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,360	0	0	1,360	37,610	249
Venezuela	43,905	729	5,706	236	4,947	1,313	25	10,829	13,894	224	2,667	40,571	84,476	559
Subtotal Other OPEC	126,880	729	8,783	236	4,947	1,313	25	10,829	17,419	224	2,667	47,172	174,052	1,153
Other														
Angola	13,256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,010	0	0	1,010	14,266	94
Australia	2,846	737	0	0	903	343	0	237	377	0	62	2,659	5,505	36
Bahamas	0	0	2,471	0	230	93	0	831	2,907	0	320	6,851	6,851	45
Brazil	0	0	246	518	3,315	215	0	822	3,409	129	20	8,675	8,675	57
Canada	71,807	25,050	1,549	0	6,909	386	28	5,560	3,987	859	2,190	46,519	118,325	784
Congo	1,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	0	0	674	2,453	16
Egypt	482	0	0	0	1,452	0	0	0	0	44	(s)	2,035	2,035	13
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	676	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	111,072	1,990	8,000	1,786	1,706	193	33	1,125	1,734	290	740	17,597	128,669	852
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	76	8,423	0	0	412	0	63	565	9,539	9,539	63
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	261	437	82	422	5,662	0	610	7,784	7,784	52
Norway	6,147	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	6,358	42
Oman	652	0	0	0	1,037	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	652	4
People's Republic of China	3,152	0	0	2,596	0	0	0	0	1,046	186	0	1,232	2,972	46
Peru	1,740	0	0	0	1,449	419	119	604	0	1,302	1,206	5,660	5,660	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	560	0	2,422	0	0	0	2	0	0	8,146	8,146	37
Romania	0	0	1,049	4,165	1,056	0	0	0	327	239	165	2,025	2,025	54
Spain	0	0	239	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	13
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	109	2,211	133	159	2,733	18,233	2
Trinidad and Tobago	15,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,233	121
Tunisia	2,048	0	0	0	2,946	0	0	0	0	270	557	5,028	38,647	14
United Kingdom	33,619	1,255	0	0	4,566	1,403	549	5,052	16,222	0	0	34,520	34,520	256
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,728	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	26	200	200	229
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zaire	5,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,749	38
Other Western Hemisphere	157	0	257	0	0	0	0	269	5,075	336	84	6,021	6,178	41

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - May 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Other Eastern Hemisphere	8,171	2	7,016	1,428	13,195	1,070	0	2,587	4,489	960	1,019	31,765	39,936	264
Subtotal Other	278,852	29,034	28,957	10,570	50,380	4,680	812	18,186	49,611	4,810	8,447	205,487	484,339	3,208
Total Imports	447,770	30,409	38,690	11,369	60,022	5,993	837	30,934	79,277	5,280	15,035	277,845	725,615	4,805
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	7,081	306	221	0	0	0	0	1,920	7,204	0	0	9,651	16,732	111
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	7
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	245	245	2
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	1
Saudi Arabia	2,797	0	0	0	3,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,739	6,536	43
United Arab Emirates	998	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	842	1,840	12
Subtotal Arab OPEC	11,868	407	221	563	4,017	0	0	1,920	7,204	245	(s)	14,576	26,444	175
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,697	0	0	1,697	2,047	14
Gabon	2,241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	2,533	17
Indonesia	10,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,426	69
Nigeria	20,612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,040	21,652	143
Venezuela	15,705	285	1,176	236	2,747	1,293	25	10,829	12,031	0	2,325	30,948	46,653	309
Subtotal Other OPEC	49,335	285	1,176	236	2,747	1,293	25	10,829	15,059	0	2,325	33,976	83,311	552
Other														
Angola	6,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	7,044	47
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	181	241	2
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	230	10	0	831	2,847	0	60	3,917	3,917	26
Brazil	0	0	246	261	3,315	215	0	822	3,409	0	1	8,268	8,268	55
Canada	7,905	2,376	29	0	1,749	240	28	3,368	3,374	95	756	12,016	19,921	132
Congo	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	0	0	674	1,896	13
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	1,452	0	0	0	0	1	12	1,465	1,465	10
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	27,820	0	0	1,493	294	193	0	1,124	1,563	289	0	4,956	32,777	217
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	7,915	0	0	412	0	5	126	8,458	8,458	56
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	231	437	0	422	5,348	0	96	6,842	6,842	45
Norway	4,102	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	4,314	29
People's Republic of China	724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	724	5
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,046	0	0	1,046	1,046	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	560	0	1,449	229	119	604	0	647	1,114	4,723	4,723	31
Romania	0	0	1,049	4,165	2,422	0	0	0	0	0	509	8,144	8,144	54
Spain	0	0	0	0	1,056	0	0	0	0	0	165	1,220	1,220	8
Syria	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	2
Trinidad and Tobago	4,135	0	0	0	0	122	0	109	1,530	0	12	1,774	5,909	39
United Kingdom	19,519	634	0	0	2,946	0	0	0	0	0	40	3,620	23,139	153
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,671	0	4,566	1,403	320	5,052	16,222	0	0	29,235	29,235	194

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - May 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	1
Yugoslavia	5,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,207	34
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	269	5,075	0	9	5,610	5,610	120
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,694	2	934	1,276	10,082	241	0	2,180	1,315	331	106	16,468	18,162	1,316
Subtotal Other	78,671	3,012	5,267	7,195	38,217	3,090	468	15,194	43,285	1,368	3,005	120,102	198,772	2,043
Total Imports	139,873	3,703	6,664	7,994	44,981	4,383	493	27,943	65,549	1,613	5,330	168,654	308,528	2,043
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	4
Algeria	3,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,794	25
Iraq	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	2
United Arab Emirates	4,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,658	31
Subtotal Arab OPEC	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	2
Other OPEC	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	5
Ecuador	793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	793	31
Gabon	4,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,660	2
Nigeria	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	41
Venezuela	6,154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,154	2
Subtotal Other OPEC	53,270	18,913	1,418	0	2,410	0	0	793	524	567	307	24,932	78,202	518
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
France	15,382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,382	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	892	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	34	34	626
Other Eastern Hemisphere	69,544	18,914	1,447	0	2,410	0	0	793	524	567	313	24,967	94,511	626
Subtotal Other	80,356	18,914	1,447	0	2,410	0	0	793	524	567	313	24,967	105,323	698
Total Imports	139,873	3,703	6,664	7,994	44,981	4,383	493	27,943	65,549	1,613	5,330	168,654	308,528	2,043
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC	10,579	0	730	0	0	0	0	0	1,057	0	3,301	5,088	15,667	104
Algeria	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,848	12
Iraq	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,392	0	0	1,392	1,716	11
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	7,518	239	0	0	231	0	0	0	1,076	0	0	1,546	9,064	60
Saudi Arabia	5,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,137	7,381	49
United Arab Emirates	25,512	239	730	0	231	0	0	0	5,043	0	3,920	10,163	35,675	236
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,579	0	730	0	0	0	0	0	1,057	0	3,301	5,088	15,667	104

See footnotes at end of table.

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	4,385	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	476	4,862	32
Gabon	1,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,706	11
Indonesia	4,633	0	2,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,776	7,409	49
Nigeria	10,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	320	11,297	75
Venezuela	27,850	444	4,530	0	2,200	0	0	0	1,689	224	342	9,429	37,279	247
Subtotal Other OPEC	49,552	444	7,606	0	2,200	0	0	0	2,185	224	342	13,002	62,553	414
Other														
Angola	6,914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	7,222	48
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	2,471	0	0	(s)	0	0	60	0	320	2,851	2,851	19
Brazil	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	109	15	381	381	3
Canada	944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	419	520	1,464	10
Congo	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	4
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	3
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	203	569	569	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	478	3
Mexico	67,870	1,982	8,000	293	1,412	0	0	0	168	1	331	12,219	80,090	530
Netherlands	0	0	0	76	38	0	0	0	0	58	435	607	607	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	31	0	82	0	313	0	484	910	910	6
Norway	2,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,044	14
Oman	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	4
People's Republic of China	2,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	186	2,428	16
Peru	1,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	0	656	1,925	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	(s)
Spain	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	327	239	0	805	805	5
Trinidad and Tobago	10,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	133	147	960	11,432	76
Tunisia	2,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,048	14
United Kingdom	14,101	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	508	1,383	15,483	103
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,057	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	5,286	5,286	35
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	(s)
Zaire	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	542	4
Other Western Hemisphere	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	75	411	569	4
Other Eastern Hemisphere	6,215	0	5,723	116	254	243	0	0	2,048	495	381	9,260	15,475	102
Subtotal Other	117,167	2,603	21,812	743	1,734	243	344	0	4,386	2,610	3,343	37,817	154,984	1,026
Total Imports	192,231	3,286	30,148	743	4,165	243	344	0	11,614	2,834	7,605	60,982	253,213	1,677
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	5,175	2,419	0	0	410	0	0	663	56	(s)	706	4,254	9,429	62
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	5,175	2,419	0	0	410	0	0	663	56	(s)	706	4,254	9,429	62

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - May 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Total Imports	5,175	2,419	0	0	410	0	0	663	56	(s)	706	4,254	9,429	62
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	3
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	3
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	21,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,839	145
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	174	0	0	194	194	1
Subtotal Other OPEC	21,839	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	174	0	0	194	22,033	146
Other														
Australia	2,846	737	0	0	903	343	0	237	196	0	2	2,418	5,264	35
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	26	26	(s)
Canada	4,512	1,342	101	0	2,340	146	0	736	34	95	2	4,796	9,308	62
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	4
Mexico	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	409	421	421	3
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	4	474	474	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	1,037	0	0	155	0	0	31	31	31	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	2,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,788	3,788	25
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	92	282	282	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	24	24	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	261	(s)	329	36	2,860	585	0	406	1,127	134	527	6,004	6,265	41
Subtotal Other	8,296	2,087	430	2,632	7,609	1,347	0	1,535	1,361	265	1,080	18,347	26,642	176
Total Imports	30,135	2,087	430	2,632	8,056	1,367	0	1,535	1,535	265	1,080	18,988	49,123	325

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	9	292	0	0	7,446	7,747
Natural Gas Liquids	29	7	948	0	259	1,243
Pentanes Plus	0	1	0	0	0	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29	6	948	0	259	1,242
Ethane	(s)	2	0	0	0	2
Propane	21	2	874	0	104	1,001
Normal Butane	8	1	74	0	155	237
Isobutane	0	1	0	0	0	1
Finished Motor Gasoline	29	2	212	0	9	251
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	78	0	69	147
Kerosene	6	0	1	0	0	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	5	55	831	0	65	957
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	1,032	0	4,718	5,750
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	58	7	70	(s)	29	164
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	106	49	598	0	58	811
Special Naphthas	6	10	24	1	1	42
Lubricants	73	15	312	3	42	445
Waxes	3	1	14	0	4	23
Petroleum Coke	284	294	1,947	0	1,715	4,239
Asphalt	1	15	(s)	1	1	18
Miscellaneous Products	11	1	5	(s)	6	23
Total Product Exports	612	457	6,070	4	6,977	14,120
Total Exports	621	749	6,070	4	14,423	21,867

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories

(especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	9	2,693	0	0	28,631	31,333
Natural Gas Liquids	176	1,413	6,899	3	1,089	9,581
Pentanes Plus	0	212	0	0	0	212
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	176	1,202	6,899	3	1,089	9,369
Ethane	(s)	423	(s)	0	(s)	423
Propane	98	355	6,504	1	437	7,396
Normal Butane	78	212	396	2	652	1,339
Isobutane	0	212	0	0	0	212
Finished Motor Gasoline	165	9	556	0	41	771
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	10	0	25	35
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	616	0	565	1,181
Kerosene	27	3	4	0	(s)	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	65	421	2,984	0	2,708	6,179
Residual Fuel Oil	303	0	12,724	0	22,330	35,356
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	311	43	212	3	166	735
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	345	202	1,830	0	238	2,616
Special Naphthas	22	72	142	2	11	250
Lubricants	452	70	1,389	10	181	2,103
Waxes	21	10	90	(s)	27	149
Petroleum Coke	1,677	858	11,048	0	10,698	24,280
Asphalt	5	26	1	3	6	40
Miscellaneous Products	94	8	46	(s)	19	168
Total Product Exports	3,662	3,136	38,550	22	38,105	83,476
Total Exports	3,671	5,829	38,550	22	66,736	114,808

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1985

Destination (Thousand Barrels)	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri- cants	Waxes	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Australia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	184	0	29	216	7
Bahamas	0	20	72	42	220	73	0	1	0	0	(s)	1	430	14
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	(s)	25	0	1	38	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	36	(s)	0	0	1	37	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	301	12	117	0	214	0	15	43	2	451	15	82	1,250	40
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	128	(s)	1	14	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	180	(s)	8	1	0	0	1	318	10
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	(s)	0	0	2	13	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	13	(s)
Denmark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	40	1
Ecuador	0	27	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	30	1
Egypt	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	371	12
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	55	35	0	(s)	1	80	0	289	118	4
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Guatemala	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	30	1
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	43	(s)	6	0	0	0	0	43	1
Honduras	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	19	1
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	(s)	0	0	7	25	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	647	(s)	133	931	30
Italy	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	121	4
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	38	82	0	9	0	(s)	0	(s)	43	1
Jamaica	0	33	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	0	0	(s)	18	2,461	79
Japan	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,625	1	3	2	812	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	1,038	0	2	0	1	0	2	1,046	34
Korea, Republic of	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	0	0	3	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	834	3	48	(s)	270	1	67	(s)	36	(s)	59	60	2
Netherlands	0	78	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	878	(s)	10	1,275	41
Netherlands Antilles	0	10	0	0	0	198	0	1	(s)	0	0	176	1,144	37
New Zealand	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	209	7
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	122	0	0	0	0
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	123	4
Panama	0	24	0	0	245	0	5	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	276	9
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	23	(s)	0	0	2	26	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	1,563	5	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	15	(s)	1	(s)	23	1,608	52
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	22	(s)	6	0	4	121	4
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	1	6	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,215	(s)	1	(s)	25	(s)	2	1,243	40

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	83	0	0	0	269	0	(s)	(s)	593	0	106	1,051	34
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	1	(s)	1	4	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	2	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
United Kingdom	0	2	0	0	1	0	(s)	13	(s)	12	(s)	2	31	1
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	66	0	0	149	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	43	0	(s)	57	2
Virgin Islands	4,898	0	0	0	0	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,253	169
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	36	39	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	45	0	0	45	1
Other	985	20	53	35	28	367	(s)	5	(s)	0	(s)	2	1,494	48
Total	7,747	1,242	251	147	957	5,750	42	445	23	4,239	18	1,007	21,867	705

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	1	0	(s)	1	12	(s)
Australia	0	8	1	0	0	81	15	21	1	775	1	143	1,045	7
Bahamas	0	72	120	78	370	1,351	0	5	0	0	(s)	2	1,997	13
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	191	0	(s)	193	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	4	(s)	0	0	32	2	49	(s)	3,052	(s)	3	3,142	21
Brazil	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	105	(s)	352	0	3	464	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	30	0	(s)	30	(s)
Canada	2,702	1,227	279	700	1,550	1,046	87	240	14	1,783	29	567	10,223	68
Chile	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	47	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	52	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	615	1	49	3	130	(s)	4	803	5
Colombia	0	1	201	0	0	0	2	32	1	(s)	0	8	244	2
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	5	0	5	30	(s)	0	0	4	44	(s)
Denmark	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	(s)	300	(s)	1	308	2
Dominican Republic	0	191	0	0	0	0	2	7	(s)	(s)	0	3	203	1
Ecuador	0	235	0	0	219	0	2	5	(s)	0	(s)	7	468	3
Egypt	0	12	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	7	0	0	0	(s)	18	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	19	(s)	0	0	1	27	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	30	7	557	0	588	1,974	13
France	0	438	0	176	280	199	(s)	1	0	0	0	31	687	5
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	77	0	1	84	1
Greece	0	4	50	10	108	0	(s)	21	2	0	(s)	2	448	3
Guatemala	0	255	0	0	0	591	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	592	4
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	26	1	0	(s)	1	41	(s)
Honduras	0	13	0	0	235	0	(s)	9	1	0	(s)	4	490	3
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	248	239	(s)	66	1	27	(s)	17	363	2
India	0	3	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	12	(s)	83	(s)	12	108	1
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	1	5	(s)
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	405	(s)	4	2	3,552	0	647	4,907	32
Italy	0	145	0	0	150	560	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	627	4
Ivory Coast	0	28	0	0	38	0	0	47	(s)	(s)	0	2	156	1
Jamaica	0	103	0	0	0	0	14	42	(s)	6,685	1	83	16,666	110
Japan	0	38	(s)	0	989	8,803	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	3,598	2	18	2	180	0	107	4,349	29
Korea, Republic of	0	3	0	0	439	0	0	8	(s)	(s)	0	1	16	(s)
Kuwait	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	16	(s)	59	81	1
Malaysia	0	(s)	11	203	(s)	0	2	245	47	154	(s)	41	9,461	63
Mexico	0	5,675	0	0	0	3,075	10	35	3	2,791	(s)	289	4,711	31
Netherlands	0	176	9	0	0	1,359	48	3	0	0	(s)	2	2,264	15
Netherlands Antilles	0	20	6	0	0	2,239	(s)	11	(s)	306	(s)	5	329	2
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	0	0	3	46	(s)
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	2	48	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	380	(s)	(s)	382	3
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	9	24	(s)	(s)	1	3	1,506	10
Panama	0	37	0	0	590	843	(s)	54	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	60	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)	(s)	(s)	91	102	1
Philippines	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	76	(s)	0	(s)	119	5,005	33
Puerto Rico	4,431	149	0	0	(s)	221	1	30	28	211	(s)	155	424	3
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	18	0	0	0	27	49	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	3	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - May 1985 (Continued)

Destination (Thousand Barrels)	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri- cants	Waxes	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	3	0	0	0	3,483	10	29	(s)	25	(s)	4	3,555	24
Spain	0	84	0	0	363	911	(s)	1	1	1,143	0	397	2,901	19
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	35	0	1	39	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	191	(s)	8	(s)	2	(s)	3	205	1
Switzerland	0	21	0	0	225	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	2	252	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	31	4	(s)	0	69	104	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	6	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	27	0	174	(s)	1	207	1
United Kingdom	0	10	0	0	3	2,799	(s)	57	1	249	2	16	3,137	21
U.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	441	0	59	782	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Venezuela	0	79	(s)	0	(s)	0	11	31	1	323	0	7	452	3
Virgin Islands	19,750	0	0	0	0	1,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,573	143
West Germany	0	101	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	69	4	95	1	84	354	2
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	160	0	(s)	161	1
Other	4,450	207	94	50	162	735	(s)	34	3	(s)	1	72	5,809	38
Total	31,333	9,369	771	1,216	6,179	35,356	250	2,103	149	24,280	40	3,764	114,808	760

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	16,023	--	--	--	--	13,456	--	--	--	--	--	49,308	2,469	24,607	105,863
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,889	--	--	--	--	57,868	--	--	--	--	--	97,645	9,936	33,000	200,338
Leases	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	1,618	--	--	--	--	--	16,651	1,268	1,322	20,915
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	471,930	0	0	471,930
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	29,268	29,268
Total	--	--	17,968	--	--	--	--	72,942	--	--	--	--	--	635,534	13,673	88,197	828,314
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	36,299	2,628	38,927	1,123	39,213	7,263	13,727	61,326	8,740	79,380	46,710	4,514	1,008	140,352	12,775	61,620	315,000
Bulk Terminal	--	--	89,688	--	--	--	--	68,020	--	--	--	--	--	64,928	3,145	24,918	250,699
Pipeline	--	--	25,527	--	--	--	--	31,975	--	--	--	--	--	39,689	2,352	4,643	104,186
Natural Gas Processing Plant	137	42	179	0	506	48	957	1,511	1,296	5,226	431	74	224	7,251	222	149	9,312
Total	--	--	154,321	--	--	--	--	162,832	--	--	--	--	--	252,220	18,494	91,330	679,197
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	13	0	13	0	58	14	84	156	100	214	77	15	2	408	22	18	617
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	649	--	--	--	--	--	1,873	1	51	2,593
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	567	--	--	--	--	--	1,367	87	5	2,026
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	12	14	0	54	12	256	322	348	582	142	31	42	1,145	85	19	1,585
Total	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	1,694	--	--	--	--	--	4,793	195	93	6,821
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	733	17	750	243	1,656	214	600	2,713	200	817	2,090	21	17	3,145	371	576	7,555
Bulk Terminal	--	--	950	--	--	--	--	14,874	--	--	--	--	--	41,793	33	1,475	59,125
Pipeline	--	--	1,207	--	--	--	--	5,971	--	--	--	--	--	5,741	430	0	13,349
Natural Gas Processing Plant	135	30	165	0	449	36	701	1,186	760	4,642	286	40	182	5,910	136	130	7,527
Total	--	--	3,072	--	--	--	--	24,744	--	--	--	--	--	56,589	970	2,181	87,556
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	13	0	20	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	24
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,325	--	--	--	--	--	8,123	0	0	9,448
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,625	--	--	--	--	--	2,139	126	0	3,890
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	15	0	140	155	91	1,293	0	0	8	1,392	3	0	1,550
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	3,125	--	--	--	--	--	11,658	129	0	14,912

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V
																West Coast	
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	50	0	50	0	114	0	1	115	2	10	227	1	0	240	0	2	407
Total	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	115	--	--	--	--	--	240	0	2	407
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	627	2	629	4	963	32	259	1,258	29	58	1,384	3	4	1,478	123	186	3,674
Bulk Terminal	--	--	602	--	--	--	--	11,367	--	--	--	--	--	23,524	32	304	35,829
Pipeline	--	--	1,096	--	--	--	--	2,949	--	--	--	--	--	2,426	177	0	6,648
Natural Gas Processing Plant	91	29	120	0	374	16	364	754	369	1,643	156	15	72	2,255	88	114	3,331
Total	--	--	2,447	--	--	--	--	16,328	--	--	--	--	--	29,683	420	604	49,482
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	7	0	0	0	7	5	0	39
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	--	7	5	0	39
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	45	15	60	174	363	94	280	911	144	289	224	5	10	672	207	354	2,204
Bulk Terminal	--	--	329	--	--	--	--	1,487	--	--	--	--	--	6,628	1	981	9,426
Pipeline	--	--	76	--	--	--	--	863	--	--	--	--	--	595	57	0	1,591
Natural Gas Processing Plant	43	1	44	0	33	20	145	198	252	1,133	83	18	89	1,575	42	11	1,870
Total	--	--	509	--	--	--	--	3,459	--	--	--	--	--	9,470	307	1,346	15,091
Isobutane																	
Refinery	11	0	11	65	209	48	60	382	25	449	255	12	3	744	36	34	1,207
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	695	--	--	--	--	--	3,518	0	190	4,422
Pipeline	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	534	--	--	--	--	--	581	70	0	1,220
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	0	1	0	27	0	52	79	48	573	47	7	13	688	3	5	776
Total	--	--	66	--	--	--	--	1,690	--	--	--	--	--	5,531	109	229	7,625
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	117	0	1	118	1	101	7	0	0	109	0	6	233
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	118	--	--	--	--	--	109	0	6	233
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	2,953	314	3,267	62	3,074	159	1,440	4,735	621	9,276	4,551	284	21	14,753	609	4,794	28,158
Naphthas and Lighter	2,142	6	2,148	0	2,400	9	451	2,860	587	5,475	2,663	76	5	8,806	333	3,733	17,880
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	4,806	310	5,116	141	4,892	366	2,059	7,458	554	11,732	7,791	157	156	20,390	938	12,057	45,959
Heavy Gas Oils	1,189	100	1,289	2	3,951	7	1,076	5,036	466	5,276	4,232	79	0	10,053	430	5,239	22,047
Residuum	11,090	730	11,820	205	14,317	541	5,026	20,089	2,228	31,759	19,237	596	182	54,002	2,310	25,823	114,044
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity		PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
		East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	3,491	89	3,580	28	4,043	448	1,397	5,916	1,329	8,843	4,882	147	182	15,383	1,986	7,407	34,272
Bulk Terminal	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	241	--	--	--	--	--	701	0	4	962
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	109	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	109
Total	--	--	3,596	--	--	--	--	6,266	--	--	--	--	--	16,084	1,986	7,411	35,343
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	27	0	4	31	0	37	141	0	0	178	0	26	235
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	178	0	26	235
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	6,721	281	7,002	107	5,263	1,087	1,831	8,288	1,715	11,876	4,919	728	169	19,407	2,120	7,963	44,780
Bulk Terminal	--	--	35,764	--	--	--	--	25,504	--	--	--	--	--	9,450	1,800	12,709	85,227
Pipeline	--	--	14,405	--	--	--	--	15,232	--	--	--	--	--	18,249	1,235	2,145	51,266
Total	--	--	57,171	--	--	--	--	49,024	--	--	--	--	--	47,106	5,155	22,817	181,273
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,086	127	2,213	56	2,247	528	942	3,773	835	4,926	1,702	440	112	8,015	1,242	2,885	18,128
Bulk Terminal	--	--	13,714	--	--	--	--	12,230	--	--	--	--	--	4,472	922	5,542	36,880
Pipeline	--	--	5,522	--	--	--	--	6,753	--	--	--	--	--	6,999	668	20,632	20,632
Total	--	--	21,449	--	--	--	--	22,756	--	--	--	--	--	19,486	2,854	9,095	75,640
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,635	154	4,789	51	3,016	559	889	4,515	880	6,950	3,217	288	57	11,392	878	5,078	26,652
Bulk Terminal	--	--	22,050	--	--	--	--	13,274	--	--	--	--	--	4,978	878	7,167	48,347
Pipeline	--	--	8,883	--	--	--	--	8,479	--	--	--	--	--	11,250	545	1,477	30,634
Total	--	--	35,722	--	--	--	--	26,268	--	--	--	--	--	27,620	2,301	13,722	105,633
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	44	0	44	0	53	4	8	65	25	282	154	0	0	461	73	294	937
Bulk Terminal	--	--	430	--	--	--	--	341	--	--	--	--	--	65	17	263	1,116
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	16	0	66	202
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22
Total	--	--	474	--	--	--	--	526	--	--	--	--	--	564	90	623	2,277

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.		PAD Dist. V West Coast
																Rocky Mt.		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	288	0	288	0	414	111	178	703	334	637	354	157	81	1,563	277	723	3,554	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	543	--	--	--	--	418	--	--	--	--	--	149	6	488	1,604	
Pipeline	--	--	185	--	--	--	--	117	--	--	--	--	--	554	117	303	1,276	
Total	--	--	1,016	--	--	--	--	1,238	--	--	--	--	--	2,266	400	1,514	6,434	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	1,531	3	1,534	0	1,272	217	263	1,752	374	3,172	2,447	4	27	6,024	398	2,956	12,664	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,494	--	--	--	--	4,051	--	--	--	--	--	1,496	247	1,915	12,203	
Pipeline	--	--	3,344	--	--	--	--	2,016	--	--	--	--	--	4,806	144	623	10,933	
Total	--	--	9,372	--	--	--	--	7,819	--	--	--	--	--	12,326	789	5,494	35,800	
Kerosene																		
Refinery	180	63	243	46	320	51	273	690	76	444	453	25	6	1,004	0	211	2,148	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,817	--	--	--	--	772	--	--	--	--	--	267	21	69	3,946	
Pipeline	--	--	480	--	--	--	--	297	--	--	--	--	--	620	0	1	1,398	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Total	--	--	3,540	--	--	--	--	1,759	--	--	--	--	--	1,893	21	281	7,494	
Distillate Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	5,100	342	5,442	87	4,248	1,639	2,209	8,183	926	8,649	4,135	615	77	14,402	1,651	4,649	34,327	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	22,246	--	--	--	--	14,639	--	--	--	--	--	4,503	752	4,821	46,961	
Pipeline	--	--	5,902	--	--	--	--	7,473	--	--	--	--	--	8,259	339	1,388	23,361	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	
Total	--	--	33,590	--	--	--	--	30,295	--	--	--	--	--	27,168	2,742	10,858	104,653	
Residual Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	2,313	84	2,397	40	1,492	262	207	2,001	352	4,654	3,090	181	16	8,303	486	6,108	19,295	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	15,300	--	--	--	--	1,689	--	--	--	--	--	3,397	0	2,004	22,390	
Pipeline	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	104	108	
Total	--	--	17,701	--	--	--	--	3,690	--	--	--	--	--	11,700	486	8,215	41,793	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	114	0	114	0	191	0	45	236	12	903	446	1	0	1,362	0	86	1,798	
Total	114	0	114	0	191	0	45	236	12	903	446	1	0	1,362	0	86	1,798	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	5	0	5	0	29	0	0	29	261	1,025	375	14	0	1,675	2	154	1,865	
Total	5	0	5	0	29	0	0	29	261	1,025	375	14	0	1,675	2	154	1,865	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appa- lachi- an #1	Total	Appa- lachi- an #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	663	23	686	0	127	0	103	230	18	994	108	160	0	1,280	3	288	2,487
Bulk Terminal	--	--	631	--	--	--	--	137	--	--	--	--	--	42	0	38	848
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	152
Total	--	--	1,317	--	--	--	--	367	--	--	--	--	--	1,474	3	326	3,487
Lubricants																	
Refinery	371	676	1,047	0	745	0	306	1,051	30	3,339	1,486	734	0	5,589	66	465	8,218
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,805	--	--	--	--	815	--	--	--	--	--	499	5	683	3,807
Total	--	--	2,852	--	--	--	--	1,866	--	--	--	--	--	6,088	71	1,148	12,025
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	68	68	0	40	0	43	83	17	187	163	56	0	423	9	55	638
Total	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	83	--	--	--	--	--	423	9	55	638
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	749	0	749	0	316	1,040	203	1,559	5	563	1,412	96	0	2,076	107	1,064	5,555
Total	749	0	749	0	316	1,040	203	1,559	5	563	1,412	96	0	2,076	107	1,064	5,555
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	2,785	227	3,012	367	4,334	1,619	945	7,265	684	547	576	887	249	2,943	2,888	2,566	18,674
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,638	--	--	--	--	3,859	--	--	--	--	--	640	260	354	9,751
Total	--	--	7,650	--	--	--	--	11,124	--	--	--	--	--	3,583	3,148	2,920	28,425
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	108	25	133	0	151	16	1	168	53	327	158	77	0	615	6	182	1,104
Bulk Terminal	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	53	3	44	166
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	73	--	--	--	--	--	77	0	8	158
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	12	0	1	3	0	16	1	0	20
Total	--	--	168	--	--	--	--	275	--	--	--	--	--	761	10	234	1,448
Total Stocks, All Oils																	
	--	--	172,289	--	--	--	--	235,774	--	--	--	--	--	887,754	32,167	179,527	1,507,511

1 Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
-- Not Applicable.

(Thousand barrels)

— Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I	IV	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV				
Crude Oil	0	0	0	117	1,973	800	0	0	0	37,392	0	0	8,596	3,542	0	3,064	0	17,383	0	0				
Petroleum Products	9,708	115	0	3,333	5,104	2,162	0	74,697	25,605	0	1,800	1,140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	0	722	0	0	111	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,113	2,108	58	0	920	4,251	0	57	0	770	756	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Unfinished Oils	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,601	0	0	1,533	1,696	1,273	0	46,661	12,848	0	934	515	0	961	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,398	0	0	420	684	597	0	15,757	5,144	0	503	292	0	490	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,203	0	0	1,113	1,012	676	0	30,904	7,704	0	431	223	0	471	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	0	0	13	0	0	227	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	122	40	0	28	0	0	0	706	28	0	275	94	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	321	0	0	138	19	499	0	8,782	1,646	0	164	5	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,536	18	0	208	637	319	0	14,108	4,798	0	293	372	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	33	213	0	0	1,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Napththa and Other Oils for Petro.																								
Feedstock	39	0	0	15	60	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Special Napththas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Lubricants	0	57	0	80	20	0	0	509	337	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	116	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Miscellaneous Products	27	0	0	143	0	0	0	54	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total All Products	9,708	115	0	3,450	7,077	2,962	0	74,697	62,997	0	1,800	10,463	4,465	1,140	3,064	0	17,383	0	0	0				

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From IV to				From V to			
	II		III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	92	1,973	800	0	37,392	0	0	8,596	3,542	0	1,730	0			
Petroleum Products	7,238	0	3,005	4,752	2,162	55,574	22,667	0	1,666	923	1,140	0	0	0	0			
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	302	0	0	722	0	0	111	167	0	0	0	0			
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,113	2,098	58	799	4,251	0	0	770	756	0	0	0	0			
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,263	0	1,449	1,696	1,273	35,849	11,911	0	934	515	961	0	0	0	0			
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,504	0	401	684	597	12,461	4,784	0	503	292	490	0	0	0	0			
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,759	0	1,048	1,012	676	23,388	7,127	0	431	223	471	0	0	0	0			
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	0	0	13	56	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	364	28	0	275	94	83	0	0	0	0			
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	92	0	138	19	499	6,484	1,378	0	164	5	25	0	0	0	0			
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,869	0	162	637	319	11,488	4,249	0	293	372	71	0	0	0	0			
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total All Products	7,238	0	3,097	6,725	2,962	55,574	60,059	0	1,666	10,463	4,465	1,140	1,730	0				

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	I	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,064	0 15,653
Petroleum Products	2,470	115	0	328	352	0	19,123	904	2,273	15,946	2,938	134	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	10	0	121	0	0	121	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	15	0	0	0	0	0	588	0	533	55	114	57	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	49	0	181	0	0	181	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,338	0	0	84	0	0	10,812	178	576	10,058	937	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	894	0	0	19	0	0	3,296	0	59	3,237	360	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	444	0	0	65	0	0	7,516	178	517	6,821	577	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	28	53	90	6	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	122	40	0	28	0	0	342	0	261	342	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	229	0	0	0	0	0	2,298	245	0	1,792	268	0	0
Kerosene	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	667	18	0	46	0	0	2,620	40	432	2,148	549	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	33	213	0	1,112	369	19	724	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	39	0	0	15	60	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	22	94	83	157	0	0
Lubricants	0	57	0	80	20	0	509	22	236	251	337	77	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	42	0	0	116	0	15	101	530	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	27	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	54	0	9	0	0
Total	2,470	115	0	353	352	0	19,123	904	2,273	15,946	2,938	134	0 15,653

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,181	0	3,181	45,988	2,890	43,098	22,898	37,392	-14,494	800	12,138	-11,338	0	20,447	-20,447
Petroleum Products															
Pentanes Plus	78,030	9,823	68,207	37,180	10,599	26,581	6,142	102,102	-95,960	2,162	3,930	-1,768	2,940	0	2,940
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	833	302	531	469	722	-253	0	278	-278	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	2,033	0	2,033	5,021	3,279	1,742	2,864	5,171	-2,307	58	1,526	-1,468	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	588	15	573	129	0	129	0	759	-759	0	0	0	57	0	57
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	181	0	181	0	49	-49	49	181	-132	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	48,194	6,601	41,593	19,964	4,502	15,462	1,696	60,443	-58,747	1,273	1,476	-203	1,895	0	1,895
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	16,177	3,398	12,779	8,834	1,701	7,133	684	21,404	-20,720	597	782	-185	993	0	993
Finished Aviation Gasoline	32,017	3,203	28,814	11,130	2,801	8,329	1,012	39,039	-38,027	676	694	-18	902	0	902
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	227	14	213	148	13	135	0	361	-361	13	0	13	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	734	162	572	244	28	216	40	1,009	-969	0	177	-177	358	0	358
Kerosene	8,920	321	8,599	1,972	656	1,316	19	10,592	-10,573	499	30	469	189	0	189
Distillate Fuel Oil	534	33	501	33	0	33	0	534	-534	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	14,316	2,554	11,762	7,706	1,164	6,542	655	19,199	-18,544	319	443	-124	364	0	364
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	1,145	0	1,145	0	246	-246	213	1,112	-899	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock Use	15	39	-24	70	75	-5	60	31	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	199	0	199	157	0	157	0	356	-356	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	589	57	532	337	100	237	77	923	-846	0	0	0	77	0	77
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	158	0	158	530	42	488	0	646	-646	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	197	27	170	36	143	-107	0	63	-63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	81,211	9,823	71,388	83,168	13,489	69,679	29,040	139,494	-110,454	2,962	16,068	-13,106	2,940	20,447	-17,507

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total			
Residual Fuel Oil	2,900	57	2,957	103	1,202	219	324	1,848	715	4,194	3,606	267	7	8,789	336	10,261	24,191
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	59	12	71	0	115	0	0	115	42	155	299	114	7	617	127	773	1,703
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,268	0	1,268	70	179	0	171	420	503	333	25	108	0	969	-7	1,886	4,536
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,573	45	1,618	33	908	219	153	1,313	170	3,706	3,282	45	0	7,203	216	7,602	17,952

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity		PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
		East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery		62	58	120	0	73	0	0	73	95	145	166	21	16	443	118	761
Bulk Terminal		--	--	3,826	--	--	--	--	332	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
Total		--	--	3,946	--	--	--	--	405	--	--	--	--	--	443	118	761
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery		1,008	2	1,010	36	373	4	138	551	91	926	732	101	0	1,850	40	1,076
Bulk Terminal		--	--	4,308	--	--	--	--	418	--	--	--	--	--	1,812	0	543
Total		--	--	5,318	--	--	--	--	969	--	--	--	--	--	3,662	40	1,619
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery		1,243	4	1,247	4	1,046	258	69	1,377	166	3,593	2,192	59	0	6,010	328	4,271
Bulk Terminal		--	--	7,166	--	--	--	--	939	--	--	--	--	--	1,585	0	1,461
Total		--	--	8,413	--	--	--	--	2,316	--	--	--	--	--	7,595	328	5,732
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	
Total																	

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

--- Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	33	213	369	19	724	0	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	33	75	369	19	17	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	0	707	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,605	0	0	1,605
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	898	898
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	525	525
United Arab Emirates	0	0	625	625
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,605	0	2,048	3,653
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	360	360
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	162	0	0	162
Venezuela	219	217	798	1,235
Subtotal Other OPEC	381	217	1,159	1,757
Other				
Angola	0	308	0	308
Australia	0	41	9	50
Bahamas	0	506	0	506
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	336	0	0	336
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	140	150	538	828
Congo	159	0	0	159
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	478	0	0	478
Mexico	496	0	0	496
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	303	0	303
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	200	0	283	483
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	339	339
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	568	870	1,054	2,492
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, May 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	365	522	1,402	2,289
Other Eastern Hemisphere	699	60	411	1,169
Subtotal Other	3,443	2,760	4,035	10,238
Total imports	5,429	2,977	7,242	15,648

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	3,191	2,287	4,323	9,801
Florida	0	890	720	1,610
Georgia	0	0	45	45
Maine	0	0	97	97
Maryland	0	96	185	281
Massachusetts	219	225	504	947
New Jersey	1,761	26	307	2,093
New York	1,112	1,051	1,864	4,026
North Carolina	0	0	242	242
Pennsylvania	100	0	0	100
South Carolina	0	0	227	227
Vermont	0	0	10	10
Virginia	0	0	121	121
PAD District II	10	0	101	111
Michigan	10	0	56	66
Wisconsin	0	0	45	45
PAD District III	2,221	582	2,686	5,489
Louisiana	1	58	0	59
Texas	2,220	525	2,686	5,431
PAD District IV	8	0	12	19
Montana	8	0	12	19
PAD District V	(s)	108	120	228
Hawaii	(s)	101	120	221
Washington	0	7	0	7
All PAD Districts	5,429	2,977	7,242	15,648

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See *Butane*.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils-over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines Refining districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

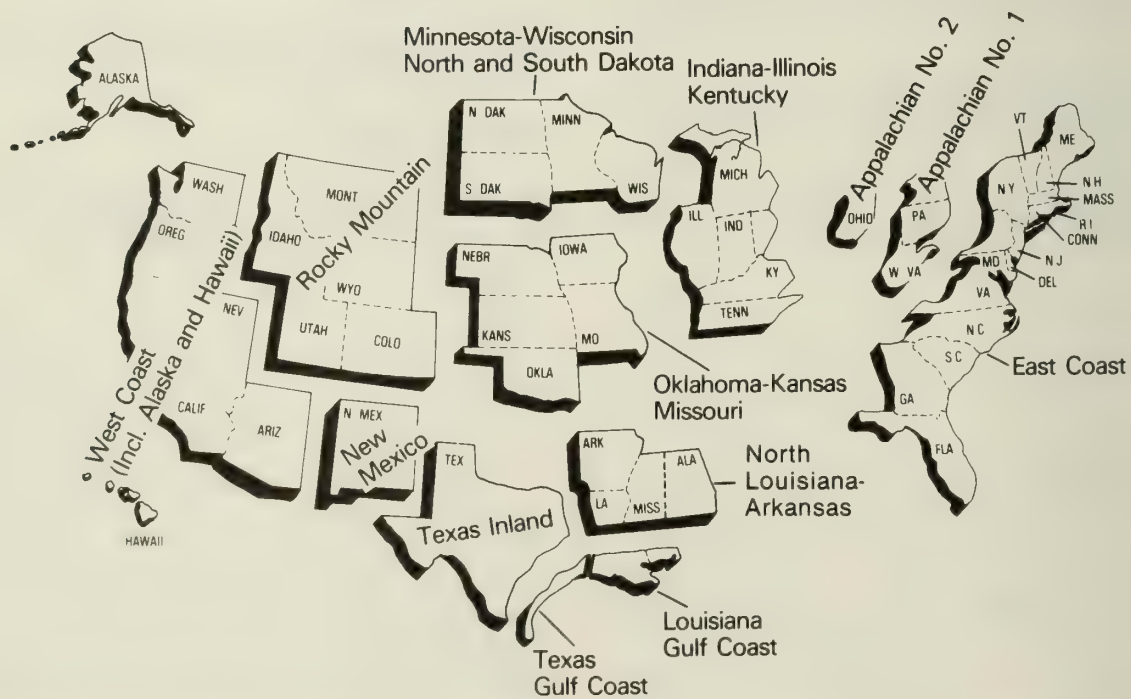
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

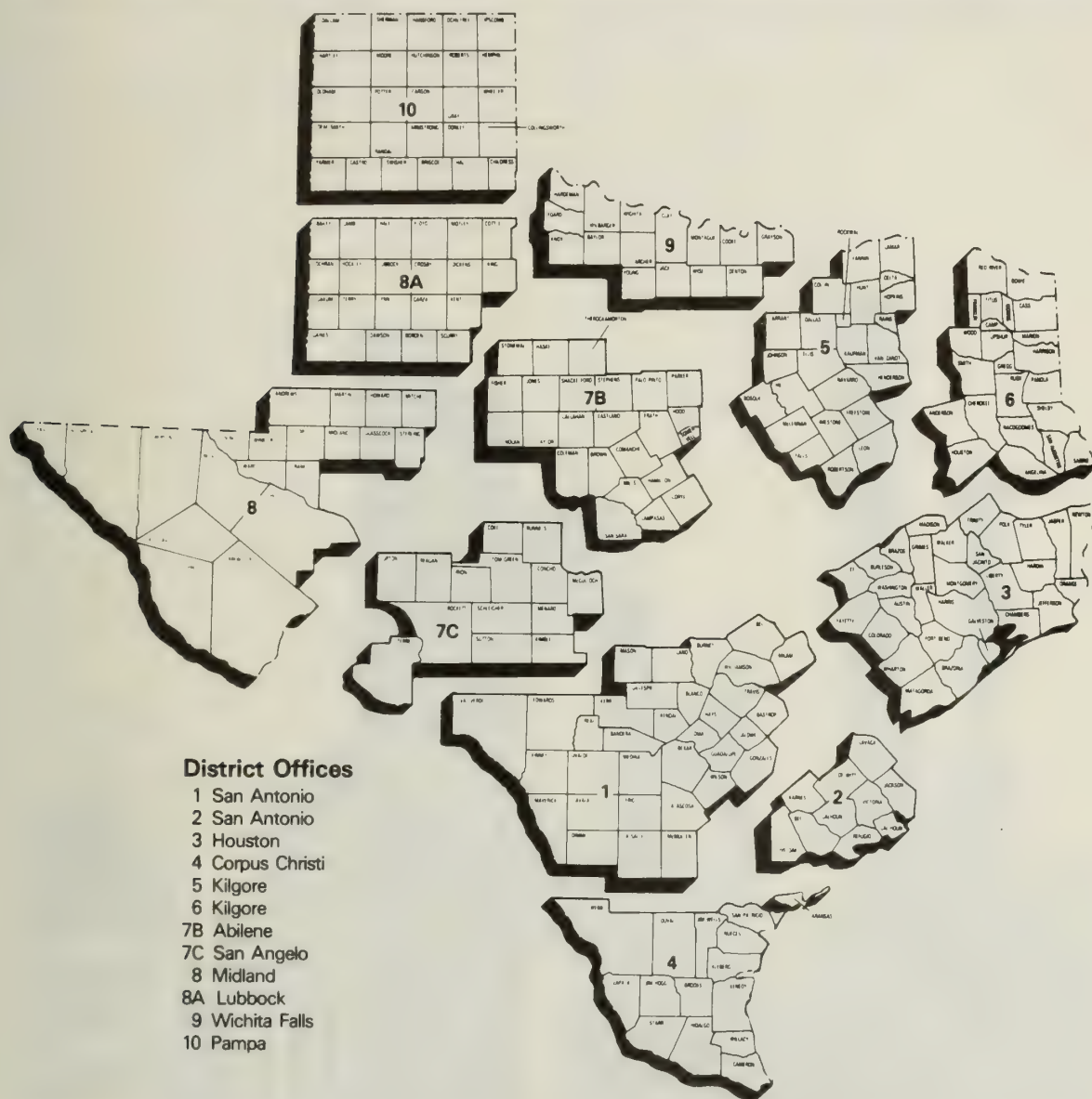
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





Explanatory Notes





Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1979-1983 Product Basis					
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Custom's officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1977-1983. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, data for 1978-1983 were used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska, Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Net Imports equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): Refinery Processing Gain is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): Total Other Liquids equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): Total Production of Products equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): Gross Imports of Refined Products equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): Exports of Refined Products equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): Net Imports of Refined Products equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) Total New Supply of Products equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (—) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.

- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.

- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.

- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108

- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)...	100%				
Butane (IM-145)...			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD) ..	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

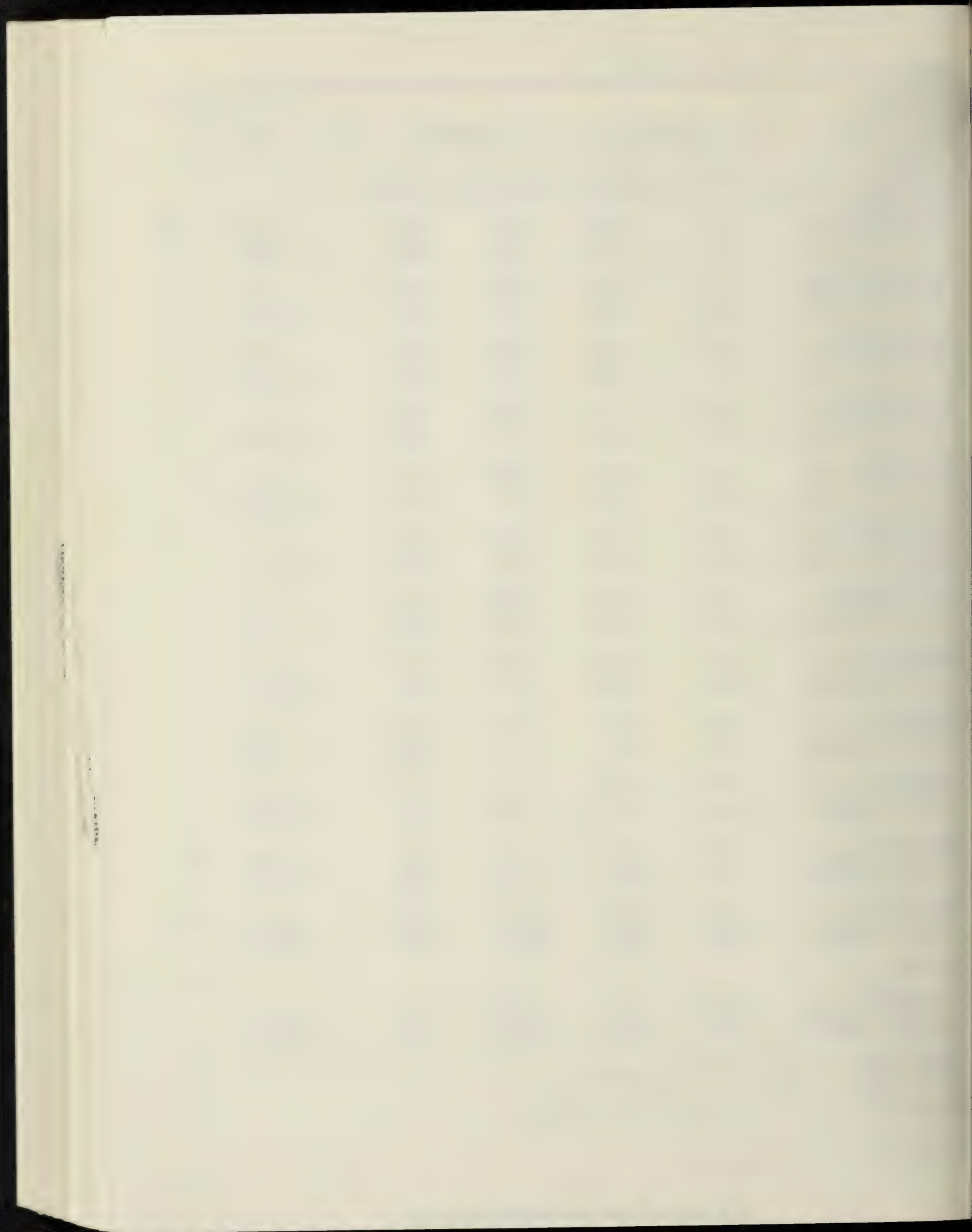
		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070



¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.



**Credit Card Orders Only**[illegible]

3

☐ Master Card

NAME AND ADDRESS

NAME - FIRST, LAST

COMPANY NAME OR ADDITIONAL ADDRESS LINE

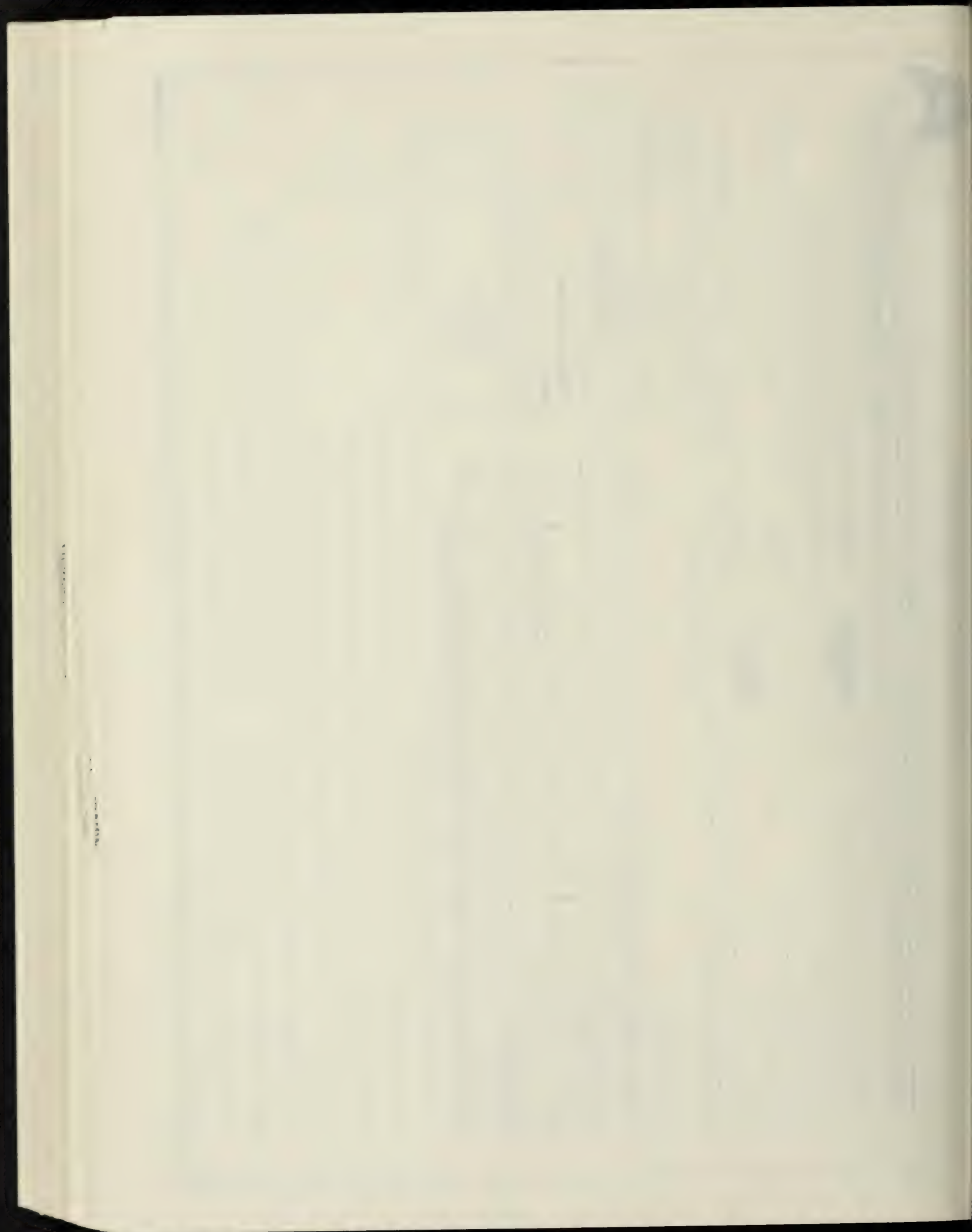
STREET ADDRESS

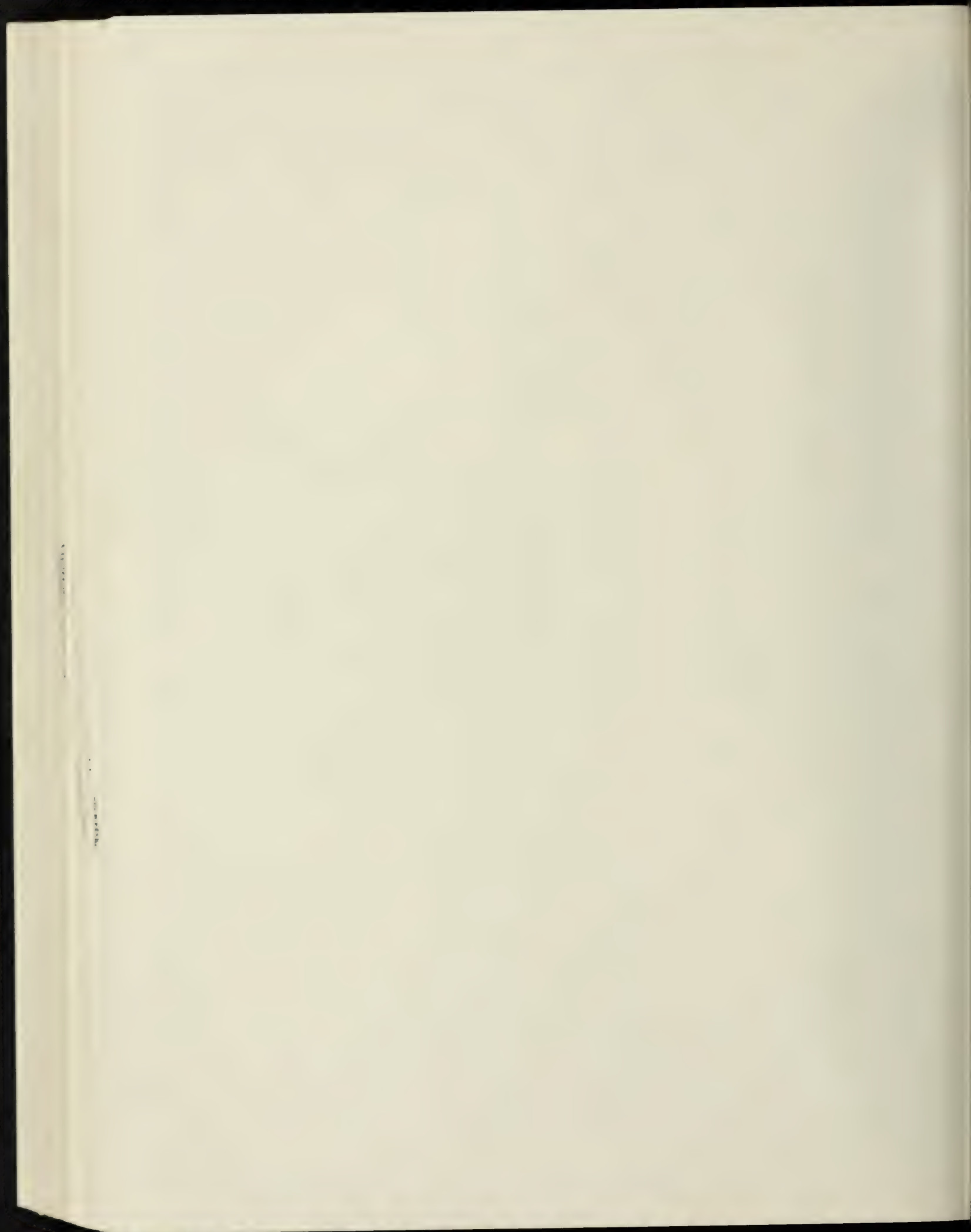
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

[illegible]

PRINT OR TYPE TITLES OF ITEMS YOU WISH TO RECEIVE ON A SUBSCRIPTION BASIS:

[illegible]





**Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Washington, D.C. 20585**

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
PERMIT NO. G 20

FIRST CLASS MAIL

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



EIA-0109(85/06)

Doc.
E 3 11/5:
85/06

Petroleum Supply Monthly



June 1985

Published:
August 1985

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.



This publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Ordering information and purchase of this and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be obtained from the GPO or the EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the NEIC. Addresses and telephone numbers appear below. For your convenience, an order form is included in the back of this publication.

National Energy Information Center, EI-20
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 252-8800

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Released for printing: August 22, 1985

Petroleum Supply Monthly



June 1985

Published:
August 1985

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C. 20585

DOE/EIA-0109(85/06)

Dist. Category UC-98

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, an independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.



**Energy Information Administration
Electronic Publication System (EPUB)
User Instructions**

Selected *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* statistics are now available electronically on the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Computer Facility. Public access to these machine readable statistics is possible by dialing (202) 252-8658 for 300 baud or 1200 baud line speeds. Communications are Asynchronous and require a standard ASCII-type terminal. There is no charge for this service. Although there is not a required password, you will be requested to use your telephone number as a user identifier. This service is available from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. weekdays and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekends and holidays (Washington, D.C. time). The weekly data will be updated with the current week's statistics after 5 p.m. on Wednesday of each week (Thursday in the event of a holiday). Monthly data for the current available month will be updated by 5 p.m. on the 24th of each month. Questions or comments should be directed to T.C. Swann at (202) 252-1155.

Access Instructions:

- 1) DIAL (202) 252-8658
- 2) HIT RETURN (CARRIAGE RETURN) ONCE TO ESTABLISH BAUD RATE AND TYPE **LOGON** TO LINK TO EIADIAL FOLLOWED BY A SECOND RETURN

LOGON

WELCOME TO THE
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION SYSTEM

- 3) SELECT THE STATISTICS YOU WISH FROM THE MENU

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE.
WPSR—WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT
PSMR—PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY
STKS—PSM STATE STOCKS TABLE
PLEASE ENTER THE DESIRED REPORT ID. . .

TYPE **WPSR** OR **PSMR** OR **STKS**

- 4) ENTER YOUR 10 DIGIT PHONE NUMBER

\$WP1081 LOGON IN PROGRESS AT 13:23:22 ON MAY 9, 1984
PLEASE ENTER YOUR PHONE NUMBER. . .

- 5) YOU WILL THEN SEE A BANNER WHICH SHOWS THE REPORT YOU HAVE SELECTED AND PAUSES TO ALLOW AMPLE TIME TO GET READY TO RECEIVE OUTPUT

YOU HAVE SELECTED MONTHLY STATISTICS FROM PETROLEUM SUPPLY
MONTHLY (PSM) SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM WILL DISPLAY THE MOST RE-
CENT PSM DATA FOR TABLES 4, 11, 18, AND 24. PLEASE TURN ON
YOUR PRINTER NOW IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN HARD COPY OUTPUT.

(PRINTING WILL BEGIN IN 20 SECONDS)

Note: Users who experience problems when first attempting to logon should check their terminal switch settings for the following:

- 7 Data Bits
- 1 Stop Bit
- Even Parity

EIA Petroleum Data Available On Magnetic Tapes

Petroleum supply statistics are available on four magnetic tapes. One tape contains final 1983 and 1984 petroleum supply statistics by month, taken from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*; the second contains preliminary 1985 statistics to date by month, from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Two additional tapes contain current and historical statistics on imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The current import tape contains preliminary 1985 statistics to date by month. The historical import tape contains final statistics for the years 1977 through 1984, by month. The current tapes are updated each month. All tapes are fully documented.

Tapes are sold for \$140 each and should be referenced by NTIS number:

<i>Petroleum Supply Annual</i> —1983-1984	#PB84-233022
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> —Preliminary (1985).	#PB84-234418
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual—1977-1984.	#PB84-209006
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Monthly— Preliminary (1985).	#PB84-191154

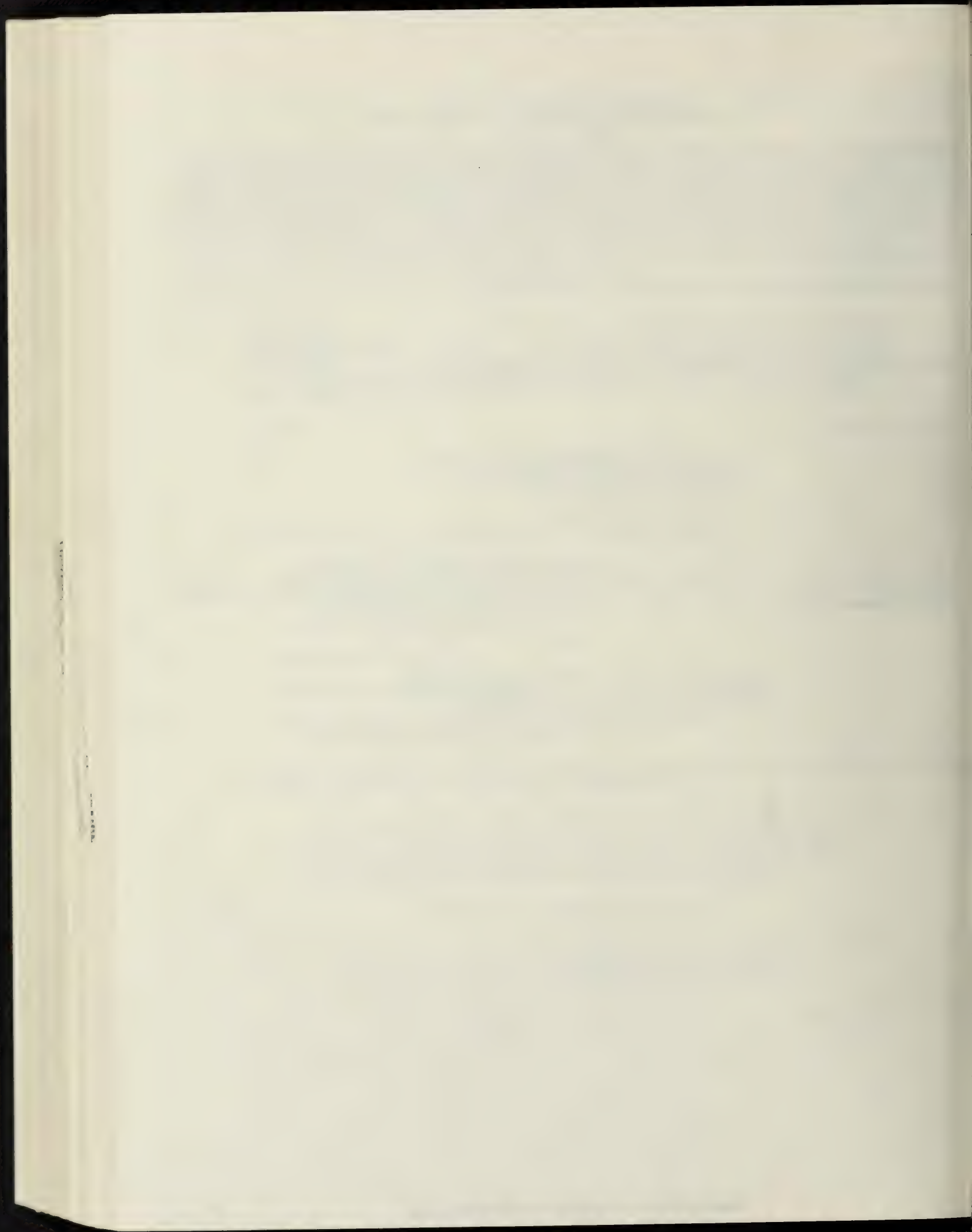
To order, contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Office of Data Base Services
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
703/487-4650

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Information Center (NEIC), telephone 202/252-8800. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. Ordering information may be obtained by calling 703/487-4807.

EIA

EIA Program Contact: Joseph E. Kelly, 202/252-4810
EIA Media Contact (NEIC): Leola Withrow, 202/252-1171
DOE Press Contact: Bob White, 202/252-5810



Contents

This Month in the PSM

This issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* features "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." This article, beginning on page xiii, examines the various factors that affect the quality of the weekly and monthly petroleum data statistics published in 1984, and compares and assesses the data in relation to previous years.



Pipeline metering station at Empire, LA

Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary	xi
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	xiii

Summary Statistics—through July 1985

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview..	2
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	6
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Imports...	8
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition.....	11
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	13
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition.....	17
Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition.....	18
Sources	19

Detailed Statistics—June 1985

National Statistics

1. U.S. Petroleum Balance.....	23
2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	24
3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	25
4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	26
5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	27

Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD Districts

6. PAD District I.....	28
7. PAD District II	29
8. PAD District III	30
9. PAD District IV	31
10. PAD District V.....	32

Production of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate

11. Production by PAD District and State, April 1985	33
--	----

Natural Gas Processing

12. Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD Districts	34
---	----

Refinery Operations by PAD District

13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	35
14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products	36
15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products	37

Contents (Continued)

	Page
Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	
16. Imports by PAD District	38
17. Year-to-Date Imports by PAD District	39
18. Imports by Source and PAD District	40
19. Year-to-Date Imports by Source and PAD District	44
20. Exports by PAD District	49
21. Year-to-Date Exports by PAD District	50
22. Exports by Destination	51
23. Year-to-Date Exports by Destination	53
Stocks	
24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	55
25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State	60
Transportation of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between PAD Districts	
26. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	61
27. Movements by Pipeline	61
28. Movements by Tanker and Barge	62
29. Net Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	63
Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Content	
30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil	64
31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	64
32. Movements by Tanker and Barge	64
33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Country of Origin	65
34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by State of Entry	66
Glossary	
Definitions of Petroleum Products and Others Terms	69
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts	75
Maps	
PAD Districts	76
Bureau of Mines Refinery Districts	76
District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Railroad Commission of Texas	77

Explanatory Notes

1. Data Collection Methodology	81
1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)	81
1.2 Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)	83
1.3 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data	84
2. Supply	85
3. Domestic Crude Oil Production	85
4. Disposition	86
5. Stocks	86
6. Average Stock Levels	86
7. Movements	87
8. Preliminary Monthly Statistics	87
9. Notes on Tables	87
10. New Stock Basis	89
11. Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil	89
12. Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting	89
13. NGL Import/Export Algorithm	90
14. Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data	91

Figures

Petroleum Overview	4
Petroleum Products Supplied	4
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	5
Crude Oil Ending Stocks	5
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	10
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks	10
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	12
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	12
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	14
Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks	16

Photo Credit

Standard Oil Co. of California, page v (courtesy of American Petroleum Institute Photo Library).

Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues of the *PSM*.

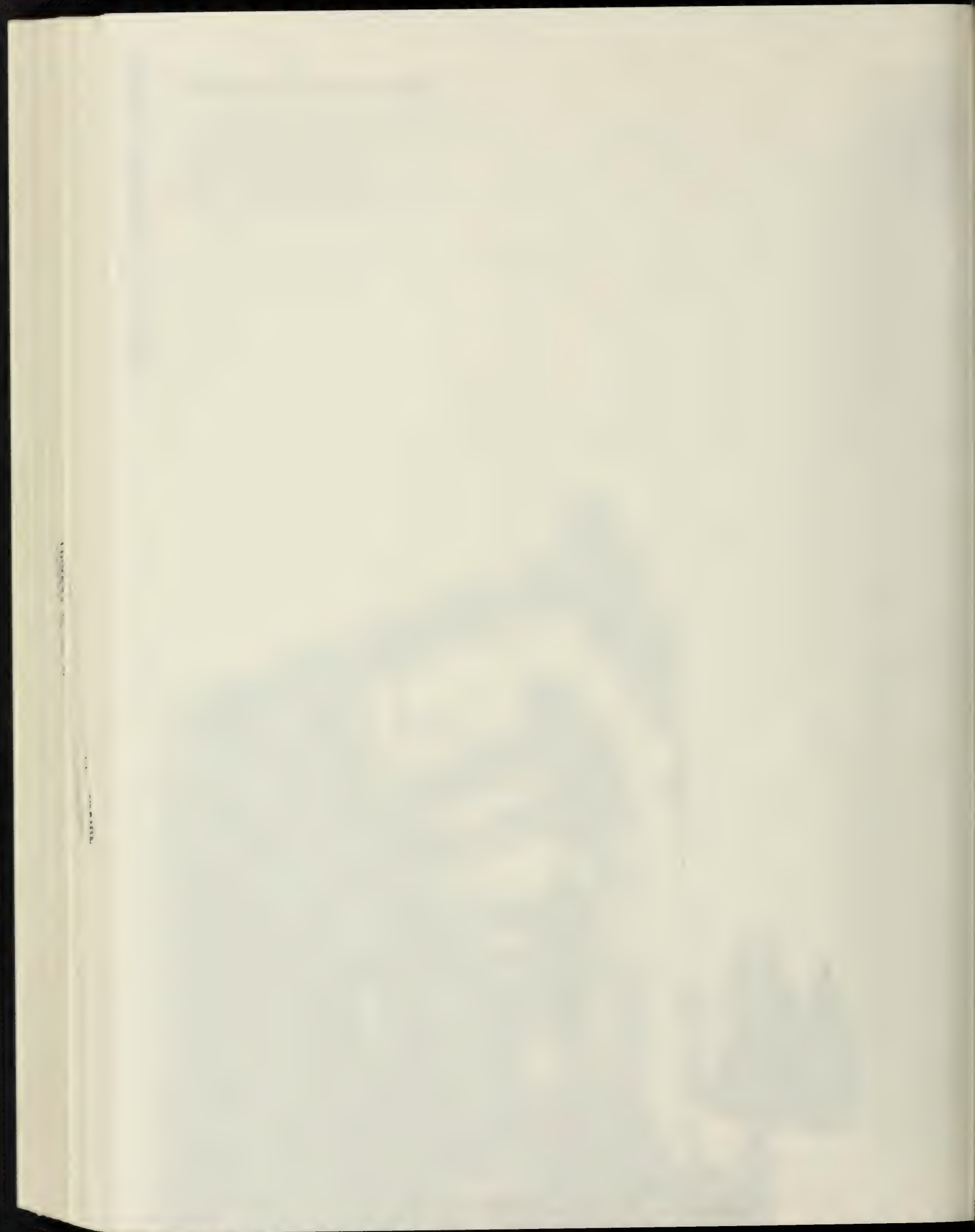
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1981.....	Mar 1982
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Monthly Petroleum Supply Data	Apr 1982
Focus on Motor Gasoline Statistics	Apr 1982
Focus on Crude Oil Production Data	Apr 1982
Motor Gasoline Outlook: Summer 1982	May 1982
Gasoline Use in the United States	May 1982
The Impact of Changing Vehicle Characteristics and Use on Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1982
1982 EIA Petroleum Refinery Survey Results	Jun 1982
What is a Refinery?	Jun 1982
Mid-year Petroleum Supply Review	Jul 1982
Petroleum Imports and Exports	Aug 1982
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982	Sep 1982
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-83	Sep 1982
Recent Trends in Fuel Oil	Sep 1982
Futures Trading on Heating Oil Markets	Sep 1982
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report	Oct 1982
Trends in Domestic Crude Oil Production and Reserves	Nov 1982
Major Energy Companies' Investment and Resource Development Patterns, 1974-80	Nov 1982
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1982	Jan 1983
Trends in Petroleum Products Consumption, 1971-1982	Jan 1983
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982	Feb 1983
U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1983
Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview	Mar 1983
Summer Gasoline Overview	May 1983
Principal Factors Influencing Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1983
U.S. Petroleum Refinery Trends and Outlook	Jun 1983
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	Jul 1983
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Aug 1983
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview: Winter 1983-84	Sep 1983
Fuel Oil Trends	Sep 1983
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	Sep 1983
LPG Market Trends	Nov 1983
National Petroleum Council Revises Minimum Operating Inventory Estimates	Dec(1) 1983
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1983	Dec(2) 1983
An Overview of Petroleum Transportation	Dec(3) 1983
EIA Revises Petroleum Supply Reporting System	Jan 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1984
Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector	Jan 1984
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	Feb 1984
Recent Motor Gasoline Trends	Feb 1984
New Patterns Emerging in U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1984
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	Apr 1984
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	Jun 1984
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	Jun 1984
Winter 1984-1985 Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook	Jul 1984
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview	Jul 1984
Recent Trends in Primary Petroleum Storage Capacity	Aug 1984
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	Aug 1984
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	Sept 1984
An Evaluation of Crude Oil Production Statistics	Sept 1984
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1984	Nov 1984
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends	Dec 1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	Jan 1985

Articles (Continued)

Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1985.....	Feb 1985
Motor Gasoline Trends.....	Feb 1985
Octane Boosting Additives.....	Feb 1985
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook.....	Mar 1985
Mid Year Petroleum Review.....	May 1985

Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	July			Cumulative January Through July		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	7.0	6.8	2.5	6.8	6.6	1.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.5	2.5	- 2.2	2.9	2.9	- 1.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.2	- 14.7	1.2	1.5	- 18.0
Other Products	4.8	5.0	- 3.3	4.8	4.7	- 1.3
Total	15.3	15.5	- 1.4	15.6	15.8	- 1.5
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.5	12.0	4.1	11.9	12.0	- 1.1
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.6	10.6	- 0.2	10.6	10.5	0.6
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	2.9	3.3	- 11.5	2.9	3.2	- 11.0
SPR	0.2	0.3	- 31.1	0.2	0.2	- 27.1
Products	1.5	1.8	- 12.5	1.8	2.1	- 14.8
Total	4.7	5.4	- 13.0	4.8	5.5	- 13.1
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	109.3	0.2	0.2	15.1
Products	0.5	0.4	8.9	0.5	0.5	4.8
Total	0.7	0.5	29.0	0.7	0.7	7.5
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	0.6	0.2	—	0.1	(s)	—
Products	- 0.6	- 0.2	—	0.2	(s)	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	483	424	14.0			
Other	324	348	- 6.8			
Total	807	772	4.6			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	226	238	- 4.9			
Distillate Fuel Oil	116	124	- 6.7			
Residual Fuel Oil	40	49	- 18.4			
Other	320	329	- 2.9			
Total	702	741	- 5.2			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,510	1,513	- 0.2			

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

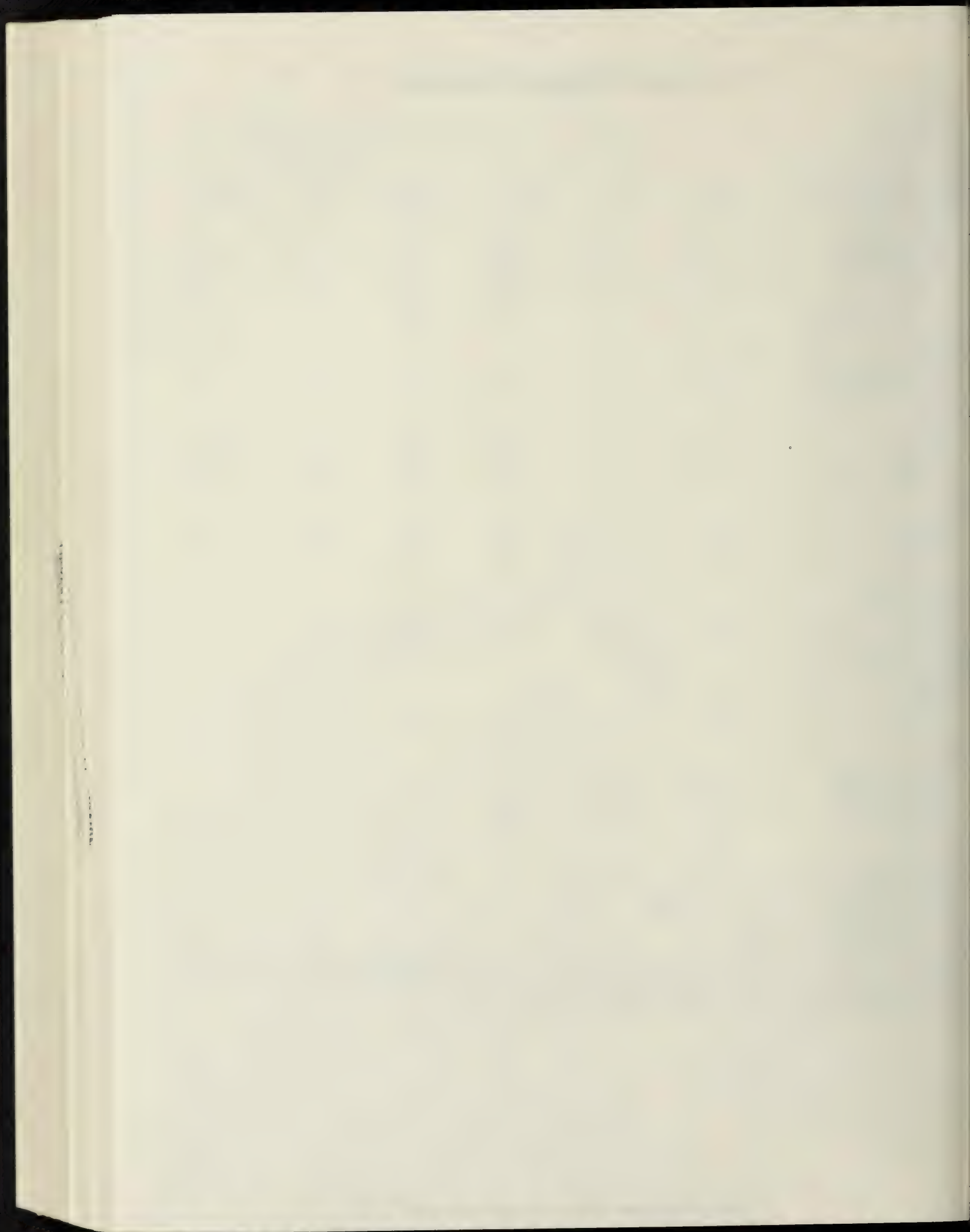
² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. July 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are June 1985 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, June 1985.



Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Introduction

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) operates an information collection and dissemination system known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). It is the most comprehensive source of petroleum supply statistics currently available. The PSRS consists of one annual, eight monthly, and six weekly surveys through which information is collected on domestic production, inventories, imports, and movements of petroleum.

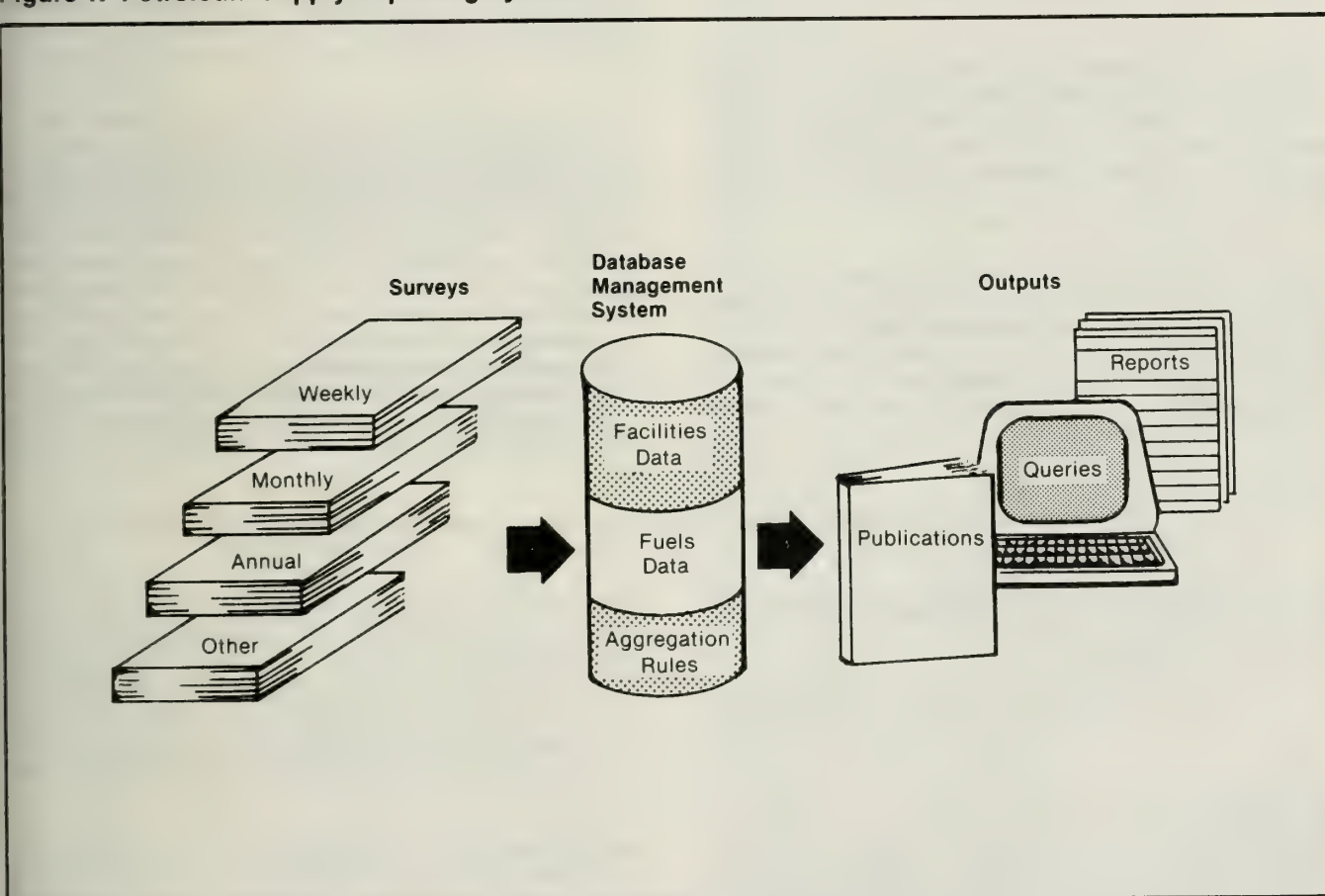
The data from these 15 surveys and other sources are incorporated into an integrated data base to produce EIA publications, a variety of reports, and responses to

on-line queries (Figure 1). The main goals of the system are to provide accurate, timely information to users, achieve data consistency, improve data quality, provide easily accessible data, and enhance publications and reports.

This article is part of a series begun in 1982 to assess the quality of PSRS data.¹ It examines the different factors affecting petroleum data and analyzes the accuracy of weekly and monthly published statistics for 1984 in comparison to previous years.

¹Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, June 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84/06), p. xviii; August 1983, DOE/EIA-0109(83/08), p. ix; April 1982, DOE/EIA-0109(82/04), p. 4.

Figure 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System



Enhancements to PSD Data

The Petroleum Supply Division periodically assesses its petroleum data collection, processing, and publication system, to evaluate the impact of prior changes and to determine if additional changes are necessary to maintain the quality of published statistics. The assessments are conducted following publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*. In 1984, a number of improvements were made to enhance petroleum supply data.

Beginning with January 1984 data, information on natural gas liquids (NGL) was collected on a component basis, rather than on a product basis.² This modification improved the accuracy and utility of NGL data to users and reduced respondents' burden, since it is more consistent with industry accounting practice.

An automated range-check edit procedure was fully implemented in December 1984. This procedure compares the data submitted by a respondent for the current month with the respondent's reporting history. The automated range-check edit supplements other editing procedures and has reduced the need for manual edits.

Beginning with January 1985 data, pipeline movements of crude oil among Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts have been included in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*.³ This has enhanced the information available to balance crude oil supply at the PAD District level.

In an effort to improve service to the public, selected *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and *PSM* statistics are now available through the Electronic Publication System. The public can now access these machine readable data by telephone as soon as they are available. In addition, petroleum supply statistics are now available on a public use tape.

Factors Affecting Accuracy

Weekly surveys are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors, while monthly surveys are subject only to nonsampling errors.

Sampling errors occur when estimates are based on a sample rather than the whole universe. Since EIA's weekly petroleum supply estimates are based on samples, sampling errors account for part of the difference between published weekly estimates and final annual figures. The samples for the weekly surveys are drawn to provide 90 percent coverage for all the aggregates being estimated. (Coverage is the total volume reported in the weekly surveys as a percent of the total reported in the monthly surveys for a given product.) Table 1 shows that, in general, the coverage for the weekly surveys is above 90 percent, except for the imports survey. This high level of coverage diminishes the size of sampling error.

Nonsampling errors occur randomly or systematically. Random errors tend to cancel each other out; however, certain errors, such as systematic underreporting over time, tend to produce a bias in the data.

Undercoverage results when survey frames—lists of companies identified as members of the industry to be surveyed—are incomplete. PSRS frames are periodically reviewed and updated in order to reduce undercoverage. Errors resulting from frame problems are usually small.

²Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84/01), p. vii.

³Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/01), p. xiii.

Table 1. Average Coverage for Weekly Surveys (Percent)

Product	Stocks			Production	Imports
	Refinery	Bulk Terminal	Pipeline		
Gasoline	93	94	93	94	86
Jet Fuel	93	87	95	93	88
Distillate Fuel Oil	93	91	94	92	67
Residual Fuel Oil	91	91	—	89	87
Crude Oil	94	98	98	—	83

— Not Applicable

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Table 2. Average Population, Sample Size, and Response Rate for Weekly Surveys

Survey	Population Size	Sample Size		Respondents to Weekly Surveys	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Refinery	261	160	61	157	98
Bulk Terminal	318	81	25	80	98
Pipeline	90	47	52	47	100
Crude Oil Stocks	180	88	49	87	98
Importers	284	65	23	64	98

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

In most surveys, nonresponse is the main cause of non-sampling errors. Nevertheless, nonresponse has very little impact on PSRS data accuracy because both weekly and monthly surveys have very high response rates (the proportion of the eligible respondents in the survey who responded). Table 2 shows that the response rates for weekly surveys average 98 percent. This is quite significant in light of the fact that respondents must report every week. Furthermore, responses must be received in time for the data to be published 6 days after the end of the reference period. The monthly surveys, in general, have 100-percent response rates by publication time.

Reporting errors—the differences between the true values and the values reported on the survey form—are the primary cause of nonsampling errors in PSD surveys. For example, mistakes can occur when respondents enter figures on the forms. Sometimes, company records are not finalized by the time the survey forms are due and respondents submit preliminary estimates. This can cause large discrepancies between preliminary and final values. Because companies reporting to the weekly surveys frequently have to submit estimates, reporting error is more noticeable in the weekly surveys.

Data Assessment

A key method in assessing the quality of PSRS data is to compare preliminary values (as published in the *PSM*) with final values (as published in the *PSA*). In addition, monthly-from-weekly estimates (MFW) are compared with final (*PSA*) values. (Explanatory Note 8 in this publication describes the method used to derive monthly estimates from weekly survey data.)

Several measures are used in this article to analyze the difference between interim (MFW and *PSM*) and final values — the error:

- **Mean absolute error** is a measure of the average magnitude of the revisions taking place over the year.
- **Mean absolute percent error** provides a measure of

the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a specific variable.

- **Range** of the percent errors shows the dispersion of the percent differences between interim and final values.
- **Median** of the percent errors is a point at which half of the values are higher and half are lower.

Table 3 displays the mean absolute error and mean absolute percent error of monthly-from-weekly estimates and preliminary monthly values for 30 different petroleum variables. In these terms, most preliminary monthly data series improved slightly in 1984 compared with 1983. For most key variables the mean absolute percent error for preliminary monthly data was below 1 percent. Monthly-from-weekly estimates were less accurate in 1984 compared to the previous year. While the mean absolute percent error declined for 13 variables, it increased for 17. However, the mean absolute percent error for most weekly series was below 5 percent.

Figures 2, 3, and 4 highlight the comparisons between interim and final values. The figures illustrate the range of the percent differences between interim and final values for 12 months in 1984 in comparison to previous years. The ends of the bar indicate the extreme percent differences between interim and final values occurring during the year, while the length of the bar shows the range of the percent differences. The line in the bar represents the median. If a bar is short in length and is centered about the zero-percent line, this shows that re-submissions, corrections, and receipt of data from original non-respondents are small; thus, illustrating a high level of accuracy. If a bar is well above or below the zero-percent line, this suggests bias in the interim data. Bias indicates a systematic difference between interim and final values, that is, one series is consistently higher or lower than the other.

The bars in Figures 2 through 4, which illustrate the range of the percent errors taking place during the year, will focus attention on any large one-time discrepancies between interim and final values, which would extend the length of the bar. However, the median shown in each bar is not affected by such occurrences. On the other hand, the absolute mean percent error found in Table 3 is the average of the absolute values of the percent differences delineated in the bars. They are affected by large one-time differences.

Table 3. Summary Statistics For Differences Between Interim and Final Data

Variables	Monthly-from-Weekly Estimates				Preliminary Monthly Data			
	Mean Absolute Error ¹		Mean Absolute Percent Error		Mean Absolute Error ¹		Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)								
Total Products Supplied	337	303	2.15	1.95	42	74	0.27	0.49
Refinery Output	277	249	2.03	1.96	29	23	0.21	0.17
Crude Oil Inputs	124	112	1.02	0.97	22	15	0.18	0.13
Crude Oil Production	129	84	1.45	0.97	129	80	1.45	0.93
Total Imports, excl. SPR	259	171	4.89	3.84	56	66	1.06	1.37
Crude Oil Imports, excl. SPR	94	119	2.99	3.85	24	35	0.75	1.17
Product Imports	289	173	14.22	10.27	32	36	1.53	2.06
Gasoline Imports	36	29	12.40	11.02	9	10	2.66	4.56
Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	25	22	9.65	13.18	6	5	1.86	3.46
Residual Fuel Oil Imports	97	46	13.64	6.59	8	10	0.99	1.36
Jet Fuel Imports	15	10	22.26	32.83	5	4	9.66	12.67
Other Products Imports	160	89	22.29	15.00	14	21	1.92	3.67
Gasoline Supplied	143	94	2.15	1.41	13	27	0.20	0.42
Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied	90	75	3.07	2.62	11	20	0.37	0.74
Residual Fuel Oil Supplied	112	91	8.03	6.16	15	19	1.06	1.32
Jet Fuel Supplied	25	39	2.10	3.72	6	11	0.54	1.10
Other Products Supplied	173	210	4.77	6.12	25	55	0.69	1.64
Gasoline Production	67	32	1.04	0.49	14	10	0.21	0.16
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	39	31	1.47	1.27	7	3	0.27	0.13
Residual Fuel Oil Production	31	41	3.43	4.80	8	7	0.91	0.78
Jet Fuel Production	12	14	1.07	1.39	5	3	0.40	0.27
Other Products Production	276	199	10.86	8.53	5	6	0.19	0.26
(Thousand Barrels)								
Total Stocks, excl. SPR	8,537	7,618	0.79	0.69	1,023	3,543	0.09	0.32
Product Stocks	7,376	9,607	1.00	1.28	727	1,231	0.10	0.16
Crude Oil Stocks, excl. SPR	3,825	4,646	1.12	1.34	556	3,205	0.16	0.92
Gasoline Stocks	3,117	3,035	1.31	1.33	261	563	0.11	0.24
Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	1,527	1,448	1.24	1.09	118	476	0.09	0.33
Residual Fuel Oil Stocks	2,260	2,607	4.65	5.11	162	143	0.33	0.28
Jet Fuel Stocks	605	821	1.44	1.98	72	422	0.17	1.03
Other Products Stocks	4,479	5,773	1.62	2.00	413	1,099	0.15	0.39

¹Mean Absolute Error is measured in terms of thousand barrels for stocks and thousand barrels per day for all other series.

Note: Error is the difference between monthly-from-weekly data or preliminary monthly data as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and final data as published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Percent Error is the error multiplied by 100 and divided by the final published value. Mean Absolute Error is the sum of the absolute value of the errors divided by 12. Mean Absolute Percent Error is the sum of the absolute values of the percent errors divided by 12.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure 2 illustrates changes in accuracy for data on crude oil inputs to refineries, production of motor gasoline, production of distillate fuel oil, and production of residual fuel oil over a 4-year period from 1981 to 1984. Figure 3 shows changes in data accuracy for stocks of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil for the same period. Figure 4 tracks changes in the accuracy of crude oil imports and refined product imports data. These data series were selected for analysis because of their relative size and because other published figures are derived from them, notably the product supplied values.

Refinery Inputs and Production

The accuracy of preliminary monthly data on refinery inputs and production has remained at about the same level since 1981 (Figure 2). Revisions between preliminary monthly values and final values were less than 1 percent in every month of 1984 for crude oil inputs, motor gasoline production, and distillate fuel oil production. The median of the percent errors for these three variables was very close to zero, while the mean absolute percent errors were less than 0.5 percent. The bar for residual fuel oil production is large because of 4

months in 1984 which had revisions greater than 1 percent. However, the mean absolute percent error shown on Table 3 for residual fuel oil production was less than 1 percent, and the median was nearly zero.

There was little change in the overall accuracy of weekly refinery inputs and production data during 1984. As measured by the mean absolute percent error, the range and median of the percent errors, the accuracy of weekly estimates for crude oil inputs and distillate fuel oil production was almost the same in 1984 as in 1983. These measures indicate that weekly motor gasoline production data were slightly worse in 1984 compared to the previous year. Except for February 1984 when the revision was about -1 percent, weekly estimates of motor gasoline production were higher than final values. However, weekly motor gasoline production estimates are still highly accurate, as the mean absolute percent error was about 1 percent in 1984. There was some improvement in the data for weekly residual fuel oil production during 1984. The mean absolute percent error decreased to about 3 percent in 1984, while the range of the percent errors also decreased slightly. The largest revision for residual fuel oil production in 1984 was slightly over 7 percent compared to over 8 percent in each of the previous years. In 1984, weekly residual fuel oil production exhibited a slight negative bias. That is, monthly-from-weekly estimates were often lower than final monthly totals, while in the three prior years monthly-from-weekly estimates were often higher than final values.

Stocks

The accuracy of preliminary monthly stocks data showed some improvement during 1984 (Figure 3). Crude oil, motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil stocks showed increased accuracy in 1984 compared to previous years. Revisions in 1984 between preliminary monthly values and final values were less than 0.6 percent for these three variables. The median of the percent errors for crude oil, motor gasoline, and distillate fuel oil stocks was nearly zero. The mean absolute percent error for these variables decreased slightly, to less than 0.16 percent. The accuracy of residual fuel oil stocks remained about the same in 1984 as in 1983. The mean absolute percent error for residual fuel oil stocks increased slightly in 1984 to about 0.3 percent. However, the range of the percent differences was slightly smaller in 1984 compared to previous years. In 1984, the largest revision was 0.8 percent, while the median was nearly zero.

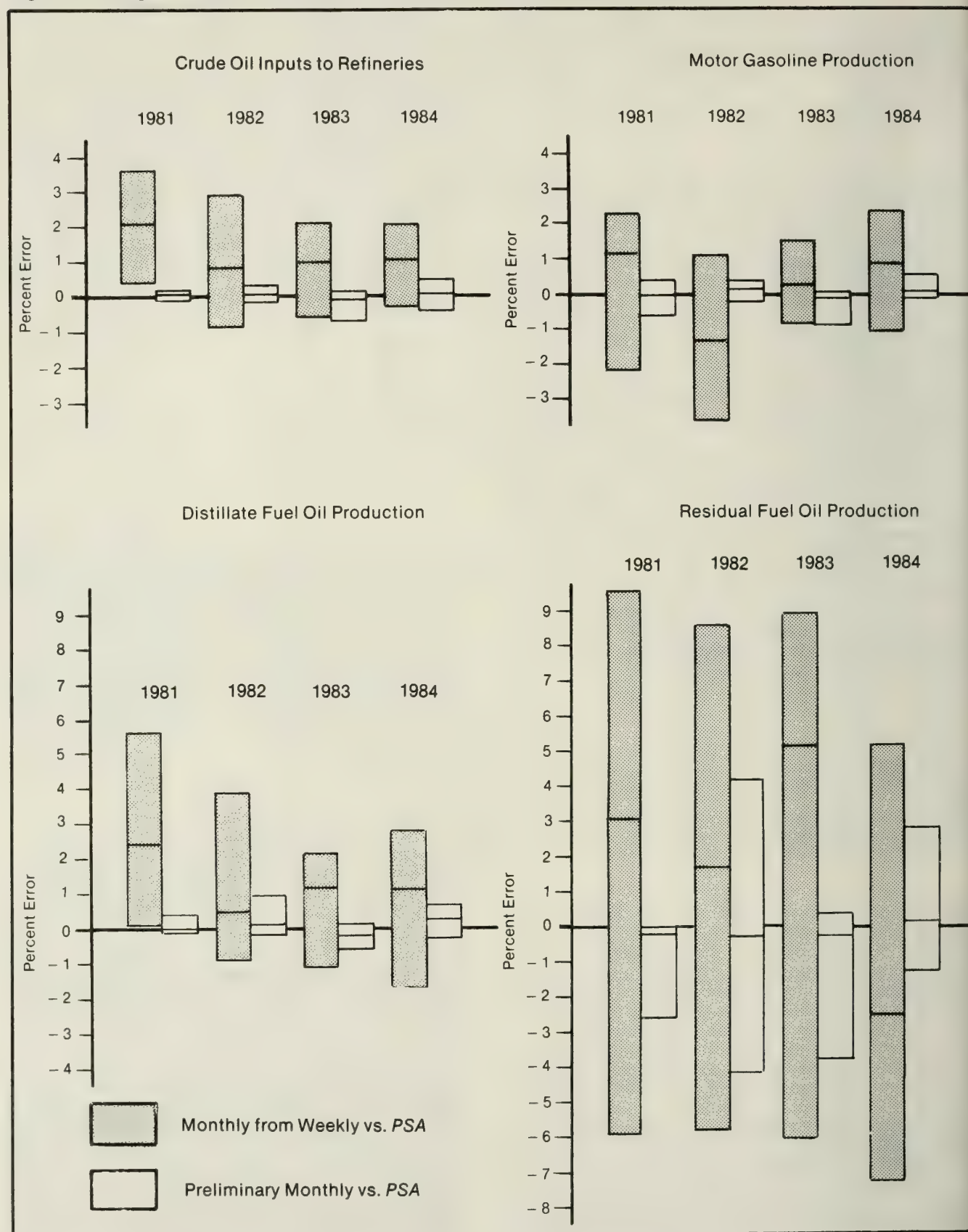
Weekly estimates of stocks data showed little change in accuracy for 1984 compared to 1983. For these series, the mean absolute percent error, the range and median of the percent errors show different direction of change, tending to offset the significance of any one measure and indicating that there was no significant change in the accuracy of the data. Revisions for crude oil, motor gasoline, and distillate fuel oil stocks were less than 3 percent in 1984. Although the absolute mean percent error for residual fuel oil stocks decreased to less than 5 percent in 1984, the range of the percent errors increased. Except for November 1984 when the revision between weekly estimate and final value was about 4 percent, weekly estimates for residual fuel oil stocks were lower than final values. The largest revision was nearly -9 percent.

Imports

The accuracy of imports data for preliminary monthly crude oil and refined products improved slightly in 1984 compared to 1983 (Figure 4). Crude oil imports and refined product imports both showed increased accuracy as the mean absolute error, the median and the range of the percent errors all decreased. In 1984, the mean absolute percent error and the median of the percent errors for crude oil imports were both less than 1 percent; they were less than 2 percent for refined product imports.

Weekly imports data for crude oil improved slightly in 1984 compared to 1983. In 1984, the mean absolute percent error and the median of the percent errors for weekly crude oil imports were 3 and 2 percent respectively. Weekly refined product imports, on the other hand, continue to have relatively large errors in terms of these measures and the accuracy of this series deteriorated slightly in 1984 compared with 1983. Another indicator of this deterioration was the mean absolute percent error which increased to 14 percent in 1984 from 10 percent in 1983. It should be noted, however, that refined product imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as the other petroleum variables. Imports data, in general, have large revisions because final company imports records are not available until the forms have been verified by the U.S. Customs Service. Weekly estimates of refined product imports are also affected when smaller companies, which are not in the sample, import large volumes of finished products a few times during the year.

Figure 2. Range of Percent Errors for Interim Refinery Inputs and Production Data

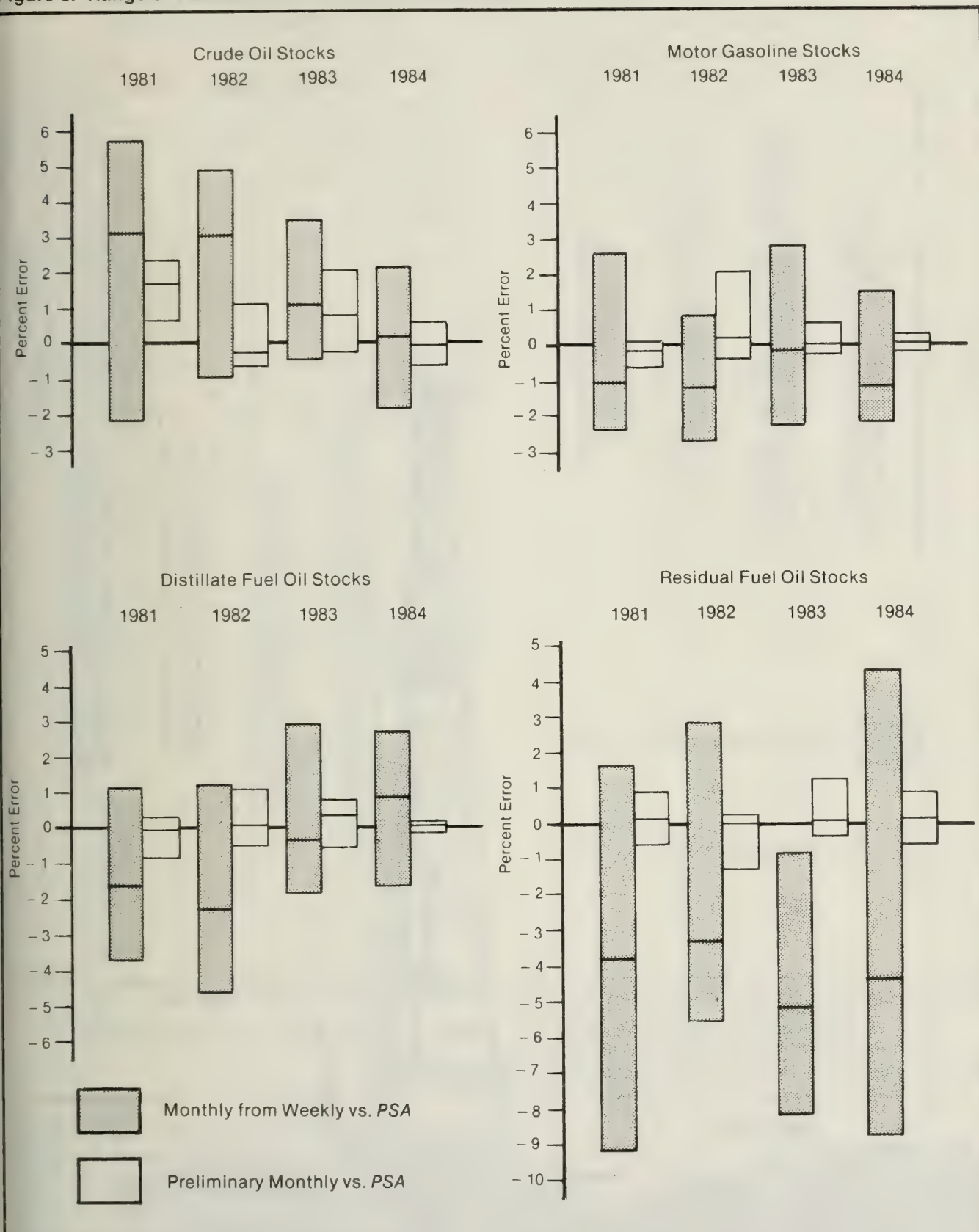


Note: Line = Median of percent errors; i.e., the average of the two middle values when the values are arranged in order of magnitude.

Bar = Range of percent errors occurring during the year; i.e., the upper point of the bar is the maximum percent error and its lower end point is the minimum percent error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure 3. Range of Percent Errors for Interim Stocks Data

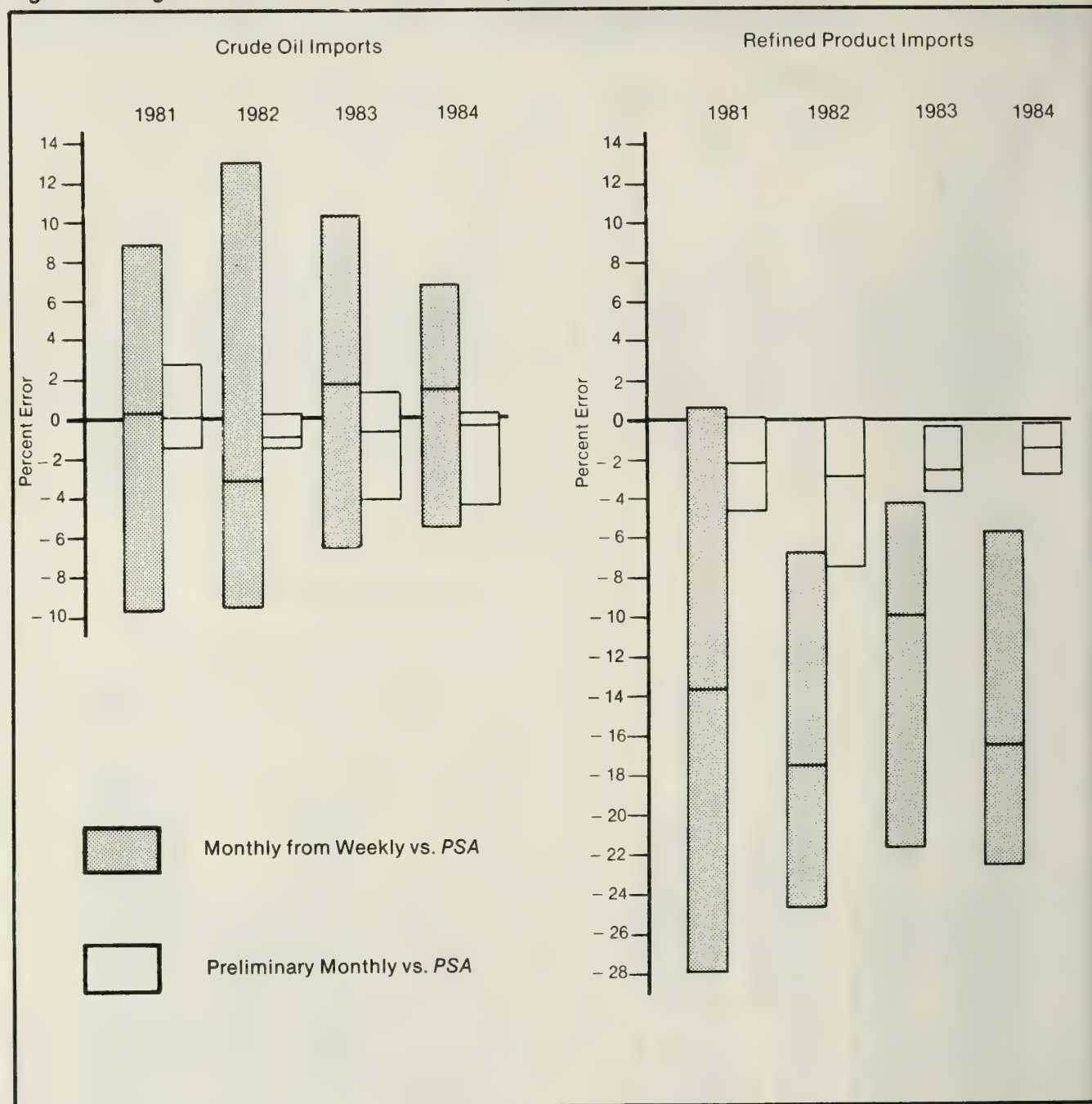


Note: Line = Median of percent errors; i.e., the average of the two middle values when the values are arranged in order of magnitude.

Bar = Range of percent errors occurring during the year; i.e., the upper point of the bar is the maximum percent error and its lower end point is the minimum percent error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure 4. Range of Percent Errors for Interim Imports Data



Note: Line = Median of percent errors; i.e., the average of the two middle values when the values are arranged in order of magnitude.

Bar = Range of percent errors occurring during the year; i.e., the upper point of the bar is the maximum percent error and its lower end point is the minimum percent error.

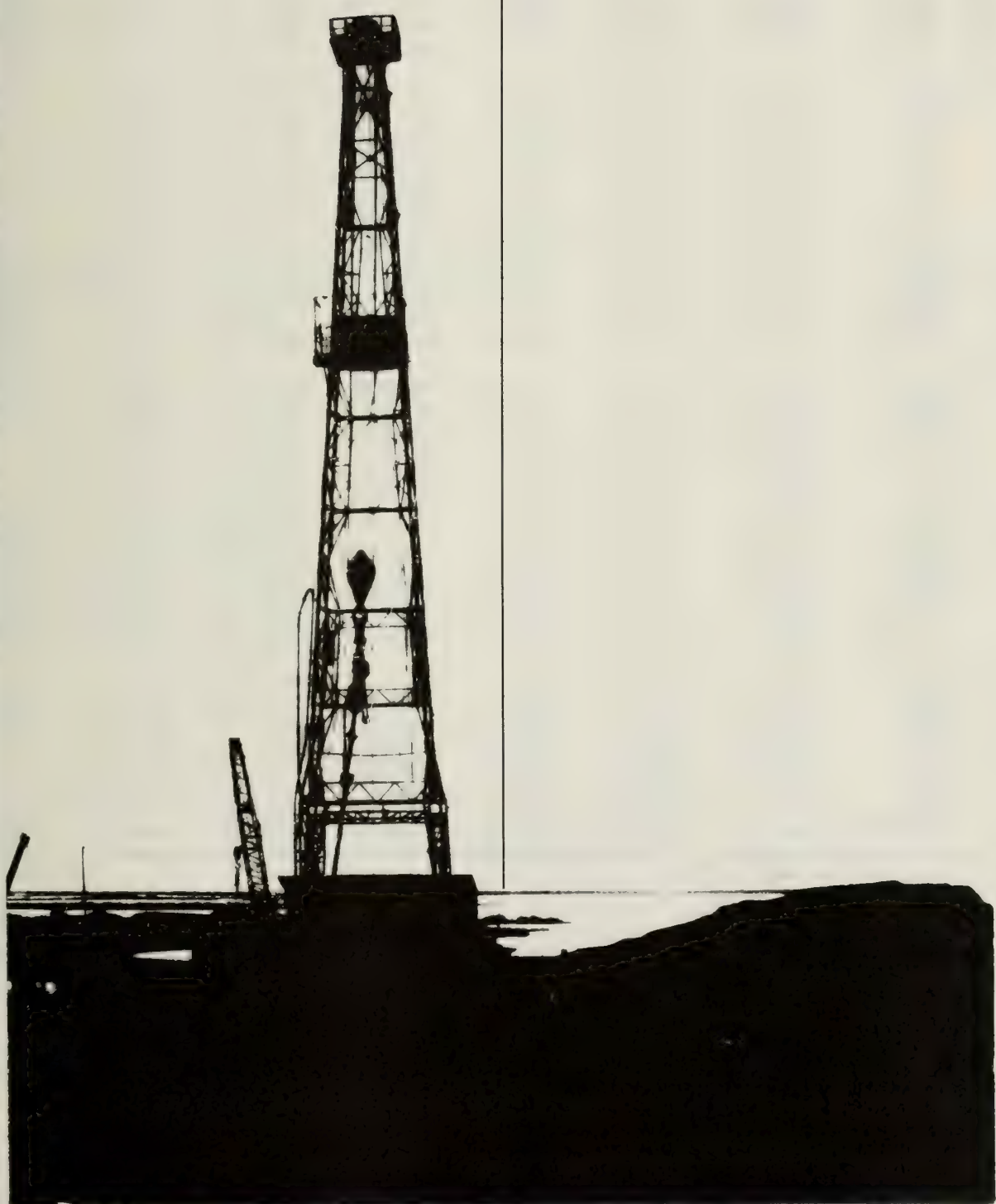
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Conclusion

The petroleum supply data collected and published in 1984 contribute to EIA's efforts to provide an accurate estimate of the production and stocks available in the Nation throughout the year. The data's accuracy stems from the combined efforts of respondents, processing personnel, and an improved processing system.

In order to resolve problems and maintain the accuracy of petroleum supply data, PSD is presently conducting a comprehensive analysis of data requirements, survey forms and definitions, sampling and estimation methodology for weekly surveys, and editing procedures. Furthermore, a triennial frames update is currently underway. This task will identify potential new respondents by comparing the current survey frames with other sources, such as various petroleum industry directories.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983								
	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984								
	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	
1985								
	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May	10,619	8,969	1,607	-696	-386	15,460	1,508
	June*	10,622	8,965	1,614	R 296	R -378	R 15,551	R 1,510
	July**	NA	8,904	NA	397	-595	15,278	1,510
	Average	NA	8,923	NA	-62	246	15,577	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528	4,488
	May	5,718	3,724	1,994	705	250	455	5,012
	June*	R 4,877	R 3,175	R 1,702	692	226	467	4,185
	July**	4,704	3,164	1,541	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	4,801	3,024	1,777	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

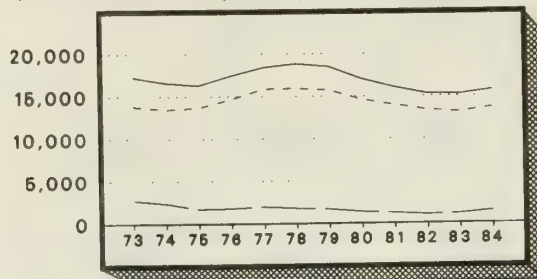
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Petroleum Products Supplied

Refinery Production

Net Petroleum Products Imports

20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

0

J

J

A

S

O

N

D

J

F

M

A

M

J

J

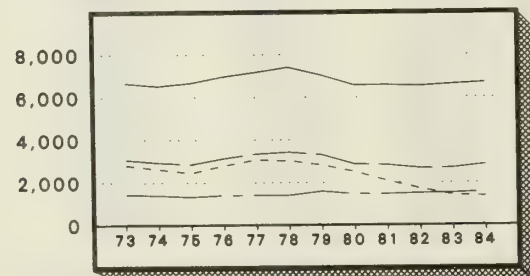
1984

1985

Mo

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Motor Gasoline

Distillate Fuel Oil

Residual Fuel Oil

LPG¹

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

J

J

A

S

O

N

D

J

F

M

A

M

J

J

1984

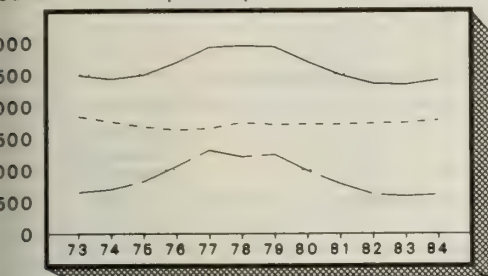
1985

Mo

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

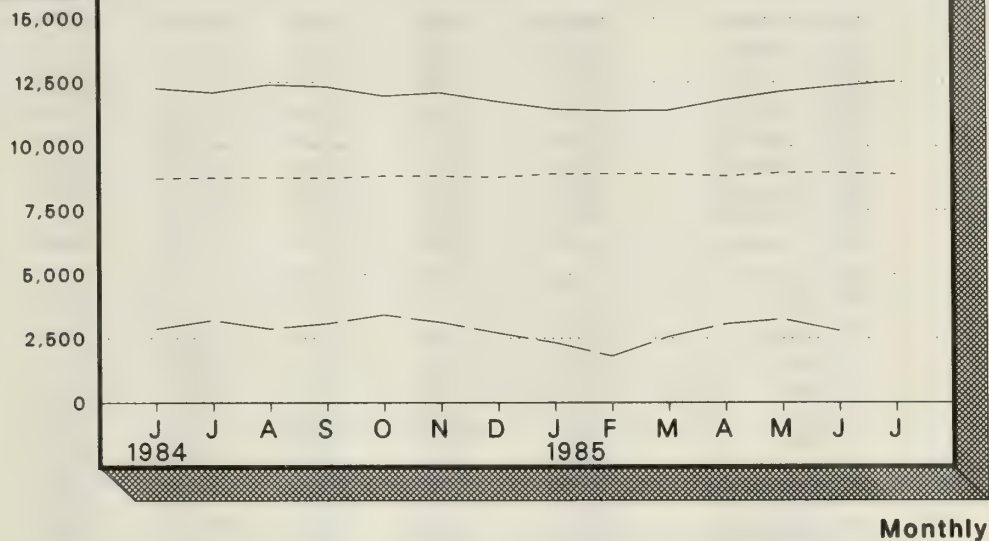


Legend

Refinery Inputs

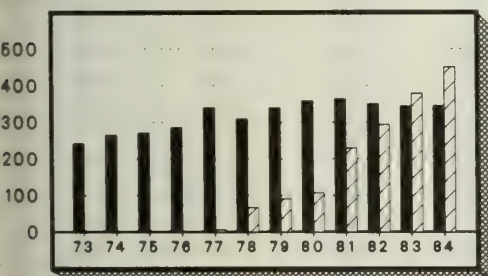
Domestic Crude Oil Production

Net Imports¹



Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Legend

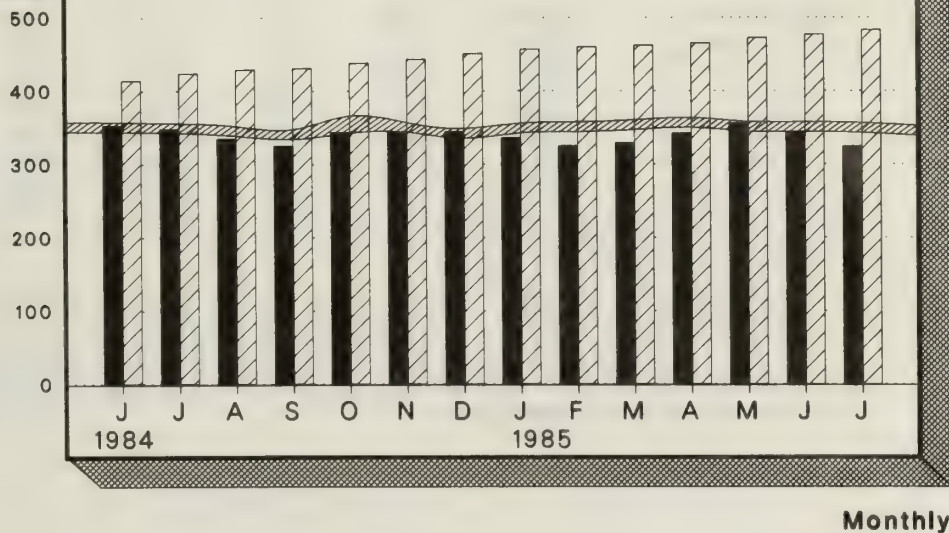
Other Primary

SPR

Average Stock Range¹

Annual

Level and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							Unac- counted for Crude Oil
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	83
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	71
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	⁶ -280	170
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	-123	262
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	267	31
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	-205	98
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	278	169
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	66	370
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	497	-167
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	-438	281
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	68	-30
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	-73	44
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	250	34
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	-78	117
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	20	114
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155	211
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293	386
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122	110
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307	325
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432	309
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205	246
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159	-164
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429	293
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314	-94
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573	291
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29	47
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50	262
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4	185
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	241	23
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	378	346
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	-117	92
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-423	411
	May	8,969	1,827	3,724	222	3,501	-225	-471	457
	June*	8,965	1,828	R 3,175	R 155	R 3,020	R -155	R 451	202
	July**	8,904	1,802	3,164	227	2,937	-226	623	NA
	Average	8,923	1,788	3,024	155	2,869	-156	94	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983									
	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(^s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984									
	January	NA	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	NA	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	NA	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	NA	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	NA	(^s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	NA	(^s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	NA	2	12,044	181	64			
1985									
	January	NA	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	NA	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March	NA	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
	April	NA	(^s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
	May	NA	1	12,141	250	62	828	472	356
	June*	NA	1	R 12,355	226	56	R 819	R 477	343
	July**	NA	NA	12,526	NA	NA	807	483	324
	Average	NA	NA	11,875	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(S)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953
	June	178	5	26	81	439	0	357	444	152	1,682
	Average	212	2	93	66	292	0	267	540	140	1,612

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	May	66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
	June	21	716	712	30	92	481	23	271	848	3,195	4,877
	Average	41	772	829	48	116	293	35	236	835	3,205	4,817

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(°) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

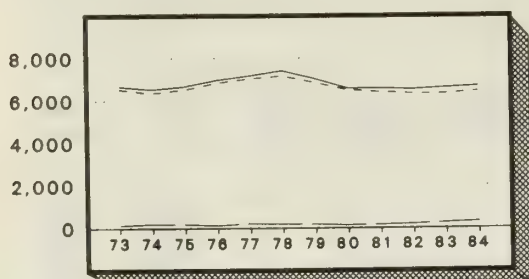
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



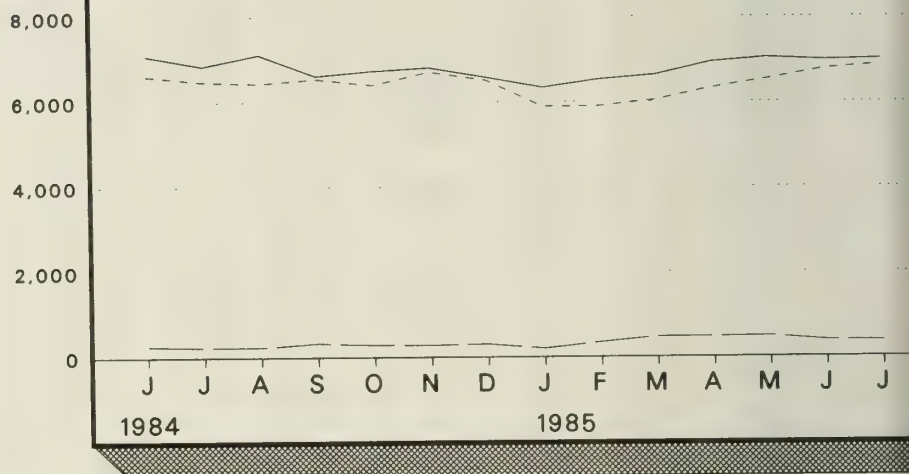
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

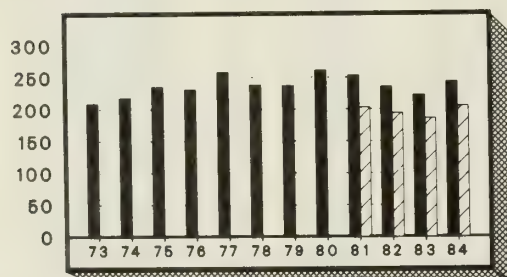
Finished Gasoline Production

Finished Gasoline Imports



Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



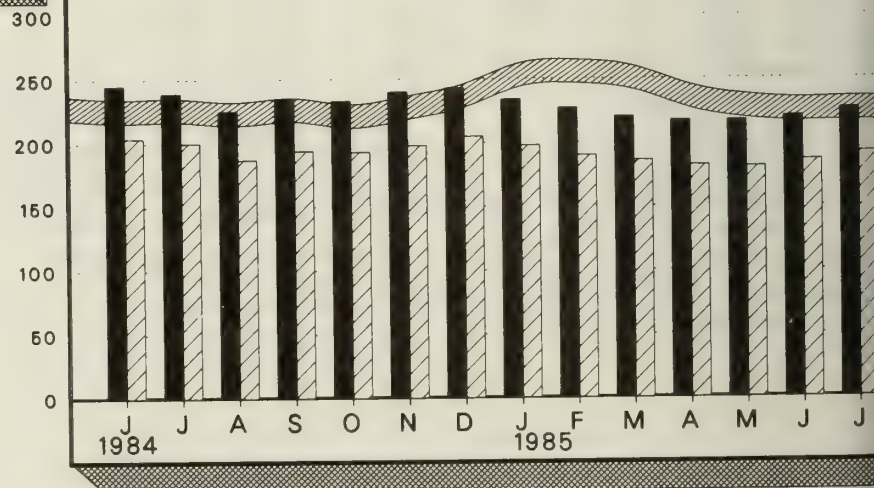
Annual

Legend

Total Motor Gasoline¹

Finished Motor Gasoline

Average Stock Range²



¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

ished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹		
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied		Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline	
						Total	Unleaded ⁴			Unleaded
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
3	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
4	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
5	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
6	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
7	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
8	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
9	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
0	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
2	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	
3	January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	(^s)	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
	February	5,848	128	24	(^s)	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
	Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
4	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
	February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
	August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
	September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
	October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
	November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
	December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6		
5	January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
	February	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
	March	6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
	April	6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182
	May	6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181
	June*	R 6,766	R 384	R -168	7	R 6,975	4,456	63.9	R 220	R 186
	July**	6,868	378	-236	NA	7,001	NA	NA	226	192
	Average	6,335	393	55	NA	6,778	NA	NA		

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Includes gasohol.

Includes motor gasoline blending components.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

Data not available.

See Explanatory Note 9.3.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

* = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

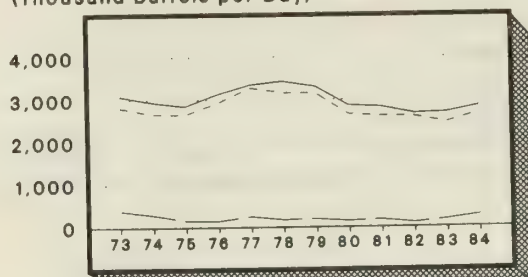
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

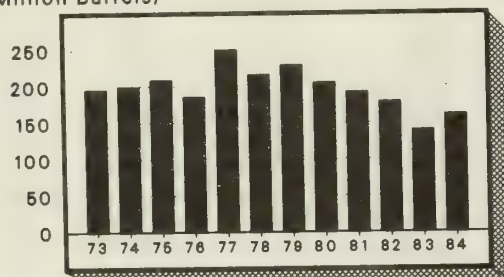
J J A S O N D J F M A M J J

1984

1985

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹

250

200

150

100

50

0

J J A S O N D J F M A M J J

1984

1985

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

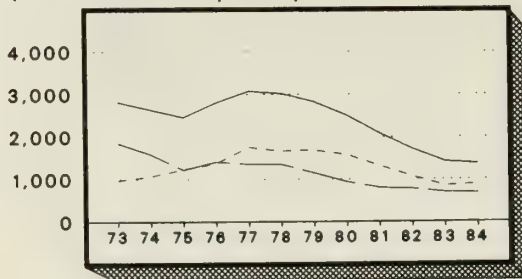
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,591	299	676	NA	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	NA	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	NA	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	NA	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	NA	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	NA	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	NA	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	NA	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	NA	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	NA	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	NA	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	NA	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	NA	51	2,845	
1985	January	2,608	271	624	NA	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	NA	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	NA	44	3,069	99
	April	2,474	244	75	NA	27	2,767	97
	May	2,670	203	-243	NA	31	2,600	105
	June*	R 2,645	R 147	R -177	NA	30	R 2,584	R 110
	July**	2,615	83	-220	NA	NA	2,450	116
	Average	2,536	179	209	NA	NA	2,886	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.
² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.
⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
* See Explanatory Note 9.4.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (S) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

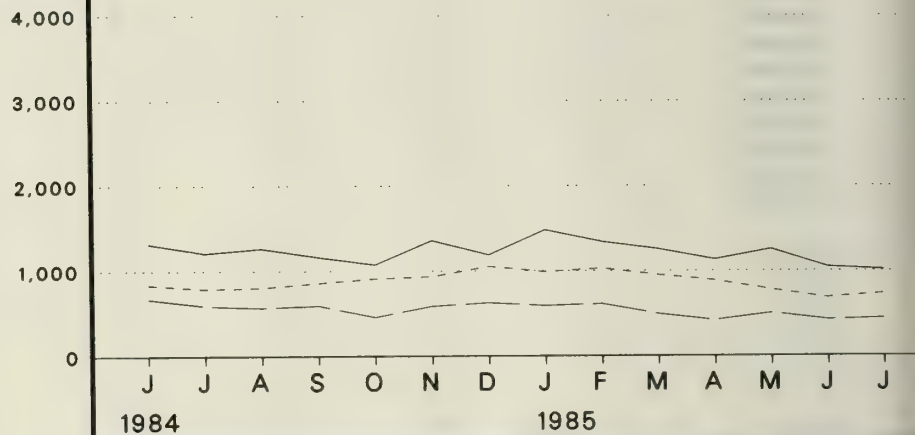
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



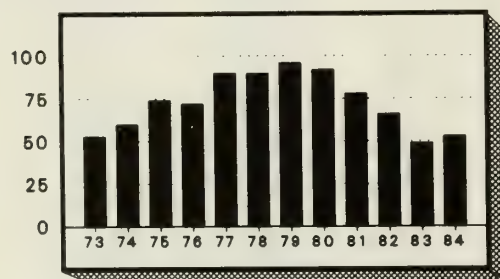
Annual

Legend
 Products Supplied
 Total Production
 Imports



Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

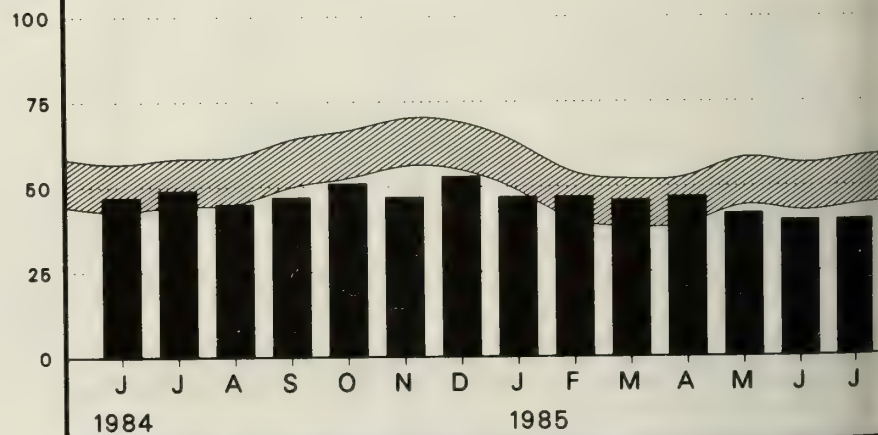


Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range¹

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	961	1,059	110	NA	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	NA	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	NA	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	NA	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	NA	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	NA	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	NA	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	NA	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	NA	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	NA	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	NA	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	NA	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	NA	190	1,369	
1985	January	991	594	208	NA	312	1,481	47
	February	1,031	614	-7	NA	295	1,343	47
	March	954	496	22	NA	216	1,256	46
	April	888	422	-11	NA	167	1,133	47
	May	780	505	156	NA	185	1,255	42
	June*	R 686	R 426	R 53	NA	118	R 1,047	R 40
	July**	736	445	10	NA	NA	1,017	40
	Average	865	499	63	NA	NA	1,218	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

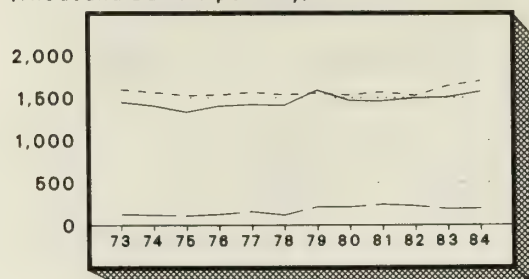
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

2,000

1,500

1,000

500

0

M J J A S O N D J F M A M J

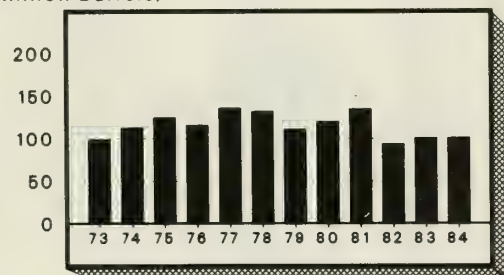
1984

1985

Mon

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹

200

150

100

50

0

M J J A S O N D J F M A M J

1984

1985

Mon

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas are based on 3 years of data. Jan 82-Dec 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	225	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
	February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
	March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
	April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
	May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
	June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
	July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
	August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
	September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
	October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
	November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
	December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	
1985	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
	April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
	May	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
	June*	1,736	181	-173	244	51	1,449	93
	Average	1,690	198	45	271	60	1,602	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December*	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	May	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
	June*	3,927	564	87	878	261	3,439	261
	Average	3,542	520	-116	719	219	3,009	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

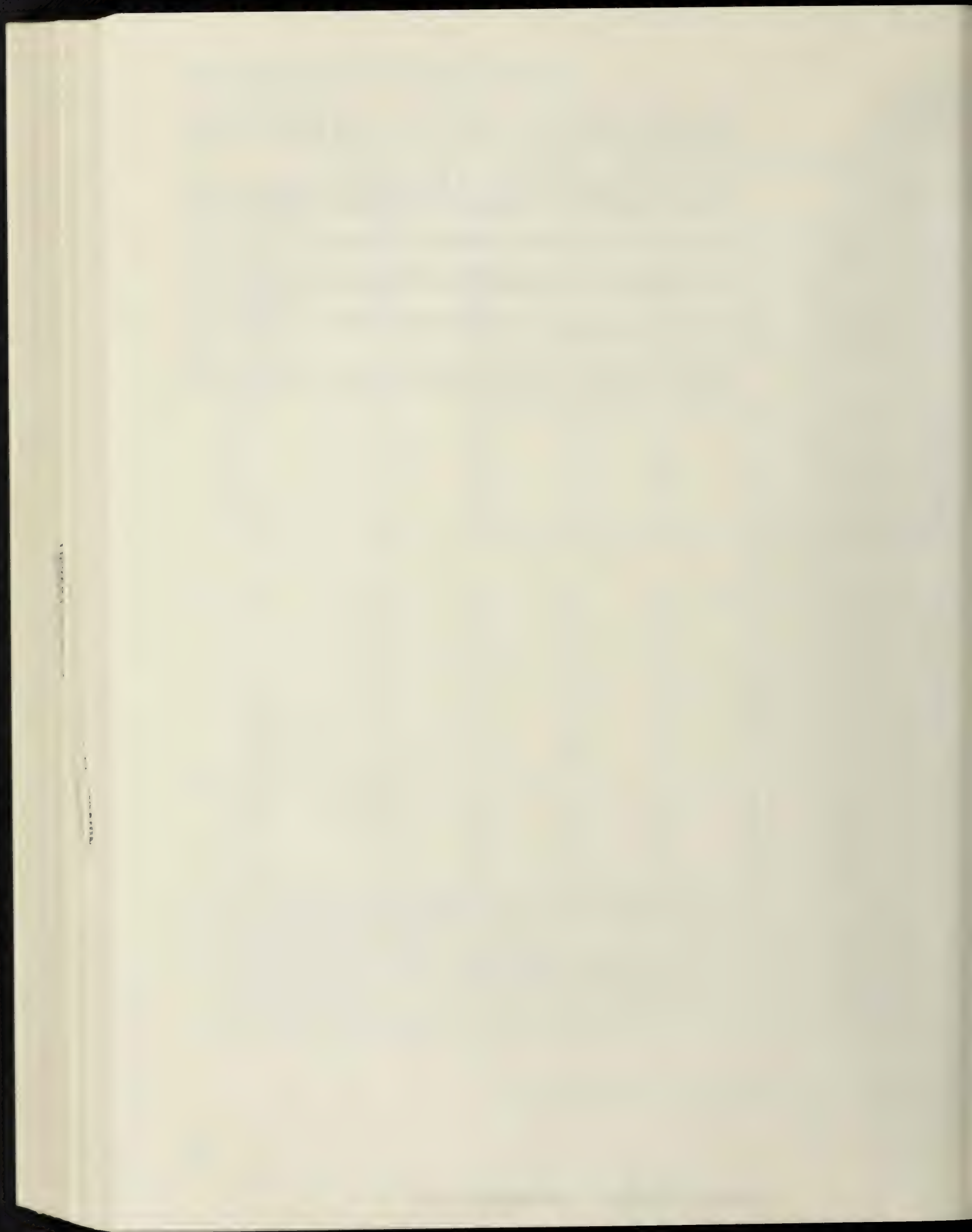
* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through June 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
5. July 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1985 through July 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



Detailed Statistics





U.S. Petroleum Balance, June 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Production				
Foreign	E 54,840	1,828	E 323,292	1,786
U.S.	E 214,095	7,137	E 1,292,459	7,141
Total	E 268,935	8,965	E 1,615,751	8,927
Imports				
Gross (Excluding SPR)	90,608	3,020	517,104	2,857
Net	4,636	155	25,911	143
Imports	6,766	226	38,099	210
Total	88,478	2,949	504,915	2,790
Exports (Net Including SPR)				
Sources				
Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-4,641	-155	-26,066	-144
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	13,525	451	663	4
Product Supplied and Losses	-1,706	-57	-11,860	-66
Accounted for 1	6,071	202	45,822	253
Other Sources	13,249	442	8,559	47
Total	370,662	12,355	2,129,225	11,764
(3) + (7) + (12)				
Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
Production	48,420	1,614	292,822	1,618
Imports 2	2,019	67	7,655	42
Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	-293	-10	486	3
Total NGPL Supply	50,146	1,672	300,963	1,663
Liquids				
Finished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	2,502	83	-14,937	-83
Imports	11,172	372	61,231	338
Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,315	44	7,656	42
Cracking Processing Gain 1	18,713	624	85,426	472
Oil Product Supplied	1,684	56	11,726	65
Other Liquids	35,386	1,180	151,102	835
Total = (18) through (22)	456,195	15,206	2,581,291	14,261
Production of Products 3				
(13) + (17) + (23)				
Imports of Refined Products 3				
Gross	37,806	1,260	259,745	1,435
Net	13,930	464	97,194	537
Total	23,876	796	162,551	898
Imports (Net)				
New Supply of Products	480,071	16,002	2,743,842	15,159
(24) + (27)				
Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-13,552	-452	84,963	469
Total	466,519	15,551	2,828,805	15,629
Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use				
(28) + (29)				
Finished Motor Gasoline	209,253	6,975	1,219,813	6,739
Distillate Fuel Oil	77,523	2,584	535,962	2,961
Residual Fuel Oil	31,417	1,047	226,766	1,253
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,482	1,449	289,927	1,602
Total 4	103,159	3,439	544,611	3,009
Other Oil	1,684	56	11,726	65
Total Product Supplied	466,519	15,551	2,828,805	15,629
Total = (31) through (36)				
Stocks, All Oils				
Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	342,859	--	342,859	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	476,571	--	476,571	--
Finished Oils	113,427	--	113,427	--
Gasoline Blending Components 5	33,926	--	33,926	--
Petrolines Plus	7,114	--	7,114	--
Finished Refined Products 3	536,073	--	536,073	--
Total Stocks	1,509,970	--	1,509,970	--

1. Rounding item.
 2. Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.
 3. Products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.
 4. Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.
 5. Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
 6. Estimated.
 7. Not Applicable.
 8. Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 9. Data and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 268,935	0	95,245	8,884	6,071	22	370,662	6,766	1,684	819,430
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	48,285	12,694	7,512	-5,474	0	0	13,513	1,587	47,917	99,851
Pentanes Plus	8,895	0	2,085	-293	0	0	6,186	66	4,435	7,114
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,390	12,694	5,427	-5,181	0	0	7,327	1,521	43,482	92,737
Ethane	14,752	284	1,637	756	0	0	50	132	17,247	14,156
Propane	15,321	9,062	1,665	-2,811	0	0	74	1,008	22,155	52,700
Normal Butane	6,323	3,390	1,282	-3,127	0	0	2,721	316	4,831	18,257
Isobutane	2,994	-42	843	1	0	0	4,482	66	-752	7,624
Other Liquids	1,315	0	11,172	2,502	0	0	20,151	0	-5,162	147,353
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,315	0	0	18	0	0	1,333	0	0	215
Unfinished Oils	0	0	9,948	617	0	0	12,515	0	-1,950	113,427
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,224	1,862	0	0	6,348	0	-3,262	33,481
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	-45	0	50	230
Finished Petroleum Products	135	410,345	32,379	-8,371	0	0	0	12,409	422,079	443,336
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	202,972	11,534	-5,042	0	0	0	212	209,253	186,315
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	79,384	5,900	-9,514	0	0	0	212	75,559	85,154
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	123,588	5,634	4,472	0	0	0	0	133,694	101,161
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	723	6	32	0	0	0	0	2,245	2,245
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,319	461	170	0	0	0	0	6,950	6,264
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	27,091	600	-366	0	0	0	0	27,223	36,166
Kerosene	0	2,104	139	282	0	0	0	6	2,520	7,212
Distillate Fuel Oil	57	79,287	4,396	-5,322	0	0	0	894	77,523	109,975
Residual Fuel Oil	0	20,578	12,778	1,588	0	0	0	3,528	31,417	40,205
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,604	323	116	0	0	0	96	3,948	1,682
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	9,180	0	-92	0	0	0	289	8,799	1,957
Special Naphthas	0	1,840	467	39	0	0	0	13	2,333	3,448
Lubricants	0	4,673	368	-204	0	0	0	274	4,562	12,229
Waxes	0	441	27	8	0	0	0	38	439	630
Petroleum Coke	0	14,570	0	54	0	0	0	6,932	7,692	5,501
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	16,076	1,204	637	0	0	0	5	17,913	27,788
Still Gas	0	18,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,937	0
Miscellaneous Products	77	1,950	75	-271	0	0	0	22	1,810	1,719
Total	318,670	423,039	146,308	-2,459	6,071	22	404,326	20,762	466,519	1,509,970

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)										
	E 1,615,751	0	543,015	-25,403	45,822	134	2,129,225	38,099	11,726	819,430
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs										
Pentanes Plus	292,107	66,081	43,769	8,619	0	0	86,399	11,168	313,009	99,851
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	52,232	0	7,933	486	0	0	37,291	277	23,082	7,114
Ethane	239,875	66,081	35,836	8,133	0	0	49,108	10,891	289,927	92,737
Propane	87,707	2,233	10,255	6,222	0	0	265	555	105,597	14,156
Normal Butane	95,760	49,317	12,723	5,124	0	0	478	8,404	154,042	52,700
Isobutane	37,659	14,745	7,758	-4,576	0	0	25,629	1,654	28,303	18,257
	18,749	-214	5,100	1,363	0	0	22,736	277	1,985	7,624
Other Liquids										
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	7,656	0	61,231	-14,937	0	0	92,902	0	-38,952	147,353
Unfinished Oils	7,656	0	0	84	0	0	7,740	0	0	215
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	48,638	-19,687	0	0	51,934	0	-22,983	113,427
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	12,593	4,611	0	0	33,311	0	-16,107	33,481
	0	0	0	55	0	0	-83	0	138	230
Finished Petroleum Products										
Finished Motor Gasoline	715	2,327,871	223,909	76,830	0	0	0	86,304	2,543,021	443,336
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	9	1,130,154	71,556	19,076	0	0	0	982	1,219,813	186,315
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9	416,275	27,110	7,320	0	0	0	982	449,732	85,154
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	713,879	44,446	11,756	0	0	0	0	770,081	101,161
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,710	6	481	0	0	0	0	4,197	2,245
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	36,590	2,306	597	0	0	0	35	39,457	6,264
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	167,746	4,749	-1,048	0	0	0	1,283	170,164	36,166
Kerosene	3	17,524	976	4,664	0	0	0	40	23,128	7,212
Distillate Fuel Oil	295	456,249	35,330	51,161	0	0	0	7,073	535,962	109,975
Residual Fuel Oil	0	160,586	92,055	13,009	0	0	0	38,883	226,766	40,205
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	19,509	3,307	241	0	0	0	831	22,226	1,682
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	45,134	0	-533	0	0	0	2,905	41,696	1,957
Special Naphthas	0	9,194	5,746	-497	0	0	0	263	14,181	3,448
Lubricants	0	26,461	2,061	495	0	0	0	2,377	26,640	12,229
Waxes	0	2,695	225	22	0	0	0	186	2,756	630
Petroleum Coke	0	76,630	0	-662	0	0	0	31,213	44,755	5,501
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	64,282	5,226	-10,605	0	0	0	44	58,859	27,788
Still Gas	0	102,747	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,747	0
Miscellaneous Products	408	8,660	365	429	0	0	0	189	9,673	1,719
Total	1,916,229	2,393,952	871,924	45,109	45,822	134	2,308,526	135,571	2,828,805	1,509,970

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,965	0	3,175	296	202	1	12,355	226	56
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,610	423	250	-182	0	0	450	53	1,597
Pentanes Plus	297	0	70	-10	0	0	206	2	148
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,313	423	181	-173	0	0	244	51	1,449
Ethane	492	9	55	25	0	0	2	4	575
Propane	511	302	56	-94	0	0	2	34	739
Normal Butane	211	113	43	-104	0	0	91	11	161
Isobutane	100	-1	28	(s)	0	0	149	2	-25
Other Liquids	44	0	372	83	0	0	672	0	-172
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	44	0	0	1	0	0	44	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	332	21	0	0	417	0	-65
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	41	62	0	0	212	0	-109
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-2	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,678	1,079	-279	0	0	0	414	14,069
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,766	384	-168	0	0	0	7	6,975
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,646	197	-317	0	0	0	7	2,519
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,120	188	149	0	0	0	0	4,456
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	24	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	211	15	6	0	0	0	0	232
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	903	20	-12	0	0	0	3	907
Kerosene	0	70	5	9	0	0	0	(s)	84
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,643	147	-177	0	0	0	30	2,584
Residual Fuel Oil	0	686	426	53	0	0	0	118	1,047
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	120	11	4	0	0	0	3	132
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	306	0	-3	0	0	0	10	293
Special Naphthas	0	61	16	1	0	0	0	(s)	78
Lubricants	0	156	12	-7	0	0	0	9	152
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	486	0	2	0	0	0	231	256
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	536	40	21	0	0	0	(s)	597
Still Gas	0	631	0	0	0	0	0	0	631
Miscellaneous Products	3	65	3	-9	0	0	0	1	60
Total	10,622	14,101	4,877	-82	202	1	13,478	692	15,551

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - June 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,927	0	3,000	-140	253	1	11,764	210	65
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,614	365	242	48	0	0	477	62	1,729
Pentanes Plus	289	0	44	3	0	0	206	2	128
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,325	365	198	45	0	0	271	60	1,602
Ethane	485	12	57	34	0	0	1	3	583
Propane	529	272	70	28	0	0	3	46	851
Normal Butane	208	81	43	-25	0	0	142	9	156
Isobutane	104	-1	28	8	0	0	126	2	11
Other Liquids	42	0	338	-83	0	0	513	0	-215
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	42	0	0	(s)	0	0	43	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	269	-109	0	0	287	0	-127
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	70	25	0	0	184	0	-89
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	4	12,861	1,237	424	0	0	0	477	14,050
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,244	395	105	0	0	0	5	6,739
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,300	150	40	0	0	0	5	2,485
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,944	246	65	0	0	0	0	4,255
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	20	(s)	3	0	0	0	0	23
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	202	13	3	0	0	0	(s)	218
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	927	26	-6	0	0	0	7	940
Kerosene	(s)	97	5	26	0	0	0	(s)	128
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,521	195	283	0	0	0	39	2,961
Residual Fuel Oil	0	887	509	72	0	0	0	215	1,253
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	108	18	1	0	0	0	5	123
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	249	0	-3	0	0	0	16	230
Special Naphthas	0	51	32	-3	0	0	0	1	78
Lubricants	0	146	11	3	0	0	0	13	147
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	423	0	-4	0	0	0	172	247
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	355	29	-59	0	0	0	(s)	325
Still Gas	0	568	0	0	0	0	0	0	568
Miscellaneous Products	2	48	2	2	0	0	0	1	53
Total	10,587	13,226	4,817	249	253	1	12,754	749	15,629

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,713	0	29,984	1,181	-90	3,992	0	36,780	0	0	16,787
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	958	1,287	1,319	-706	0	1,936	0	145	130	4,519	3,824
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	814	1,287	701	-697	0	1,936	0	101	130	3,810	3,769
Pentanes Plus	144	0	618	-9	0	0	0	44	0	709	55
Other Liquids	0	0	4,152	-1,856	0	717	0	2,690	0	323	17,272
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,323	-1,824	0	511	0	1,930	0	80	13,644
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	829	-32	0	206	0	760	0	243	3,628
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	40,339	25,644	-1,814	0	65,176	0	0	494	128,851	137,601
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	18,699	9,599	-1,812	0	41,179	0	0	24	67,641	58,983
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	5,113	4,793	-4,075	0	13,344	0	0	24	19,151	25,524
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	13,586	4,806	2,263	0	27,835	0	0	0	48,490	33,459
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	13	0	272	0	0	0	285	461
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	369	461	380	0	582	0	0	0	1,792	636
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,128	289	44	0	8,197	0	0	0	9,658	9,328
Kerosene	0	205	139	-224	0	646	0	0	4	762	3,764
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,250	3,935	-690	0	12,128	0	0	3	24,620	34,280
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,052	9,848	267	0	896	0	0	132	13,931	17,434
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	101	40	-20	0	94	0	0	31	184	139
Special Naphthas	0	255	124	73	0	128	0	0	4	576	1,244
Lubricants	0	617	272	114	0	598	0	0	79	1,522	2,738
Waxes	0	87	7	-12	0	6	0	0	5	83	80
Petroleum Coke	0	1,249	0	-40	0	0	0	0	198	1,011	789
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,460	928	136	0	330	0	0	1	4,852	7,514
Still Gas	0	1,689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,689	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	178	1	-43	0	120	0	0	12	243	211
Total	2,671	41,626	61,099	-3,195	-90	71,821	0	39,615	624	133,693	175,484

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 1. PAD District In, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1993
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock With-drawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unac-counted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 31,995	0	10,781	1,285	-4,280	47,338	0	86,473	646	0	71,657
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,903	2,118	3,394	-2,175	0	1,845	0	3,710	441	10,933	28,613
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,475	2,118	3,394	-2,304	0	1,147	0	2,227	376	10,227	27,048
Pentanes Plus	1,428	0	0	129	0	698	0	1,483	66	706	1,565
Other Liquids	152	0	422	1,681	0	-128	0	2,262	0	-135	24,823
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	152	0	0	23	0	0	0	175	0	0	95
Unfinished Oils	0	0	422	1,668	0	0	0	1,372	0	718	18,421
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-7	0	-128	0	718	0	-853	6,273
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0	-3	0	0	34
Finished Petroleum Products	16	93,701	564	-4,552	0	25,662	0	0	516	114,875	114,442
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	51,369	329	-2,571	0	17,407	0	0	1	66,533	51,595
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	20,625	199	-1,893	0	8,232	0	0	1	27,162	24,649
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	30,744	130	-678	0	9,175	0	0	0	39,371	26,946
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	150	0	28	0	57	0	0	0	235	498
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,103	0	-104	0	180	0	0	0	1,179	1,342
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,164	0	129	0	1,903	0	0	0	6,196	7,690
Kerosene	0	180	0	141	0	25	0	0	(s)	346	1,618
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	19,877	54	-2,297	0	5,873	0	0	1	23,506	32,592
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,009	11	-12	0	-377	0	0	0	1,631	3,702
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1,517	23	-49	0	45	0	0	9	1,526	314
Special Naphthas	0	486	46	-42	0	85	0	0	3	572	409
Lubricants	0	794	17	-145	0	134	0	0	15	786	2,011
Waxes	0	36	6	5	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	78
Petroleum Coke	0	3,017	0	-42	0	0	0	0	484	2,491	1,601
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	4,994	74	487	0	385	0	0	1	5,938	10,637
Still Gas	0	3,801	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,801	0
Miscellaneous Products	16	204	4	-80	0	-55	0	0	2	87	355
Total	42,066	95,819	15,161	-3,761	-4,280	74,717	0	92,445	1,604	125,673	239,535

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by

PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 128,910	0	46,412	1,221	7,726	-20,141	8	164,092	0	28	634,313
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,638	7,644	2,293	-1,897	0	-2,201	0	8,380	859	30,238	63,279
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,598	7,644	955	-1,480	0	-1,710	0	4,194	859	27,954	58,069
Pentanes Plus	6,040	0	1,338	-417	0	-491	0	4,186	0	2,284	5,210
Other Liquids	836	0	6,436	2,191	0	-713	0	14,606	0	-5,856	68,182
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	836	0	0	-8	0	0	0	828	0	0	117
Unfinished Oils	0	0	6,188	893	0	-635	0	9,606	0	-3,160	53,109
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	248	1,316	0	-78	0	4,232	0	-2,746	14,768
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-10	0	0	0	-60	0	50	188
Finished Petroleum Products	115	187,813	3,645	778	0	-92,835	0	0	4,819	94,698	119,687
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	92,907	668	-317	0	-59,611	0	0	181	33,468	47,423
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	36,814	616	-2,348	0	-21,971	0	0	181	12,931	21,834
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	56,093	53	2,031	0	-37,640	0	0	0	20,537	25,589
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	298	0	68	0	-341	0	0	0	25	496
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,928	0	152	0	-980	0	0	0	2,100	2,114
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	13,365	0	489	0	-10,646	0	0	44	3,164	11,837
Kerosene	0	1,498	0	423	0	-671	0	0	1	1,249	1,470
Distillate Fuel Oil	57	34,708	0	-1,006	0	-18,207	0	0	499	15,053	28,174
Residual Fuel Oil	0	6,773	2,430	1,016	0	-519	0	0	622	9,078	10,684
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	10,829	189	135	0	-139	0	0	234	10,780	2,902
Special Naphthas	0	975	154	21	0	-213	0	0	3	934	1,453
Lubricants	0	2,833	77	-93	0	-722	0	0	135	1,960	6,181
Waxes	0	225	5	8	0	-6	0	0	25	207	415
Petroleum Coke	0	6,082	0	269	0	0	0	0	3,071	3,280	1,807
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	4,279	102	-291	0	-715	0	0	(s)	3,374	3,874
Still Gas	0	8,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,739	0
Miscellaneous Products	57	1,374	20	-96	0	-65	0	0	5	1,286	857
Total	163,499	195,457	58,787	2,293	7,726	-115,890	8	187,078	5,678	119,108	885,461

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,424	0	849	397	5,821	-10,402	0	14,084	0	5	13,276
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,607	239	389	-32	0	-1,580	0	523	0	1,100	1,197
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,835	239	260	-33	0	-1,373	0	318	0	610	1,003
Pentanes Plus	772	0	129	1	0	-207	0	205	0	490	194
Other Liquids	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	140	0	140	4,016
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	-1	0	159	2,152
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	141	0	-19	1,864
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	4	15,027	127	172	0	-752	0	0	3	14,575	12,861
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,722	42	325	0	-536	0	0	0	7,553	4,830
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,436	30	-99	0	-436	0	0	0	3,931	2,953
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,286	11	424	0	-100	0	0	0	3,621	1,877
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	58	0	30	0	12	0	0	0	100	60
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	406	0	-10	0	-187	0	0	0	209	410
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	702	0	-45	0	316	0	0	0	973	834
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,851	76	-320	0	-357	0	0	0	3,250	3,062
Residual Fuel Oil	0	340	5	-14	0	0	0	0	0	331	500
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	7
Special Naphthas	0	6	1	-4	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	77
Lubricants	0	30	(s)	-6	0	0	0	0	2	23	8
Waxes	0	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	115
Petroleum Coke	0	269	0	-8	0	0	0	0	0	261	115
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	981	2	225	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,208	2,923
Still Gas	0	592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	592	0
Miscellaneous Products	4	49	(s)	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	52	11
Total	20,035	15,266	1,365	817	5,821	-12,734	0	14,747	3	15,821	31,350

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 88,893	0	7,218	4,800	-3,106	-20,787	14	69,233	6,120	1,651	83,397
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,179	1,406	117	-664	0	0	0	755	156	1,127	2,938
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	668	1,406	117	-667	0	0	0	487	156	881	2,848
Pentanes Plus	511	0	0	3	0	0	0	268	0	246	90
Other Liquids	327	0	162	206	0	124	0	453	0	366	33,060
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	327	0	0	3	0	0	0	330	0	0	3
Unfinished Oils	0	0	15	-278	0	124	0	-392	0	253	26,101
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	147	463	0	0	0	497	0	113	6,948
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	8
Finished Petroleum Products	0	73,465	2,399	-2,955	0	2,749	0	0	6,577	69,080	58,745
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	32,275	896	-667	0	1,561	0	0	6	34,058	23,484
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,396	262	-1,099	0	831	0	0	6	12,384	10,194
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	19,879	633	432	0	730	0	0	0	21,674	13,290
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	217	6	-107	0	0	0	0	0	116	730
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,513	0	-248	0	405	0	0	0	1,670	1,762
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,732	311	-983	0	230	0	0	58	7,232	6,477
Kerosene	0	221	0	-58	0	0	0	0	(s)	163	339
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11,601	331	-1,009	0	563	0	0	391	11,094	11,867
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,404	484	331	0	0	0	0	2,774	6,445	7,885
Naptha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	336	72	-41	0	0	0	0	111	256	281
Special Naphthas	0	118	142	-9	0	0	0	0	3	249	335
Lubricants	0	399	(s)	-74	0	-10	0	0	44	272	1,222
Waxes	0	73	8	6	0	0	0	0	7	80	49
Petroleum Coke	0	3,953	0	-125	0	0	0	0	3,179	649	1,189
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,362	99	80	0	0	0	0	1	2,540	2,840
Still Gas	0	4,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,116	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	145	50	-51	0	0	0	0	3	141	285
Total	90,399	74,871	9,897	1,387	-3,106	-17,914	14	70,441	12,854	72,225	178,140

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ April 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

—Continued

PAD District and State		Production		PAD District and State		Production	
		Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average
PAD District I							
Florida	1,004	33	E 78	PAD District IV		E 2,334	E 78
New York	E 75	E 3	E 81	Colorado	E 2,421	E 2,421	E 81
Pennsylvania	E 324	E 11	106	Montana	3,187	3,187	106
Virginia	E 6	E 0	E 334	Utah	E 10,020	E 10,020	E 334
West Virginia	325	11	-18	Wyoming	-547	-547	-18
Adjustment 2	6	(s)	E 581	Adjustment 2			E 581
Total PAD District I	E 1,740	E 58		Total PAD District IV	E 17,415		
PAD District II							
Illinois	2,593	86	53	PAD District V		1,576	53
Indiana	455	15	1,731	Alaska	51,934	51,934	1,731
Kansas	6,580	219	-85	South Alaska	-2,537	-2,537	-85
Kentucky	697	23	1,699	North Slope	50,973	50,973	1,699
Michigan	E 2,313	E 77	(s)	Adjustment for Alaska ²	14	14	(s)
Missouri	19	1		Total Alaska			
Nebraska	580	19	200	Arizona			
North Dakota	4,258	142	731	California	6,006	6,006	200
Ohio	E 1,230	E 41	1	Central Coastal	21,917	21,917	731
Oklahoma	13,521	451	216	East Central	16	16	1
South Dakota	124	4	1,148	North	6,487	6,487	216
Tennessee	69	2	1,148	South	34,426	34,426	1,148
Adjustment 2	-402	-13	8	Total California	238	238	8
Total PAD District II	E 32,037	E 1,068		Nevada	-490	-490	-16
PAD District III							
Alabama	1,761	59	E 8,842	Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	85,161	85,161	2,839
Arkansas	E 1,686	E 56		Total PAD District V	E 265,263		E 8,842
Louisiana	E 40,011	E 1,334		United States Total			
Gulf Coast	E 2,640	E 88					
Rest of State	E 42,651	E 1,422		1 Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):			
Total Louisiana	2,488	83		Alaska: State - 1,385;			
Mississippi				California: Federal - 2,253, State - 3,364;			
New Mexico				Louisiana: Federal - E27,645, State - E2,154;			
Northwestern	646	22		Texas: Federal - E1,635, State- 191;			
Southeastern	5,898	197		U.S. Total - E38,627			
Total New Mexico	6,544	218		2 These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD			
Texas				level sums of the State data with the independently estimated			
TRRC District 01	2,241	75		U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion			
TRRC District 02	3,262	109		of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a			
TRRC District 03	E 9,669	E 322		previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and			
TRRC District 04	2,409	80		national levels will be published without adjustments in the			
TRRC District 05	736	25		Petroleum Supply Annual.			
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,584	119		(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.			
TRRC District 07B	3,050	102		E = Estimated.			
TRRC District 07C	3,072	102		Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.			
TRRC District 08	19,155	639		Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.			
TRRC District 08A	17,178	573					
TRRC District 09	3,282	109					
TRRC District 10	1,701	57					
East Texas	3,940	131					
Total Texas	E 73,279	E 2,443					
Adjustment 2	501	17					
Total PAD District III	E 128,910	E 4,297					

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):

Alaska: State - 1,385;
California: Federal - 2,253, State - 3,364;
Louisiana: Federal - E27,645, State - E2,154;
Texas: Federal - E1,635, State - 191;
U.S. Total - E38,627

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	323	635	958	3	1,601	558	7,741	9,903	19,659	3,258	6,444	599	3,678	33,638	2,607	1,179	48,285
Pentanes Plus	63	81	144	0	207	136	1,085	1,428	3,611	329	1,162	207	731	6,040	772	511	8,899
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	260	554	814	3	1,394	422	6,656	8,475	16,048	2,929	5,282	392	2,947	27,598	1,835	668	39,390
Ethane	77	192	269	0	476	6	3,016	3,498	6,527	953	2,285	51	885	10,701	282	2	14,752
Propane	108	223	331	2	566	249	2,447	3,264	5,939	1,213	1,807	181	1,236	10,376	975	375	15,321
Normal Butane	57	107	164	1	183	156	825	1,165	2,565	489	627	116	553	4,350	443	201	6,323
Isobutane	18	32	50	0	169	11	368	548	1,017	274	563	44	273	2,171	135	90	2,994
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	12	16	31	51	6	24	3	115	4	0	135
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	6	0	0	57	0	0	57
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	12	16	30	0	0	24	3	57	4	0	77
Total Production	323	635	958	3	1,605	558	7,753	9,919	19,690	3,309	6,450	623	3,681	33,753	2,611	1,179	48,420

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	PAD Dist. V Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	33,812	2,968	36,780	1,397	56,038	8,935	20,103	86,473	14,600	80,818	61,448	5,251	1,975	164,092	14,084	69,233	370,662
Pentanes Plus	41	3	44	0	782	24	677	1,483	1,287	2,030	679	65	125	4,186	205	268	6,186
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	101	0	101	67	1,445	232	483	2,227	585	1,381	2,073	114	41	4,194	318	487	7,327
Ethane	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	3	41	0	0	44	0	0	50
Propane	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	2	27	0	0	29	0	0	74
Normal Butane	5	0	5	35	450	138	70	693	172	477	913	12	13	1,587	248	188	2,721
Isobutane	96	0	96	32	944	94	413	1,483	413	899	1,092	102	28	2,534	70	299	4,482
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	175	178	247	395	0	8	828	0	330	1,333
Unfinished Oil (net)	1,719	211	1,930	-70	851	103	488	1,372	-76	7,624	1,966	61	31	9,606	-1	-392	12,515
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	722	38	760	-11	356	94	279	718	255	2,330	1,652	14	-19	4,232	141	497	6,348
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	-3	-50	-24	14	0	0	-60	0	18	-45
Total Input to Refineries	36,395	3,220	39,615	1,383	59,644	9,388	22,030	92,445	16,779	94,406	68,227	5,505	2,161	187,078	14,747	70,441	404,326
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,128	99	1,227	47	1,815	298	671	2,830	495	2,791	2,079	168	66	5,599	471	2,343	12,470
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,491	116	1,607	66	2,282	306	719	3,373	562	3,709	2,607	255	71	7,204	561	2,980	15,726
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	75.7	85.0	76.4	70.6	79.5	97.3	93.2	83.9	88.1	75.3	79.7	65.9	92.3	77.7	83.8	78.6	79.3
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	.98	.50	.94	.75	.89	1.80	.46	.88	.58	.80	.81	1.41	.78	.80	.91	1.05	.89
API Gravity, Weighted Average	30.52	38.95	31.18	35.61	35.02	30.61	37.41	35.12	37.30	34.81	31.98	32.03	39.78	33.95	36.56	25.09	32.34
Operable Capacity (daily average)																	
Operating	1,491	116	1,607	66	2,282	306	719	3,373	562	3,709	2,607	255	71	7,204	561	2,980	15,726
Idle	1,305	109	1,414	66	2,123	301	719	3,209	530	3,354	2,413	239	71	6,607	527	2,801	14,558
	186	7	193	0	159	5	0	164	32	355	194	16	0	597	35	179	1,168

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousand Barrels)

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Note: See Explanatory Note 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	46.7	38.0	46.0	49.5	53.9	50.9	52.8	53.2	44.3	48.1	44.4	26.4	46.9	45.8	50.1	44.6	47.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5	.2	.1	.0	.0	.2	.4	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.5	1.0	3.3	1.4	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.4	4.5	3.6	5.7	1.4	4.9	4.4	1.7	2.0	3.3
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.0	0	1.0	0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	5.9	1.1	1.1	2.6	13.7	1.7	2.9	2.2	1.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.2	.1	2.9	.5	5.4	4.6	3.4	4.7	5.6	7.1	9.8	.1	1.8	7.7	5.0	11.2	7.1
Kerosene	.4	1.8	.5	5.3	2	.4	-.3	.2	0	.9	1.0	.3	.0	.9	0	.3	.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.3	30.6	23.9	25.6	20.5	23.6	27.9	22.6	25.1	18.9	19.3	29.4	24.3	20.0	27.3	16.9	20.7
Residual Fuel Oil	8.4	1.7	7.9	4.9	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.3	4.7	3.0	5.0	4.6	.5	3.9	2.4	12.2	5.4
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.3	0	.2	0	.6	0	.5	.5	.2	2.6	.8	.0	0	1.7	0	.2	.9
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	0	.0	0	1.8	0	.0	1.2	1.5	5.8	4.0	.0	0	.6	.0	.2	2.4
Special Naphthas	.6	1.0	.7	0	.6	0	.6	.6	.7	.8	.0	.0	0	.6	.0	.2	.5
Lubricants	.7	12.0	1.6	0	.8	0	1.7	.9	.1	1.9	1.0	8.2	0	1.6	.2	.6	1.2
Waxes	0	2.7	.2	0	.0	0	.2	.0	.1	.1	.1	1.1	0	.1	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	.7	3.2	1.1	3.7	4.2	2.7	3.4	1.8	3.0	4.9	1.4	.5	3.5	1.9	5.7	3.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	9.3	5.3	8.9	8.4	5.4	11.7	3.6	5.7	2.9	1.2	2.6	19.4	5.8	2.5	7.0	3.4	4.2
Still Gas	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.6	3.3	4.1	4.3	4.5	5.8	4.4	2.8	2.4	5.0	4.2	6.0	4.9
Miscellaneous Products	.3	1.7	.5	.1	.3	.3	.0	.2	-.1	.7	1.1	1.0	0	.8	.3	.2	.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.6	-9	-5.2	-2	-4.6	-4.6	-1.6	-3.8	-2.1	-5.1	-5.5	-1.3	-1.0	-4.8	-3.7	-6.4	-4.9

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	29,984	16,467	40,726	849	7,218	95,245
Natural Gas Liquids	1,319	3,394	2,293	389	117	7,512
Pentanes Plus	618	0	1,338	129	0	2,085
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	701	3,394	955	260	117	5,427
Ethane	0	1,633	0	0	4	1,637
Propane	307	1,055	143	128	33	1,665
Normal Butane	236	424	495	79	48	1,282
Isobutane	158	283	318	53	32	843
Other Liquids ¹	4,152	422	6,436	0	162	11,172
Unfinished Oils ¹	3,323	422	6,188	0	15	9,948
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	829	0	248	0	147	1,224
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	25,644	564	3,645	127	2,399	32,379
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,599	329	668	42	896	11,534
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,793	199	616	30	262	5,900
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	4,806	130	53	11	633	5,634
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	461	0	0	0	0	461
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	289	0	0	0	311	600
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	11	0	0	0	0	11
Other	279	0	0	0	311	589
Kerosene	139	0	0	0	0	139
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,935	54	0	76	331	4,396
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,935	54	0	76	331	4,396
Residual Fuel Oil	9,848	11	2,430	5	484	12,778
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,848	11	2,430	5	484	12,778
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	40	23	189	0	72	323
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	124	46	154	1	142	467
Lubricants	272	17	77	(s)	(s)	368
Waxes	7	6	5	1	8	27
Asphalt and Road Oil	928	74	102	2	99	1,204
Miscellaneous Products	1	4	20	(s)	50	75
Total Imports	61,099	20,847	53,101	1,365	9,897	146,308

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	169,858	96,823	232,957	6,024	37,353	543,015
Natural Gas Liquids	5,979	22,307	9,768	3,511	2,205	43,769
Pentanes plus	1,575	0	5,526	832	0	7,933
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,404	22,307	4,241	2,679	2,205	35,836
Ethane	1	10,250	0	0	4	10,255
Propane	2,612	7,039	1,237	1,564	271	12,723
Normal Butane	1,075	3,011	1,845	669	1,157	7,758
Isobutane	717	2,007	1,159	446	771	5,100
Other Liquids ¹	18,810	1,869	37,327	0	3,225	61,231
Unfinished Oils ¹	9,988	1,869	36,337	0	445	48,638
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	8,822	0	991	0	2,780	12,593
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	174,980	5,171	26,262	1,259	16,237	223,909
Finished Motor Gasoline	54,581	2,739	4,833	451	8,952	71,556
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	20,174	1,056	2,058	273	3,549	27,110
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	34,407	1,683	2,775	178	5,403	44,446
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1,727	0	243	0	336	2,306
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3,407	0	(s)	0	1,342	4,749
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	103	0	0	0	0	103
Other	3,304	0	(s)	0	1,342	4,646
Kerosene	632	0	344	0	0	976
Distillate Fuel Oil	31,878	846	0	740	1,866	35,330
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	31,878	846	0	740	1,866	35,330
Residual Fuel Oil	75,397	535	14,044	61	2,019	92,055
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	75,397	535	14,044	61	2,019	92,055
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	163	111	2,925	0	108	3,307
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	1,737	613	2,989	1	407	5,746
Lubricants	1,547	70	244	(s)	200	2,061
Waxes	64	52	74	3	33	225
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,747	112	475	3	889	5,226
Miscellaneous Products	101	93	91	1	79	365
Total Imports	369,627	126,170	306,313	10,794	59,019	871,924

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,400	475	370	0	170	0	0	231	1,363	0	1,338	3,947	5,347	178
Iraq	2,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,209	74
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	0	0	455	455	15
Libya	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	158	5
Saudi Arabia	(s)	197	0	0	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	768	26
United Arab Emirates	2,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,427	81
Subtotal Arab OPEC	6,036	672	370	158	741	0	0	231	1,818	0	1,338	5,329	11,365	379
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	277	937	31
Gabon	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	32
Indonesia	12,428	0	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	13,156	439
Nigeria	10,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	163	10,721	357
Venezuela	8,440	0	1,021	0	1,015	270	0	1,841	179	0	556	4,882	13,322	444
Subtotal Other OPEC	33,046	0	1,749	0	1,015	270	0	1,841	619	0	556	6,050	39,095	1,303
Other														
Angola	3,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,586	120
Australia	1,608	0	0	0	212	106	0	44	45	0	0	407	2,015	67
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	644	644	21
Brazil	0	0	514	0	677	0	0	203	626	0	30	2,050	2,050	68
Canada	13,592	4,139	211	121	1,163	158	11	475	659	125	816	7,876	21,468	716
Congo	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	167	1,690	56
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	1	200	0	211	0	0	0	0	(s)	78	490	490	16
Mexico	16,219	480	2,506	90	616	30	0	299	949	0	181	5,152	21,370	712
Netherlands	0	(s)	525	0	1,509	0	0	0	0	8	44	2,086	2,086	70
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	540	0	99	895	895	30
Norway	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	528	18
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
People's Republic of China	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	504	17
Peru	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	12
Puerto Rico	0	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	246	702	702	23
Romania	0	0	0	252	528	0	0	0	0	0	252	1,031	1,031	34
Spain	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	351	0	147	746	746	25
Trinidad and Tobago	1,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	681	0	0	891	2,767	92
United Kingdom	13,764	135	0	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	21	662	14,425	481
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,524	0	1,047	416	129	997	3,029	0	0	8,142	8,142	271
Zaire	1,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	43
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	1,491	14	51	1,571	1,571	52
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,438	0	1,069	441	2,807	82	0	94	1,159	143	231	6,027	7,465	249
Subtotal Other	56,163	4,755	7,829	1,066	9,778	791	139	2,324	10,341	467	2,194	39,686	95,848	3,195
Total Imports	95,245	5,427	9,948	1,224	11,534	1,061	139	4,396	12,778	467	4,089	51,064	146,308	4,877

See footnotes at end of table.

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	514	0	0	0	170	0	0	231	341	0	0	742	1,256	42
Saudi Arabia	0	197	0	0	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	768	26
United Arab Emirates	1,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,212	40
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,726	197	0	0	741	0	0	231	341	0	0	1,510	3,236	108
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	277	277	9
Gabon	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	17
Indonesia	4,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,169	139
Nigeria	5,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,253	175
Venezuela	3,271	0	337	0	1,015	259	0	1,841	178	0	522	4,152	7,424	247
Subtotal Other OPEC	13,216	0	337	0	1,015	259	0	1,841	454	0	522	4,429	17,645	588
Other														
Angola	1,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,841	61
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	644	644	21
Brazil	0	0	514	0	677	0	0	203	626	0	1	2,022	2,022	67
Canada	1,202	368	0	121	420	46	11	153	550	63	554	2,284	3,486	116
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	167	167	6
France	0	1	200	0	211	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	412	412	14
Mexico	3,941	0	188	0	1,457	30	0	299	558	0	0	1,075	5,016	167
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	255	0	0	0	540	0	0	1,457	1,457	49
Netherlands Antilles	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	895	895	30
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	252	528	0	0	0	0	50	246	575	575	19
Spain	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	351	0	252	1,031	1,031	34
Trinidad and Tobago	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	681	0	147	746	746	25
United Kingdom	5,072	135	0	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	891	1,351	45
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,685	0	1,047	416	129	997	3,029	0	14	655	5,727	191
Zaire	561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,303	7,303	243
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	1,491	0	0	0	561	19
Hemisphere	1,438	0	120	441	2,495	0	0	0	415	10	31	1,506	1,506	50
Other Eastern Hemisphere	15,042	504	2,986	829	7,844	491	139	1,863	9,053	124	1,344	25,176	40,218	1,341
Subtotal Other	29,984	701	3,323	829	9,599	750	139	3,935	9,848	124	1,866	31,115	61,099	2,037
Total Imports														
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
United Arab Emirates	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	10
Subtotal Arab OPEC	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,403	47
Venezuela	210	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	435	15
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,613	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	1,838	61
Other														
Canada	10,781	3,394	197	0	329	0	0	54	11	46	124	4,154	14,935	498
Congo	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	2,608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,608	87
Trinidad and Tobago	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Subtotal Other	14,554	3,394	197	0	329	0	0	54	11	46	124	4,154	18,708	624
Total Imports	16,467	3,394	422	0	329	0	0	54	11	46	124	4,380	20,847	695
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	885	475	370	0	0	0	0	0	1,022	0	1,338	3,206	4,091	136
Iraq	2,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,209	74
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	0	0	455	455	15
Libya	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	158	5
Saudi Arabia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	915	31
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,010	475	370	158	0	0	0	0	1,477	0	1,338	3,819	7,829	261
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	22
Gabon	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	15
Indonesia	3,409	0	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	4,136	138
Nigeria	3,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	163	4,065	135
Venezuela	4,958	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	34	494	5,452	182
Subtotal Other OPEC	13,366	0	1,186	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	34	1,385	14,751	492
Other														
Angola	1,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,744	58
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	29	1
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	824	27
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	77	77	3
Mexico	9,670	480	2,318	90	616	0	0	0	391	0	74	3,970	13,640	455
Netherlands	0	0	525	0	53	0	0	0	0	8	44	630	630	21
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
People's Republic of China	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	12
Peru	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	12
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	127	127	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	952	32
United Kingdom	8,692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8,692	290
Virgin Islands	0	0	839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	839	28
Zaire	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	738	25
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	51	65	65	2
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	949	0	0	0	0	0	397	6	83	1,434	1,434	48
Subtotal Other	23,350	480	4,632	90	668	0	0	0	788	154	359	7,171	30,521	1,017
Total Imports	40,726	955	6,188	248	668	0	0	0	2,430	154	1,731	12,375	53,101	1,770
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	849	260	0	0	42	0	0	76	5	1	132	516	1,365	46
Subtotal Other	849	260	0	0	42	0	0	76	5	1	132	516	1,365	46
Total Imports	849	260	0	0	42	0	0	76	5	1	132	516	1,365	46
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	4,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,850	162
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	(s)
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,850	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	4,861	162
Other														
Australia	1,608	0	0	0	212	106	0	44	45	0	0	407	2,015	67
Canada	760	117	15	0	372	112	0	192	93	15	6	922	1,682	56
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	107	107	4
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	147	5
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	312	82	0	94	347	127	116	1,078	1,078	36
Subtotal Other	2,368	117	15	147	896	300	0	331	484	142	235	2,667	5,035	168
Total Imports	7,218	117	15	147	896	311	0	331	484	142	235	2,678	9,897	330

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	19,609	782	1,321	0	170	0	0	2,151	9,624	0	4,639	18,687	38,296	212
Iraq	7,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,852	43
Kuwait	1,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	0	0	1,847	3,163	17
Libya	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	403	403	2
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	1
Saudi Arabia	10,315	436	0	0	4,988	0	0	0	1,076	0	0	6,500	16,815	93
United Arab Emirates	8,982	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,979	11,961	66
Subtotal Arab OPEC	48,074	1,318	1,321	721	5,436	0	0	2,151	14,065	245	5,258	30,515	78,589	434
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	5,749	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	2,150	0	0	2,450	8,198	45
Gabon	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	5,991	33
Indonesia	49,326	0	3,504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,504	52,830	292
Nigeria	46,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	0	0	1,524	48,331	267
Venezuela	52,344	729	6,727	236	5,962	1,583	25	12,670	14,073	224	3,224	45,453	97,797	540
Subtotal Other OPEC	159,926	729	10,531	236	5,962	1,583	25	12,670	18,037	224	3,224	53,222	213,148	1,178
Other														
Angola	16,842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,010	0	0	1,010	17,852	99
Australia	4,454	737	0	0	1,114	449	0	282	422	0	62	3,066	7,520	42
Bahamas	0	0	2,471	0	230	93	0	831	3,551	0	320	7,495	7,495	41
Brazil	0	0	760	518	3,992	215	0	1,026	4,035	129	50	10,725	10,725	59
Canada	85,398	29,189	1,760	121	8,071	543	39	6,036	4,646	984	3,006	54,395	139,793	772
Congo	3,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	0	0	840	4,144	23
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	482	3
France	0	1	522	0	1,664	0	0	0	0	44	294	2,524	2,524	14
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	478	3
Mexico	127,291	2,470	10,506	1,876	2,322	223	33	1,425	2,683	290	921	22,749	150,039	829
Netherlands	0	1	525	76	9,933	0	0	412	0	70	609	11,626	11,626	64
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	517	437	82	422	6,202	0	710	8,678	8,678	48
Norway	6,675	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	6,887	38
Oman	653	0	0	0	1,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	653	4
People's Republic of China	3,509	0	0	2,744	1,037	0	0	155	1,046	186	0	3,936	7,445	41
Peru	2,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,232	3,344	18
Puerto Rico	0	0	840	0	1,449	419	119	604	0	1,479	1,452	6,363	6,363	35
Romania	0	0	1,049	4,417	2,949	0	0	0	2	0	761	9,178	9,178	51
Spain	0	0	239	0	1,304	0	0	0	678	239	311	2,771	2,771	15
Syria	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	2
Trinidad and Tobago	17,376	0	0	0	0	122	0	319	2,892	133	159	3,625	21,000	116
Tunisia	2,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,048	11
United Kingdom	47,383	1,390	0	0	3,452	0	0	0	0	270	578	5,690	53,072	293
Virgin Islands	0	0	9,252	0	5,613	1,819	678	6,049	19,251	0	0	42,662	42,662	236
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	26	200	200	1
Zaire	7,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,047	39
Other Western Hemisphere	157	0	257	15	0	0	0	269	6,566	350	135	7,592	7,749	43

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unlin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Other Eastern Hemisphere	9,609	2	8,085	1,869	16,002	1,152	0	2,681	5,648	1,103	1,250	37,792	47,401	262
Subtotal Other	335,015	33,789	36,786	11,636	60,158	5,472	951	20,510	59,952	5,277	10,641	245,172	580,187	3,205
Total Imports	543,015	35,836	48,638	12,593	71,556	7,054	976	35,330	92,055	5,746	19,124	328,909	871,924	4,817
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	7,595	306	221	0	170	0	0	2,151	7,545	0	0	10,393	17,988	99
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	5
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	245	245	1
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	1
Saudi Arabia	2,797	197	0	0	4,310	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,507	7,304	40
United Arab Emirates	2,210	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	842	3,051	17
Subtotal Arab OPEC	13,594	604	221	563	4,758	0	0	2,151	7,545	245	(s)	16,086	29,680	164
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,973	0	0	1,973	2,324	13
Gabon	2,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	3,055	17
Indonesia	14,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,595	81
Nigeria	25,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,040	26,905	149
Venezuela	18,976	285	1,514	236	3,762	1,552	25	12,670	12,209	0	2,848	35,101	54,077	299
Subtotal Other OPEC	62,551	285	1,514	236	3,762	1,552	25	12,670	15,514	0	2,848	38,405	100,956	558
Other														
Angola	8,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	8,885	49
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	60	241	241	1
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	230	10	0	831	3,491	0	0	4,562	4,562	25
Brazil	0	0	760	261	3,992	215	0	1,026	4,035	0	1	10,290	10,290	57
Canada	9,107	2,744	29	121	2,169	286	39	3,521	3,924	159	1,310	14,300	23,407	129
Congo	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	0	0	840	2,063	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	200	0	1,664	0	0	0	0	1	13	1,877	1,877	10
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	31,761	0	188	1,493	294	223	0	1,424	2,121	289	0	6,032	37,792	209
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	9,372	0	0	412	0	5	126	9,915	9,915	55
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	486	437	0	422	5,888	0	195	7,737	7,737	43
Norway	4,631	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	4,842	27
People's Republic of China	724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	724	4
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,046	0	0	1,046	1,046	6
Puerto Rico	0	0	840	0	1,449	229	119	604	0	697	1,360	5,298	5,298	29
Romania	0	0	1,049	4,417	2,949	0	0	0	0	0	761	9,176	9,176	51
Spain	0	0	0	0	1,304	0	0	0	351	0	311	1,966	1,966	11
Syria	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	2
Trinidad and Tobago	4,594	0	0	0	0	122	0	319	2,212	0	12	2,665	7,259	40
United Kingdom	24,590	769	0	0	3,452	0	0	0	0	0	54	4,275	28,866	159
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,356	0	5,613	1,819	449	6,049	19,251	0	0	36,538	36,538	202

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - June 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	1
Zaire	5,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,768	32
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	15	0	0	0	269	6,566	0	9	7,116	7,116	39
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,132	2	1,054	1,717	12,578	241	0	2,180	1,730	342	137	19,981	23,114	128
Subtotal Other	93,713	3,515	8,253	8,023	46,060	3,582	607	17,057	52,338	1,492	4,349	145,278	238,991	1,320
Total Imports	169,858	4,404	9,988	8,822	54,581	5,133	632	31,878	75,397	1,737	7,197	199,769	369,627	2,042
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	3
Iraq	3,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,794	21
United Arab Emirates	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613	3
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,958	27
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	2
Gabon	793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	793	4
Nigeria	6,063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,063	33
Venezuela	559	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	784	4
Subtotal Other OPEC	7,767	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	7,993	44
Other														
Canada	64,051	22,307	1,615	0	2,739	0	0	846	535	613	431	29,086	93,137	515
Congo	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	4
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	17,990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,990	99
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,357	7
United Kingdom	0	(s)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	84,098	22,307	1,643	0	2,739	0	0	846	535	613	437	29,121	113,219	626
Subtotal Other	96,823	22,307	1,869	0	2,739	0	0	846	535	613	437	29,347	126,170	697
Total Imports	96,823	22,307	1,869	0	2,739	0	0	846	535	613	437	29,347	126,170	697
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	11,464	475	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	2,079	0	4,639	8,294	19,758	109
Iraq	4,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,058	22
Kuwait	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	0	0	1,847	2,171	12
Libya	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	158	1
Saudi Arabia	7,518	239	0	0	231	0	0	0	1,076	0	0	1,546	9,064	50
United Arab Emirates	6,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,137	8,296	46

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC	29,522	714	1,100	158	231	0	0	0	6,520	0	5,258	13,982	43,504	240
Subtotal Arab OPEC														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	5,046	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	476	5,523	31
Gabon	2,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,142	12
Indonesia	8,042	0	3,504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,504	11,546	64
Nigeria	14,879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	483	15,362	85
Venezuela	32,809	444	4,988	0	2,200	0	0	0	1,690	224	376	9,922	42,731	236
Subtotal Other OPEC	62,918	444	8,792	0	2,200	0	0	0	2,350	224	376	14,386	77,304	427
Other														
Angola	8,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	8,967	50
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	2,471	0	0	(s)	0	0	60	0	320	2,851	2,851	16
Brazil	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	109	109	43	410	410	2
Canada	944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	419	520	1,464	8
Congo	1,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,381	8
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	3
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	281	647	647	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	478	3
Mexico	77,540	2,462	10,318	383	2,028	0	33	0	559	1	405	16,189	93,730	518
Netherlands	0	0	525	76	91	0	0	0	0	66	479	1,236	1,236	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	31	0	82	0	313	0	484	910	910	5
Norway	2,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,044	11
Oman	653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	653	4
People's Republic of China	2,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,785	15
Peru	2,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	186	2,298	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	783	0	783	783	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	(s)
Spain	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	327	239	0	805	805	4
Trinidad and Tobago	11,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	133	147	960	12,384	68
Tunisia	2,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,048	11
United Kingdom	22,792	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	508	1,383	24,176	134
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,896	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	6,125	6,125	34
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	(s)
Zaire	1,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,280	7
Other Western Hemisphere	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	126	476	633	3
Other Eastern Hemisphere	6,215	0	6,673	116	254	243	0	0	2,445	500	464	10,694	16,909	93
Subtotal Other	140,516	3,083	26,444	833	2,403	243	344	0	5,174	2,764	3,701	44,989	185,505	1,025
Total Imports	232,957	4,241	36,337	991	4,833	243	344	0	14,044	2,989	9,336	73,357	306,313	1,692

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - June 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	6,024	2,679	0	0	451	0	0	740	61	1	839	4,770	10,794	60
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	6,024	2,679	0	0	451	0	0	740	61	1	839	4,770	10,794	60
Total Imports	6,024	2,679	0	0	451	0	0	740	61	1	839	4,770	10,794	60
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	2
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	2
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	26,689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,689	147
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	174	0	0	205	205	1
Subtotal Other OPEC	26,689	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	174	0	0	205	26,894	149
Other														
Australia	4,454	737	0	0	1,114	449	0	282	241	0	2	2,825	7,279	40
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	26	26	(s)
Canada	5,273	1,459	116	0	2,712	258	0	928	127	110	8	5,718	10,990	61
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	4
Mexico	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	515	528	3
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	4	474	474	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	31	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	1,037	0	0	155	0	0	0	3,936	3,936	22
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	92	282	282	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	15	30	30	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	261	(s)	329	36	3,171	667	0	500	1,474	261	643	7,082	7,344	41
Subtotal Other	10,663	2,205	445	2,780	8,505	1,647	0	1,866	1,845	407	1,315	21,014	31,678	175
Total Imports	37,353	2,205	445	2,780	8,952	1,678	0	1,866	2,019	407	1,315	21,666	59,019	326

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	646	0	0	6,120	6,766
Natural Gas Liquids	130	441	859	0	156	1,587
Pentanes Plus	0	66	0	0	0	66
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	130	376	859	0	156	1,521
Ethane	(s)	132	0	0	0	132
Propane	117	112	715	0	63	1,008
Normal Butane	12	66	144	0	93	316
Isobutane	0	66	0	0	0	66
Finished Motor Gasoline	24	1	181	0	6	212
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	44	0	58	102
Kerosene	4	(s)	1	0	(s)	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	1	499	0	391	894
Residual Fuel Oil	132	0	622	0	2,774	3,528
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	29	9	26	(s)	31	96
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	2	0	207	0	80	289
Special Naphthas	4	3	3	(s)	3	13
Lubricants	79	15	135	2	44	274
Waxes	5	(s)	25	0	7	38
Petroleum Coke	198	484	3,071	0	3,179	6,932
Asphalt	1	1	(s)	(s)	1	5
Miscellaneous Products	12	2	5	(s)	3	22
Total Product Exports	624	958	5,678	3	6,734	13,996
Total Exports	624	1,604	5,678	3	12,854	20,762

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	9	3,339	0	0	34,751	38,099
Natural Gas Liquids	306	1,855	7,759	3	1,245	11,168
Pentanes Plus	0	277	0	0	0	277
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	306	1,577	7,759	3	1,245	10,891
Ethane	(s)	555	(s)	0	(s)	555
Propane	216	468	7,219	1	500	8,404
Normal Butane	90	277	540	2	745	1,654
Isobutane	0	277	0	0	0	277
Finished Motor Gasoline	189	10	737	0	47	982
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	10	0	25	35
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	660	0	623	1,283
Kerosene	32	3	4	0	(s)	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	68	422	3,483	0	3,100	7,073
Residual Fuel Oil	434	0	13,345	0	25,104	38,883
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	340	52	238	4	197	831
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	347	202	2,037	0	318	2,905
Special Naphthas	26	75	145	3	13	263
Lubricants	531	84	1,525	12	225	2,377
Waxes	27	10	115	(s)	34	186
Petroleum Coke	1,875	1,342	14,119	0	13,877	31,213
Asphalt	6	27	1	3	7	44
Miscellaneous Products	106	10	50	(s)	22	189
Total Product Exports	4,286	4,094	44,228	25	44,839	97,472
Total Exports	4,295	7,433	44,228	25	79,590	135,571

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Australia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	259	(s)	40	302	10
Bahamas	0	4	28	20	94	149	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	297	10
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	64	0	(s)	65	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)	828	0	1	837	28
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	142	0	(s)	142	5
Canada	646	376	28	0	12	0	7	45	4	438	2	97	1,655	55
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	1	0	(s)	1	12	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)	0	0	1	8	(s)
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	33	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	1	35	1
Ecuador	0	151	0	0	219	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	2	372	12
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	2	(s)	0	0	0	15	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	136	5
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	133	(s)	0	25	1
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	20	4	0	0	(s)	0	87	0	0	87	3
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	235	8
Guatemala	0	54	69	14	94	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	1	3	(s)
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	0	0	0	5	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	679	(s)	179	860	29
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	0	31	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	31	1
Ivory Coast	0	34	9	0	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	(s)	65	2
Jamaica	0	1	0	0	60	1,146	(s)	5	3	1,572	0	12	2,799	93
Japan	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	4	5	(s)
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	341	0	1	1,282	43
Korea, Republic of	0	2	0	0	250	685	1	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	12	339	(s)	6	2,045	68
Mexico	0	722	2	37	2	882	1	1	(s)	1,234	(s)	1	1,237	41
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	220	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	36	1
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	11	(s)	0	0	1	73	2
Panama	0	25	0	0	36	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	82	3
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	81	962	32
Puerto Rico	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	19	(s)	1	0	7	23	1
Rep. of South Africa	930	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	0	1	(s)	4	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	76	3
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	68	0	(s)	7	(s)	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1985 (Continued)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	335	0	29	364	12
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	(s)	11	(s)
Sweden	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	103	3
Switzerland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	1	45	0	1	0	(s)	3	0	58	(s)	1	63	2
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	2	27	1	1	98	3
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	133	0	0	151	5
Venezuela	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	34	0	1	39	1
West Germany	3,576	(s)	0	0	0	375	0	(s)	0	30	0	(s)	3,981	133
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	57	0	1	60	2
Other	1,614	5	19	10	49	40	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Total	6,766	1,521	212	102	894	3,528	13	274	38	6,932	5	478	20,762	692

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - June 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	0	(s)	1	13	(s)
Australia	0	9	0	0	0	81	15	22	1	1,034	1	184	1,346	7
Bahamas	0	76	148	98	464	1,500	0	5	0	0	(s)	2	2,294	13
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	255	0	1	257	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	4	(s)	0	0	32	3	56	(s)	3,880	(s)	3	3,979	22
Brazil	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	105	(s)	494	0	3	606	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	30	0	(s)	30	(s)
Canada	3,348	1,603	307	700	1,562	1,046	93	285	18	2,222	31	663	11,879	66
Chile	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	50	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	55	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	615	1	58	4	130	(s)	5	815	5
Colombia	0	1	201	0	0	0	2	33	1	(s)	0	10	248	1
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	5	0	5	37	1	0	0	5	52	(s)
Denmark	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	300	(s)	1	309	2
Dominican Republic	0	223	0	0	0	0	2	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	237	1
Ecuador	0	386	0	0	437	0	2	5	(s)	0	(s)	9	840	5
Egypt	0	12	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	0	(s)	19	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	12	0	(s)	0	8	21	(s)	0	0	1	42	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	1	2	(s)
France	0	438	0	0	197	158	(s)	31	8	690	(s)	588	2,110	12
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	196	284	199	0	1	0	0	0	31	712	4
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	87	(s)	0	87	(s)
Greece	0	6	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	77	0	1	86	(s)
Guatemala	0	309	119	24	202	0	2	23	2	0	(s)	2	592	3
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	591	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	43	(s)
Honduras	0	13	0	0	0	0	(s)	28	1	0	(s)	1	492	3
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	235	239	1	10	2	0	(s)	5	368	2
India	0	3	0	0	248	0	(s)	71	1	27	(s)	17	109	1
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	12	(s)	83	(s)	12	1	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	1	5	(s)
Italy	0	145	0	0	150	405	2	4	2	4,232	(s)	826	5,766	32
Ivory Coast	0	28	0	0	38	590	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	657	4
Jamaica	0	137	9	0	4	0	3	66	(s)	(s)	0	3	221	1
Japan	(s)	40	(s)	0	1,050	9,949	14	47	13	8,257	1	95	19,466	108
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	521	0	4	6	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	5	0	0	689	4,283	3	10	(s)	(s)	0	108	5,631	31
Kuwait	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	82	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	2	3	1	16	(s)	60	82	64
Mexico	0	6,397	12	241	0	3,957	12	288	58	493	1	47	11,506	33
Netherlands	0	176	9	0	0	1,359	48	36	3	4,025	1	290	5,948	14
Netherlands Antilles	0	20	0	0	0	2,459	(s)	3	0	0	(s)	2	2,484	2
New Zealand	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	12	(s)	306	(s)	6	330	(s)
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	0	(s)	3	46	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	(s)	2	48	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	416	(s)	(s)	418	2
Pacific Trust Terr	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Panama	0	62	0	0	626	843	9	35	(s)	(s)	1	4	1,579	9
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	56	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	62	(s)
Philippines	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	8	(s)	(s)	(s)	172	183	1
Puerto Rico	5,361	152	(s)	0	(s)	221	2	95	(s)	0	(s)	126	5,967	33
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	43	36	211	1	155	447	2
Saudi Arabia	0	5	0	0	1	0	(s)	18	0	1	0	27	53	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - June 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	4	0	0	68	3,483	10	36	(s)	25	(s)	4	3,631	20
Spain	0	84	0	0	363	911	(s)	1	1	1,478	0	426	3,265	18
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	45	0	2	50	(s)
Sweden	0	100	(s)	0	(s)	191	(s)	10	1	2	(s)	3	307	2
Switzerland	0	23	0	0	225	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	2	256	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	32	4	(s)	0	69	105	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	7	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	30	0	232	(s)	3	270	1
United Kingdom	0	11	45	0	4	2,799	(s)	77	3	276	3	17	3,235	18
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	574	0	59	933	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Venezuela	0	79	(s)	0	(s)	0	12	34	1	357	0	8	491	3
Virgin Islands	23,326	0	0	0	0	2,198	0	(s)	0	30	0	(s)	25,554	141
West Germany	0	101	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	71	5	152	1	85	414	2
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	160	0	(s)	161	1
Other	6,064	212	113	60	212	775	(s)	38	3	95	1	74	7,647	42
Total	38,099	10,891	982	1,318	7,073	38,883	263	2,377	186	31,213	44	4,241	135,571	749

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, Some in Thousands of Barrels

(Thousand Barrels)																		
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																		
Refinery	--	--	14,849	--	--	--	--	13,360	--	--	--	--	--	47,085	2,548	24,120	101,962	
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,880	--	--	--	--	56,614	--	--	--	--	--	94,015	9,466	32,285	194,260	
Leases	--	--	58	--	--	--	--	1,683	--	--	--	--	--	16,642	1,262	1,409	21,054	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	476,571	0	0	476,571	
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	25,583	25,583	
Total	--	--	16,787	--	--	--	--	71,657	--	--	--	--	--	634,313	13,276	83,397	819,430	
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																		
Refinery	38,811	2,713	41,524	1,042	39,588	7,398	13,782	61,810	9,002	76,112	45,124	4,763	971	135,972	12,410	63,731	315,447	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	90,630	--	--	--	--	72,570	--	--	--	--	--	68,024	3,114	26,065	260,403	
Pipeline	--	--	26,329	--	--	--	--	31,610	--	--	--	--	--	40,345	2,320	4,775	105,379	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	165	49	214	0	684	59	1,145	1,888	1,356	4,579	490	103	279	6,807	230	172	9,311	
Total	--	--	158,697	--	--	--	--	167,878	--	--	--	--	--	251,148	18,074	94,743	690,540	
Pentanes Plus																		
Refinery	16	0	16	0	82	9	47	138	40	168	69	15	6	298	19	18	489	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	713	--	--	--	--	--	2,306	1	44	3,084	
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	393	--	--	--	--	--	1,433	88	5	1,919	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	15	19	0	57	17	247	321	353	593	163	37	27	1,173	86	23	1,622	
Total	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	1,565	--	--	--	--	--	5,210	194	90	7,114	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																		
Refinery	858	17	875	280	1,712	248	534	2,774	265	703	1,900	33	26	2,927	383	626	7,585	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,211	--	--	--	--	17,050	--	--	--	--	--	43,799	51	2,073	64,184	
Pipeline	--	--	1,488	--	--	--	--	5,660	--	--	--	--	--	5,924	426	0	13,488	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	161	34	195	0	624	42	898	1,564	795	3,984	326	62	252	5,419	143	149	7,470	
Total	--	--	3,769	--	--	--	--	27,048	--	--	--	--	--	58,069	1,003	2,848	92,737	
Ethane																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	15	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	23	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,866	--	--	--	--	--	7,144	0	0	9,010	
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,482	--	--	--	--	--	2,089	124	0	3,695	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	13	0	195	208	99	1,101	0	3	14	1,217	3	0	1,428	
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	3,571	--	--	--	--	--	10,458	127	0	14,156	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. V		
															Rocky Mt.		West Coast
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	47	0	47	0	107	0	4	111	1	6	247	1	0	255	0	3	416
Total	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	111	--	--	--	--	--	255	0	3	416
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	716	4	720	1	992	26	179	1,198	35	72	1,076	4	3	1,190	149	208	3,465
Bulk Terminal	--	--	855	--	--	--	--	12,300	--	--	--	--	--	24,682	50	378	38,265
Pipeline	--	--	1,394	--	--	--	--	3,040	--	--	--	--	--	2,545	176	0	7,155
Natural Gas Processing Plant	121	31	152	0	509	24	404	937	388	1,357	182	29	120	2,076	102	132	3,399
Total	--	--	3,121	--	--	--	--	17,475	--	--	--	--	--	30,493	477	718	52,284
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	0	7	0	1	0	8	5	0	46
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	8	5	0	46
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	78	13	91	212	366	111	261	950	161	332	280	5	19	797	191	378	2,407
Bulk Terminal	--	--	336	--	--	--	--	2,245	--	--	--	--	--	8,179	1	1,499	12,260
Pipeline	--	--	94	--	--	--	--	753	--	--	--	--	--	760	82	0	1,689
Natural Gas Processing Plant	40	2	42	0	66	18	248	332	243	972	89	21	108	1,433	37	11	1,855
Total	--	--	563	--	--	--	--	4,280	--	--	--	--	--	11,169	311	1,888	18,211
Isobutane																	
Refinery	17	0	17	67	246	64	90	467	68	278	297	22	4	669	38	37	1,228
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	639	--	--	--	--	--	3,794	0	196	4,649
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	385	--	--	--	--	--	530	44	0	959
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	1	1	0	36	0	51	87	65	554	55	9	10	693	1	6	788
Total	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	1,578	--	--	--	--	--	5,686	83	239	7,624
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	94	0	1	95	1	100	16	0	0	117	0	3	215
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	95	--	--	--	--	--	117	0	3	215
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	4,164	283	4,447	58	2,613	136	1,200	4,007	656	9,383	4,899	311	52	15,301	500	4,781	29,036
Naphthas and Lighter	2,810	101	2,911	0	1,877	6	361	2,244	500	5,003	2,244	71	4	7,822	333	3,562	16,872
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	4,126	291	4,417	171	5,032	358	1,930	7,491	640	10,208	7,302	159	104	18,413	918	13,238	44,477
Heavy Gas Oils	1,768	101	1,869	2	3,531	2	1,144	4,679	490	6,607	4,425	51	0	11,573	401	4,520	23,042
Residuum	12,868	776	13,644	231	13,053	502	4,635	18,421	2,286	31,201	18,870	592	160	53,109	2,152	26,101	113,427
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mts.	Dist. IV V
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	3,544	66	3,610	46	4,679	126	1,114	5,965	1,243	7,654	5,140	133	157	14,327	1,864	6,945	32,711
Bulk Terminal	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	307	--	--	--	--	--	441	0	3	769
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	1
Total	--	--	3,628	--	--	--	--	6,273	--	--	--	--	--	14,768	1,864	6,948	33,481
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	30	0	4	34	0	61	127	0	0	188	0	8	230
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--	188	0	8	230
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	6,943	285	7,228	88	5,435	1,160	2,552	9,235	1,791	11,277	4,524	1,104	134	18,830	2,030	8,682	46,005
Bulk Terminal	--	--	36,438	--	--	--	--	26,594	--	--	--	--	--	9,693	1,688	12,628	87,041
Pipeline	--	--	15,317	--	--	--	--	15,766	--	--	--	--	--	18,900	1,112	2,174	53,269
Total	--	--	58,983	--	--	--	--	51,595	--	--	--	--	--	47,423	4,830	23,484	186,315
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,031	152	3,183	53	2,343	771	1,372	4,539	984	5,941	1,511	908	85	9,429	1,402	3,471	22,024
Bulk Terminal	--	--	15,607	--	--	--	--	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	4,867	968	5,632	40,074
Pipeline	--	--	6,734	--	--	--	--	7,110	--	--	--	--	--	7,538	583	1,091	23,056
Total	--	--	25,524	--	--	--	--	24,649	--	--	--	--	--	21,834	2,953	10,194	85,154
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,912	133	4,045	35	3,092	389	1,180	4,696	807	5,336	3,013	196	49	9,401	628	5,211	23,981
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20,831	--	--	--	--	13,594	--	--	--	--	--	4,826	720	6,996	46,967
Pipeline	--	--	8,583	--	--	--	--	8,656	--	--	--	--	--	11,362	529	1,083	30,213
Total	--	--	33,459	--	--	--	--	26,946	--	--	--	--	--	25,589	1,877	13,290	101,161
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	30	0	30	0	56	18	40	114	25	240	107	0	0	372	47	324	887
Bulk Terminal	--	--	431	--	--	--	--	342	--	--	--	--	--	57	13	271	1,114
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	17	0	135	194
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
Total	--	--	461	--	--	--	--	498	--	--	--	--	--	496	60	730	2,245

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		PAD Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	123	0	123	0	520	82	162	764	330	462	417	145	91	1,445	299	759	3,390
Bulk Terminal	--	--	403	--	--	--	--	424	--	--	--	--	--	126	7	560	1,520
Pipeline	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	154	--	--	--	--	--	543	104	443	1,354
Total	--	--	636	--	--	--	--	1,342	--	--	--	--	--	2,114	410	1,762	6,264
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,209	6	1,215	0	1,257	223	306	1,786	378	3,039	2,038	8	42	5,505	426	3,547	12,479
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,432	--	--	--	--	3,890	--	--	--	--	--	1,630	233	2,248	12,433
Pipeline	--	--	3,681	--	--	--	--	2,014	--	--	--	--	--	4,702	175	682	11,254
Total	--	--	9,328	--	--	--	--	7,690	--	--	--	--	--	11,837	834	6,477	36,166
Kerosene																	
Refinery	413	76	489	34	312	81	200	627	69	372	399	34	1	875	0	277	2,268
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,960	--	--	--	--	765	--	--	--	--	--	204	21	61	4,011
Pipeline	--	--	315	--	--	--	--	226	--	--	--	--	--	391	0	1	933
Total	--	--	3,764	--	--	--	--	1,618	--	--	--	--	--	1,470	21	339	7,212
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	5,313	414	5,727	48	4,884	1,934	2,325	9,191	1,046	9,148	3,970	560	118	14,842	1,808	5,492	37,060
Bulk Terminal	--	--	23,162	--	--	--	--	16,131	--	--	--	--	--	4,979	839	5,132	50,243
Pipeline	--	--	5,391	--	--	--	--	7,270	--	--	--	--	--	8,351	415	1,243	22,670
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	--	--	34,280	--	--	--	--	32,592	--	--	--	--	--	28,174	3,062	11,867	109,975
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,682	76	2,758	37	1,432	333	154	1,956	380	3,876	2,698	180	16	7,150	500	5,886	18,250
Bulk Terminal	--	--	14,672	--	--	--	--	1,746	--	--	--	--	--	3,534	0	1,926	21,878
Pipeline	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	73	77
Total	--	--	17,434	--	--	--	--	3,702	--	--	--	--	--	10,684	500	7,885	40,205
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	133	0	133	0	223	0	56	279	10	743	397	1	0	1,151	0	119	1,682
Total	133	0	133	0	223	0	56	279	10	743	397	1	0	1,151	0	119	1,682
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	6	0	6	0	35	0	0	35	334	1,058	344	15	0	1,751	3	162	1,957
Total	6	0	6	0	35	0	0	35	334	1,058	344	15	0	1,751	3	162	1,957

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. IV West Coast
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	636	23	659	0	167	0	110	277	40	988	98	156	0	1,282	7	306	2,531
Bulk Terminal	--	--	585	--	--	--	--	132	--	--	--	--	--	26	0	29	772
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	145
Total	--	--	1,244	--	--	--	--	409	--	--	--	--	--	1,453	7	335	3,448
Lubricants																	
Refinery	451	678	1,129	0	837	0	321	1,158	28	3,367	1,548	771	0	5,714	71	563	8,635
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,609	--	--	--	--	853	--	--	--	--	--	467	6	659	3,594
Total	--	--	2,738	--	--	--	--	2,011	--	--	--	--	--	6,181	77	1,222	12,229
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	80	80	0	31	0	47	78	18	172	165	60	0	415	8	49	630
Total	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--	0	415	8	49	630
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	789	0	789	0	318	1,110	173	1,601	5	369	1,338	95	0	1,807	115	1,189	5,501
Total	789	0	789	0	318	1,110	173	1,601	5	369	1,338	95	0	1,807	115	1,189	5,501
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	2,718	183	2,901	278	4,202	1,562	997	7,039	680	705	787	767	220	3,159	2,671	2,528	18,298
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,613	--	--	--	--	3,598	--	--	--	--	--	715	252	312	9,490
Total	--	--	7,514	--	--	--	--	10,637	--	--	--	--	--	3,874	2,923	2,840	27,788
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	79	33	112	0	229	10	4	243	33	409	172	94	0	708	7	147	1,217
Bulk Terminal	--	--	76	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	47	3	119	270
Pipeline	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	84	--	--	--	--	--	84	0	19	210
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	13	0	1	4	0	18	1	0	22
Total	--	--	211	--	--	--	--	355	--	--	--	--	--	857	11	285	1,719
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	175,484	--	--	--	--	239,535	--	--	--	--	--	885,461	31,350	178,140	1,509,970

1 Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
--- Not Applicable.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, June 30, 1985
(Thousand barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	18,790	24,876	3,449	28,889	17,430
Connecticut	534	737	51	823	383
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	615	1,491	343	1,892	1,545
Florida	2,604	3,709	238	2,145	1,184
Georgia	1,255	1,517	70	1,176	118
Maine	366	475	92	807	303
Massachusetts	1,042	1,056	52	1,693	639
New Hampshire, Vermont	36	55	w	296	66
New Jersey	3,184	4,382	760	6,474	6,799
New York	2,079	2,721	273	3,492	2,929
North Carolina	1,592	1,419	553	1,504	513
Pennsylvania	2,532	3,816	426	4,623	1,500
Rhode Island	234	466	w	539	26
South Carolina	781	930	202	797	526
Virginia	1,722	1,937	341	2,435	829
West Virginia	214	165	10	193	70
PAD District II Total	17,539	18,290	1,392	25,322	3,702
Illinois	3,225	4,295	186	4,782	1,152
Indiana	2,299	2,240	126	3,864	436
Iowa	801	830	w	1,524	w
Kansas	1,134	1,017	41	1,577	104
Kentucky	728	1,002	63	840	160
Michigan	1,540	1,739	144	2,106	346
Minnesota	1,082	628	w	2,194	232
Missouri	772	720	w	775	w
Nebraska	254	134	0	166	0
North & South Dakota	448	265	0	1,140	w
Ohio	1,953	2,541	487	2,330	481
Oklahoma	1,078	857	160	1,350	153
Tennessee	1,239	1,198	80	1,164	207
Wisconsin	986	824	w	1,510	161
PAD District III Total	14,296	14,227	1,079	19,821	10,684
Alabama	814	808	38	884	584
Arkansas	187	227	w	169	43
Louisiana	1,884	3,223	406	4,454	4,733
Mississippi	1,458	955	11	941	357
New Mexico	216	130	w	256	16
Texas	9,737	8,884	618	13,117	4,951
PAD District IV Total	2,370	1,348	21	2,647	500
Colorado	732	480	0	416	99
Idaho	250	87	0	223	0
Montana	542	355	w	969	131
Utah	441	165	0	411	151
Wyoming	405	261	w	628	119
PAD District V Total	9,103	12,207	338	10,624	7,812
Alaska	413	305	w	957	w
Arizona	467	476	w	269	0
California	5,222	8,465	188	5,848	5,507
Hawaii	196	288	0	242	w
Nevada	159	179	w	126	w
Oregon	780	992	w	1,063	174
Washington	1,866	1,502	w	2,119	1,066
United States Total	62,098	70,948	6,279	87,303	40,128

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV				
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	82	2,364	682	0	213	42,877	0	0	0	0	7,589	3,495	0	3,697	0	17,090	0				
Petroleum Products	8,993	213	0	0	2,811	5,097	1,763	0	74,224	26,139	0	1,533	0	0	1,918	781	1,396	0	0	56	0				
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	0	819	0	0	0	0	96	111	0	0	0	0	0				
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	830	2,119	45	0	1,106	3,393	0	0	0	0	748	670	0	0	0	0	0				
Unfinished Oils	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,028	0	0	0	1,228	1,685	1,008	0	45,979	14,653	0	664	0	0	647	0	897	0	0	0	0				
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,021	0	0	0	293	829	519	0	16,072	6,438	0	290	0	0	414	0	541	0	0	0	0				
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,007	0	0	0	935	856	489	0	29,907	8,215	0	374	0	0	233	0	356	0	0	0	0				
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	285	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	80	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	723	9	0	309	0	0	91	0	96	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	274	0	0	0	141	32	448	0	8,330	2,245	0	103	0	0	5	0	127	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene	27	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,498	0	0	0	209	623	250	0	14,417	4,126	0	287	0	0	331	0	276	0	0	0	0				
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	133	244	0	0	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	17	0	0	0	19	49	0	0	92	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Feedstock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Special Naphthas	0	60	0	0	96	0	0	0	562	230	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0				
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Asphalt and Road Oil	37	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Miscellaneous Products	19	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total All Products	8,993	213	0	0	2,893	7,461	2,445	0	74,437	69,016	0	1,533	0	0	9,507	4,276	1,396	3,697	0	17,146	0				

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to					From IV to					From V to			
	II		III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV			
Crude Oil	0	0	0	36	2,364	682	0	42,877	0	0	0	0	0	7,589	3,495	0	1,694	0			
Petroleum Products	6,461	0	0	2,413	4,676	1,763	54,172	22,783	0	1,363	0	0	0	1,918	781	1,396	0	0			
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	819	0	0	0	0	0	96	111	0	0	0			
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	830	2,119	45	1,013	3,393	0	0	0	0	0	748	670	0	0	0			
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,682	0	0	1,187	1,685	1,008	34,850	13,043	0	664	0	0	0	647	0	897	0	0			
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,276	0	0	280	829	519	12,509	5,838	0	290	0	0	0	414	0	541	0	0			
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,406	0	0	907	856	489	22,341	7,205	0	374	0	0	0	233	0	356	0	0			
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	0	0	0	0	12	65	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	293	9	0	309	0	0	0	91	0	96	0	0			
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	81	0	0	141	32	448	6,023	2,025	0	103	0	0	0	5	0	127	0	0			
Kerosene	0	0	0	2	0	0	644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,685	0	0	187	623	250	11,284	3,444	0	287	0	0	0	331	0	276	0	0			
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total All Products	6,461	0	0	2,449	7,040	2,445	54,172	65,660	0	1,363	0	0	0	9,507	4,276	1,396	1,694	0			

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	46	0	213	0	213	0	0	0	3,697	0	15,396
Petroleum Products	2,532	213	0	398	421	0	20,052	1,492	2,796	15,764	3,356	170	0	0	56
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	92	0	0	0	0	603	0	520	83	0	124	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	128	0	206	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,346	0	0	41	0	0	11,129	467	780	9,882	1,610	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	745	0	0	13	0	0	3,563	151	116	3,296	600	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	601	0	0	28	0	0	7,566	316	664	6,586	1,010	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	58	76	86	6	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	80	61	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	430	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	193	0	0	0	0	0	2,307	274	474	1,559	220	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	813	0	0	22	0	0	3,133	693	170	2,270	682	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	133	244	0	763	0	188	575	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	17	0	0	19	49	0	92	0	0	92	96	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	91	37	85	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	60	0	96	0	0	562	0	411	151	230	46	0	0	56
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	37	0	0	79	0	0	288	0	15	273	427	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	19	0	0	8	0	0	65	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,532	213	0	444	421	0	20,265	1,492	3,009	15,764	3,356	170	3,697	0	15,452

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,992	0	3,992	50,466	3,128	47,338	22,949	43,090	-20,141	682	11,084	-10,402	0	20,787	-20,787
Petroleum Products	77,035	9,206	67,829	37,050	9,671	27,379	6,147	101,896	-95,749	1,763	4,095	-2,332	2,929	56	2,873
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	915	217	698	328	819	-491	0	207	-207	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,936	0	1,936	4,141	2,994	1,147	2,789	4,499	-1,710	45	1,418	-1,373	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	603	92	511	0	0	0	92	727	-635	0	0	0	124	0	124
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	206	0	206	0	128	-128	128	206	-78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	47,207	6,028	41,179	21,328	3,921	17,407	1,685	61,296	-59,611	1,008	1,544	-536	1,561	0	1,561
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	16,365	3,021	13,344	9,873	1,641	8,232	829	22,800	-21,971	519	955	-436	831	0	831
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	30,842	3,007	27,835	11,455	2,280	9,175	856	38,496	-37,640	489	589	-100	730	0	730
Finished Aviation Gasoline	285	13	272	69	12	57	0	341	-341	12	0	12	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	723	141	582	180	0	180	61	1,041	-980	0	187	-187	405	0	405
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,471	274	8,197	2,524	621	1,903	32	10,678	-10,646	448	132	316	230	0	230
Kerosene	673	27	646	27	2	25	0	671	-671	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	14,626	2,498	12,128	6,955	1,082	5,873	623	18,830	-18,207	250	607	-357	563	0	563
Residual Fuel Oil	896	0	896	0	377	-377	244	763	-519	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	111	17	94	113	68	45	49	188	-139	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	128	0	128	85	0	85	0	213	-213	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	658	60	598	230	96	134	116	838	-722	0	0	0	46	56	-10
Waxes	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	367	37	330	464	79	385	0	715	-715	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	139	19	120	19	74	-55	0	65	-65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	81,027	9,206	71,821	87,516	12,799	74,717	29,096	144,986	-115,890	2,445	15,179	-12,734	2,929	20,843	-17,914

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	2,999	53	3,052	65	1,438	194	312	2,009	678	2,692	3,150	242	11	6,773	340	8,404
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	2	20	22	0	120	0	0	120	46	136	315	102	11	610	90	822
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,600	0	2,600	16	153	0	153	322	448	-70	997	93	0	1,468	50	1,574
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	397	33	430	49	1,165	194	159	1,567	184	2,626	1,838	47	0	4,695	200	6,008
																12,900

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																
Refinery	0	50	50	0	61	0	0	61	86	141	165	13	16	421	94	588
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,539	--	--	--	--	446	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	3,985
Total	--	--	3,589	--	--	--	--	507	--	--	--	--	--	421	94	5,199
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,748	0	1,748	20	394	4	103	521	59	922	1,003	105	0	2,089	91	1,405
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,914	--	--	--	--	337	--	--	--	--	--	1,712	0	285
Total	--	--	6,662	--	--	--	--	858	--	--	--	--	--	3,801	91	1,690
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	934	26	960	17	977	329	51	1,374	235	2,813	1,530	62	0	4,640	315	3,893
Bulk Terminal	--	--	6,219	--	--	--	--	963	--	--	--	--	--	1,822	0	1,641
Total	--	--	7,179	--	--	--	--	2,337	--	--	--	--	--	6,462	315	5,534
																11,182
																10,645
																21,827

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	133	244	0	763	0	188	575	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	18	40	0	204	0	0	204	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	115	204	0	559	0	188	371	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,363	0	0	1,363
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	455	455
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,363	0	455	1,818
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	277	277
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	163	0	0	163
Venezuela	1	0	178	179
Subtotal Other OPEC	164	0	454	619
Other				
Angola	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	4	41	45
Bahamas	0	350	294	644
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	626	0	0	626
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	141	193	325	659
Congo	167	0	0	167
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	671	0	277	949
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	268	0	272	540
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	351	351
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	203	0	479	681
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	634	785	1,610	3,029
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, June 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	385	381	724	1,491
Other Eastern Hemisphere	648	448	62	1,159
Subtotal Other	3,744	2,162	4,435	10,341
Total Imports	5,271	2,162	5,345	12,778

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	3,398	1,705	4,746	9,848
Florida	0	522	635	1,157
Maine	0	0	133	133
Maryland	0	0	294	294
Massachusetts	203	0	332	535
New Jersey	1,743	410	300	2,453
New York	1,452	773	2,170	4,395
North Carolina	0	0	167	167
Vermont	0	0	6	6
Virginia	0	0	708	708
PAD District II	9	0	2	11
Michigan	9	0	1	10
North Dakota	(s)	0	1	1
PAD District III	1,539	396	494	2,430
Alabama	0	0	39	39
Louisiana	1	0	0	1
Mississippi	120	0	0	120
Texas	1,418	396	455	2,270
PAD District IV	5	0	0	5
Montana	5	0	0	5
PAD District V	320	61	103	484
California	198	0	0	198
Hawaii	34	56	103	194
Washington	88	5	0	93
All PAD Districts	5,271	2,162	5,345	12,778

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils-over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines Refining districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east hereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

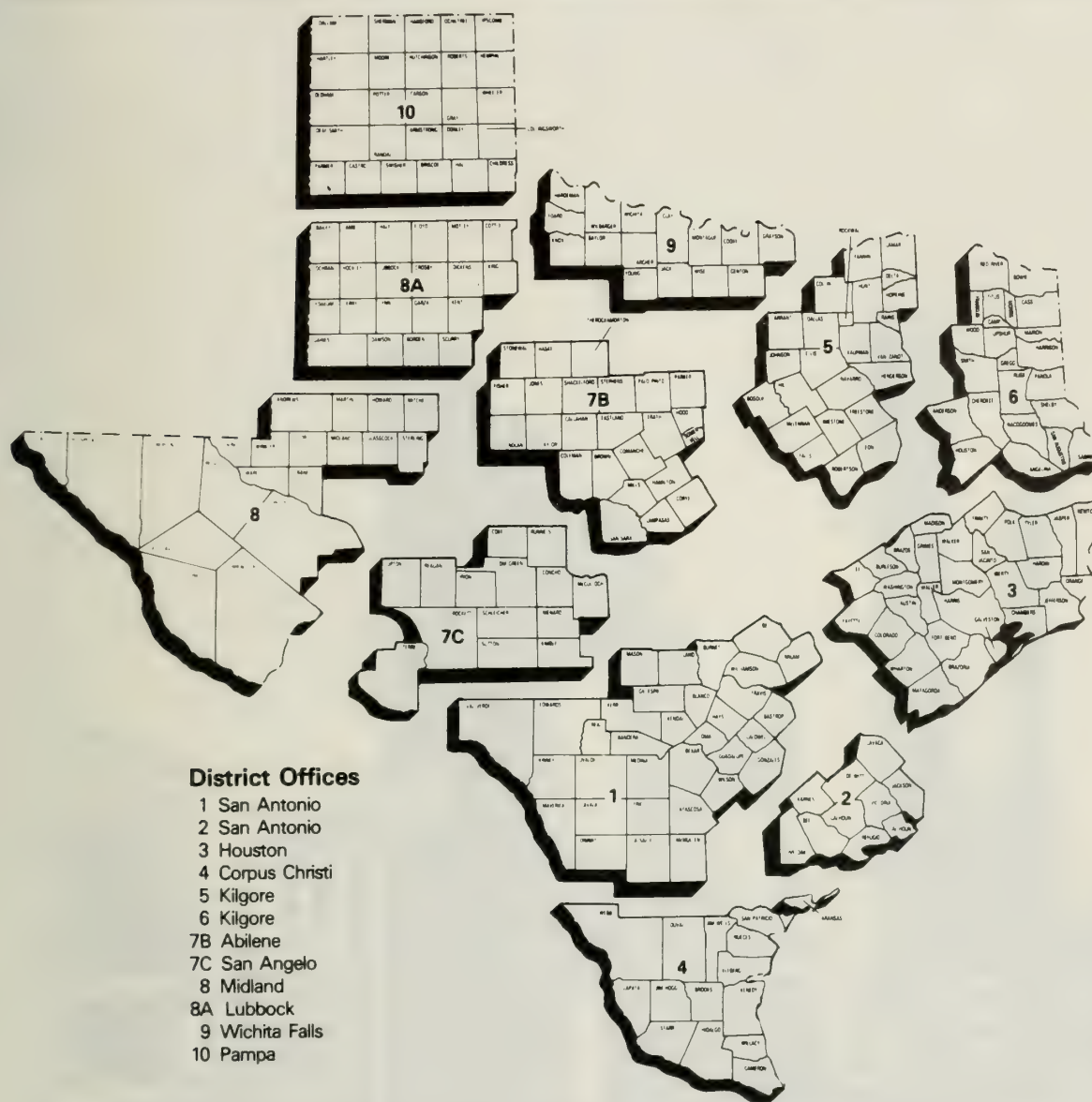
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts

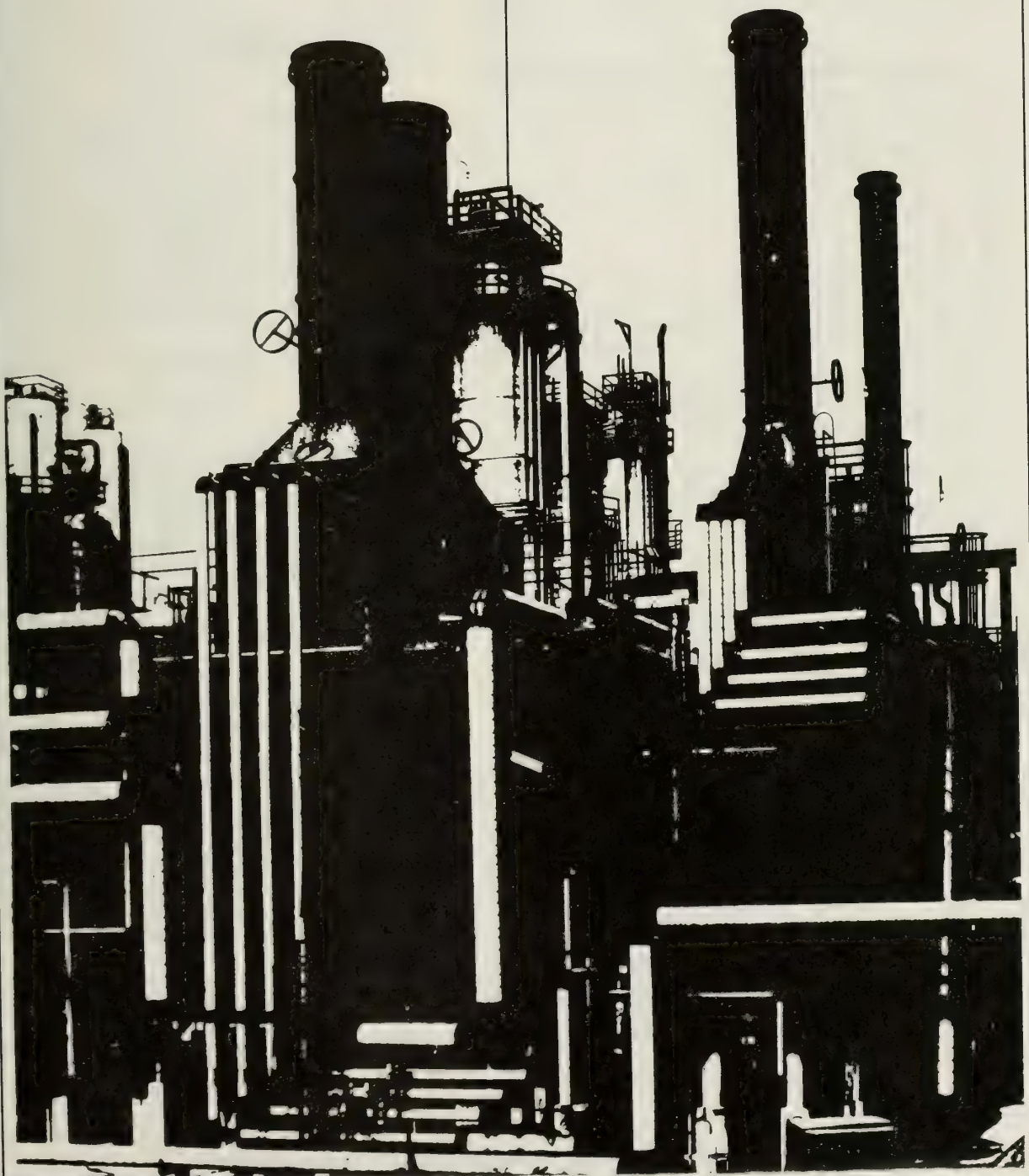


District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





Explanatory Notes





Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Customs officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

he shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1977-1983. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, data for 1978-1983 were used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska, Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): *NGPL Net Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): *Other liquids Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (—) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum State-ment Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "re-cast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum State-ment*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD)	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD)			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

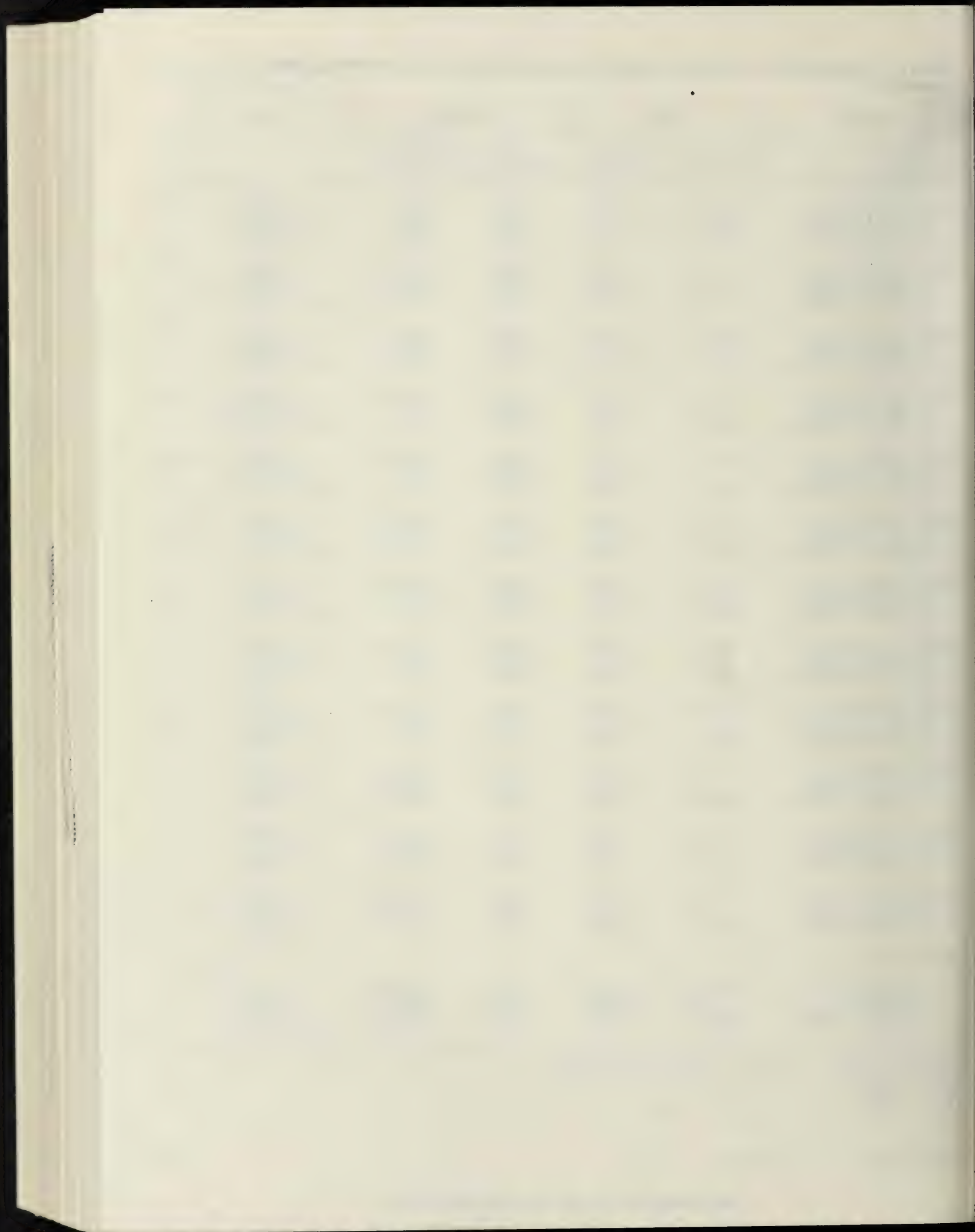
Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)


		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.
Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.
NA = Not applicable
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.



3

DOE F 1340.1
(2-80)



Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges \$ _____ Fill in the boxes below

Credit
Card No.

Expiration Date
Month/Year

Order No. _____

☐ VISA ☐ Master Card

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

NAME AND ADDRESS

NAME - FIRST, LAST

COMPANY NAME OR ADDITIONAL ADDRESS LINE

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

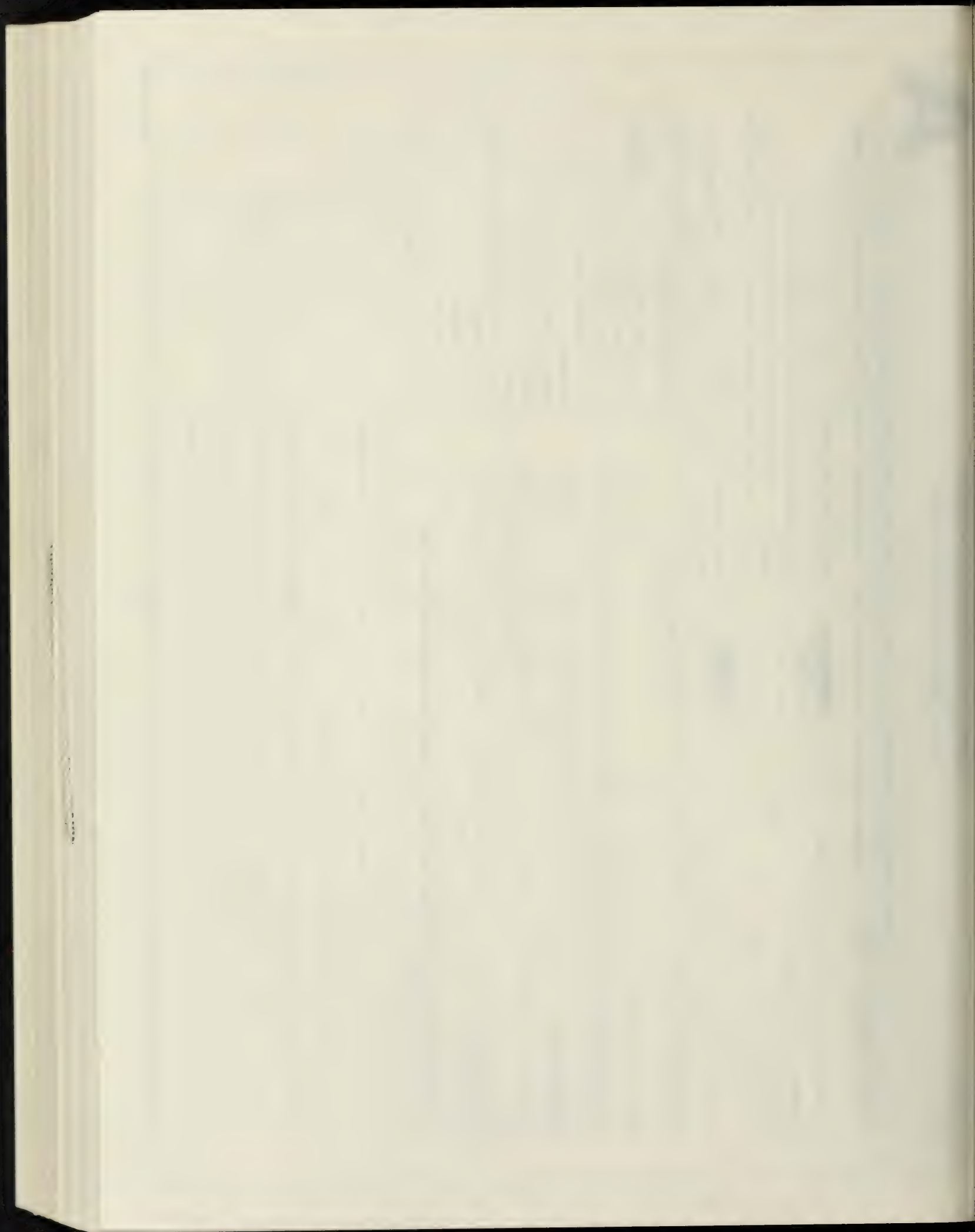
ZIP CODE

(OR COUNTRY)

PRINT OR TYPE TITLES OF ITEMS YOU WISH TO RECEIVE ON A SUBSCRIPTION BASIS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	QUANTITY	CHARGES
	ENCLOSED	
	TO BE MAILED	
	SUBSCRIPTIONS	
	POSTAGE	
	FOREIGN HANDLING	
	MWMOB	
	OPNR	
	UPNS	
	DISCOUNT	
	REFUND	

NOTES



**Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Washington, D.C. 20585**

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
PERMIT NO. G 20

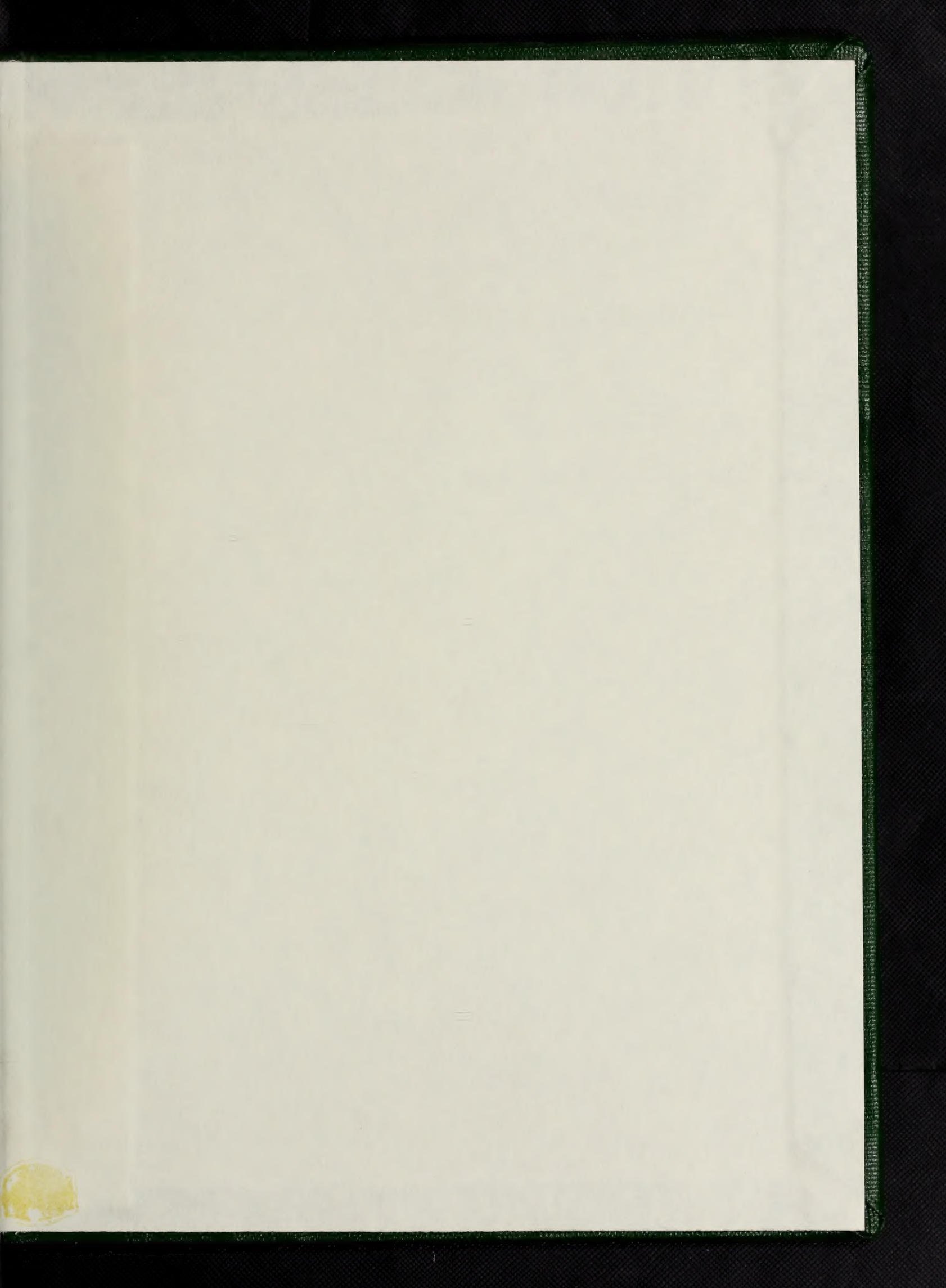
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

FIRST CLASS MAIL





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 075645793